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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Published Monthly by the Hampshire County Farm Bureau
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Vol. 1 Northampton, Mass., September 1915 No. 1

SEED CORN SELECTION.

This fall it will probably be especially hard to obtain good seed corn, due to the late season, but every farmer should make it a point ifhe has good yielding corn, to select the best mature ears in his field and have it well dried and stored.

One fault that we find in nearly every section is that there are too many kinds or types grown. Find the best type or kind in your community, get the seed and build up your own strain. Do not think that it is necessary to send to a seed house for your seed corn to plant for grain. Better results are obtained by using seed that is acclimated and that will mature in your locality.

The easiest method of selection is to go to the crib in the spring, pick over what corn is left, and select enough ears to furnish your seed With this method the only thing the farmer goes by is size of ears. In all probability these large ears were borne in hills where there were missing plants or for some reason they had abnormal advantages as more light, fertilizer, moisture, etc. No improvement in yield can be gained this way as these ears will not to any degree at least, perpetuate their good qualities. Also crib selected corn is not dried properly for seed and it has been subject to much freezing or molding that will injure its germinating power.

There are two practical methods for seed corn selection: 1. while the ear still remains upon the standing stock; 2. at husking time. The first method takes more time but is by far the best way. The only objection to it is that the work must be done while the farmer is busy harvesting.

1. Go into your field just before the time you get your first frost and select ears that have matured. Select seed only from hills that are perfectly normal and surrounded by normal hills; do not select an ear from a hill that is lodged as this may be due to some inherent weakness or lack of vigor; never select an ear that is too high or too low on the stalk as this increases difficulty of handling. Two ears to the stalk are preferred for flint corn. After you have gathered all you wish, cull out all those that do not suit your ideal type. If only a few ears are gathered plant them next spring in a seed bed, to select further from the next season. If your whole crop is to be husked, instead of picking the ears in the field, the stalks may be marked with some bright string or cloth and the selected ears thrown out at husking.

The second method is selection at husking time. This has the big disadvantage that we do not know the hill conditions under which it was grown but it has the advantage that it can be done at a time when the farmer is not rushed. The same directions are followed as in the first method. Although this system is not commendable, it is undoubtedly a much better practice than selecting ears from the crib the following spring.

But with either method you decide to practice, be sure to properly dry your corn. It is here that most farmers fail. After the corn is husked put it in a warm, dry place—the kitchen makes an ideal place if available. Rapid drying removes the possibility of molding and consequent loss of vitality. After the corn is thoroughly dried it should be stored in a dry room or attic where it may even get below freezing, but as a rule, most of the successful corn growers never allow the temperature of the room where the seed corn is stored to fall below freezing.

APPLE GRADING AND PACKING.

Although we now have a state law regarding the grading and packing of apples, this law does not go into effect until July 1, 1916. However, this fall it is hoped as many growers as possible will pack their apples according to the law and give it a trial before it goes into effect. Demonstrations under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture will be given during October in many sections of the state to acquaint the people with the working of the law. In Hampshire County demonstrations will be given Oct. 6 and 7, Northampton Fair; Oct. 9, Harry Wright's, Williamsburg; Oct. 14, Bay Road Fruit Farm, Amherst.

Every grower in the County should planto attend one of these meetings. Literature will also be available, explaining fully the operation of the law.

Prof. F. C. Sears of Amherst and Mr. W. H. Woodworth of Berwick, Nova Scotia have been secured to give the packing demonstrations.

It is an undisputed fact that if we wish better prices for our fruit we must use a uniform package and a uniform method of grading and marketing. It was to attain these ends that the state law was passed. It is hoped that this will be gained and that the day of putting orchard run of apples into the barrel and stamping "Extra Fancy" is over.

The following is quoted from Cirsular No. 50, State Board of Agriculture: The Massachusetts Apple Grading Law and sale of apples in closed packages. The law applies to all apples in closed packages, grown, packed or repacked in Massachusetts when offered for sale either within or without the state, and also to apples grown in other states when such apples are packed and handled as conforming to the Massachusetts Standard. It establishes three standard grades; (Fancy, Grade A, and Grade B) and provides that all apples sold in closed packages not conforming to these three grades shall be deemed ungraded and so marked; that every closed package of apples packed or repacked within the State shall be marked in a conspicuous place with certain information as to its contents. It fixes a standard for barrels which is the same as the United States Standard and a standard for boxes uniform with the principal apple-growing states.

The "Standard Barrel" is defined as follows:

Stave: length, 28½ inches, thickness, 2-5 of an inch.

Heads: diameter, inside of staves 17⅛ inches, distance between (inside measurements), 26 inches.

Bulge: circumference (outside measurement) 64 inches.

Capacity: 7,056 cubic inches.

Any barrel of a different form than this but of the same capacity, no matter what its dimensions are, is a standard barrel.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Published Monthly By The

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDOUGALL, County Agent

Office, First National Bank Bldg.

Northampton, Mass.

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EDITORIAL

ANNOUNCEMENT.

This is the first issue of the monthly paper that is to be published by the Farm Bureau for the benefit of its members. One-half of the membership fee goes toward a year's subscription of the paper. If you are not at present a member and wish to have the paper continued, please send one dollar to the Farm Bureau which entitles you to its membership and the paper for a year.

TOBACCO AND ONION GROWERS.

At a recent field meeting of the tobacco and onion growers the expression seemed to be that they were not satisfield with the amount of help they were receiving from the State Experiment Station.

At the present time the growers are receiving an enormous amount of benefit in having their cotton seed, chemicals and mixed goods tested so that they can depend on the guaranteed analysis. Also a good many samples of soil are tested, advice given in regard to fertilizers, plant diseases, etc., and much valuable work has been done on the disease known as "calico" of tobacco. Let us not forget these many things that are being done for the growers' benefit. But the past year's crop of tobacco proves, without question, that we need some field experiments carried on by a man who thoroughly understands the tobacco industry, directed by scientific men. Possibly a substation in the valley for experimenting with tobacco and onions, managed similar to the one the cranberry growers have on the Cape, would be feasible.

If the growers will cooperate and either through legislation or some other means, raise the funds necessary, much benefit would be derived.

THE FAIR CIRCUIT.

September and October is the season of Fairs. Nearly every town has an agricultural fair of some sort, either a grange fair, school exhibit, cattle show, or a big hustling fair where everything along agricultural lines are exhibited.

What do we all lattend the fairs for; is it for the amusement or the educational part, or both? Let us hope it is both. Make it a day for a good time and be sure when we come home that we have gained a few ideas that will help us in our farm work the coming season.

Many attractive prizes are being awarded to the boys and girls for exhibits of livestock and vegetables. Encourage them to show at the fairs the results of their summer's labor. The prizes they will receive will encourage them to take increased interest in agriculture and cause them to be more content to stay on the farm.

THE COW TESTING ASSOCIATION.

The Connecticut Valley Cow Testing Association has been revived after an enforced rest due to the quarantine. The only thiug to be regretted is that more of the dairymen in the county do not avail themselves of this opportunity to put their herd on a business basis. The following are some of the benefits members derive from a testing association.

1. Exactness replaces rule of guess
2. Better feeding methods prevail.
3. The star-boarder is eliminated.
4. Better bulls are purchased.
5. Buyers are attracted by good stock.
6. Records sell all good stock at high price.
7. Greater interest is taken in the herd.
8. Farmers begin to think and live

We hear so much at the present day about milk being producted at a loss that many farmers are wondering if after all they are making their money on their investment, their crops, or their cows.

A summary from Bulletin 357, published by Cornell University on The Cost of Milk Production is interesting.

"The conclusions are based on a study of the individual cow, and the milk, butter-fat, feed, cash receipts, labor, investment records, and other data, per cow, for 834 dairy cows with full year's records in fifty-three dairy herds in Jefferson County. The results obtained from the study are true and correct under the conditions indicated in the text. The conclusions may or may not be applicable elsewhere.

1. "Seven of the fifty-three herds were kept at a loss of $1335.71.

2. "On the basis of net cost and actual receipts, 161 cows, or 19 per cent of the total number, caused a loss to their owners of $1799.87, or $11.18 per cow.

3. "The average production was 6621 pounds of milk and 241 pounds of butter-fat.

4. "The milk was produced at a net cost of $1.21 per hundred pounds, and the butter-fat at 33.3 cents per pound.

5. "The average sellling price of the milk was $1.52 per hundred pounds, the average profit was 31 cents per hundred pounds, and the net profit per cow was $20.39.

6. "The average cost of feed per cow was $51.57 or 64 per cent of the average net cost of keep.

7. "The net cost per cow was $80.24 and the receipts were $100.63

8. "The labor cost of caring for each cow was $23.12.

9. "The average cost of delivering 100 pounds of milk 2.14 miles was 11.7 cents.

10. "The profit from cows yielding 10.00 pounds of milk a year was 51 cents greater than from those yielding 6000 pounds."

These are facts that we should know in regard to the cows in Hampshire County. All the data in this summary was taken from reports of cow-testing associations in a New York County. We have room for three or four associations in our county. It is hoped that during the following year at least one more association will be started. Let us have more cooperative effort among the dairymen.

FARM BUREAU WORK

Summary of the Work

(July 26 to August 21)

Farms Visited	78
Letters Written	74
Office Calls	43
Telephone Calls	56

MEETINGS

Evening Meetings	4
Field Meetings	1
Total Attendance	480

MILES TRAVELED

Auto	995
Train	390
Total	1385

BOYS' AND GIRLS' EXHIBIT AT THE COUNTY FAIR

This year for the first time the Three County Fair at Northampton will have a separate Department for the youths and children. Two large tents will be furnished for the exhibits of vegetables, flowers, cooking, sewing, etc., and a smaller tent to provide for the poultry exhibit.

Four silver cups are to be offered to the schools making the best displays. The schools will be divided into two classes; the high schools, academy, and Smith Agricultural School comprising one class; and the grammer, lower grades and district schools, comprising the other—first and second prizes being given. Surely these prizes are well worth working for and it is hoped that many schools will enter an exhibit.

A large list of prizes are also offered for individual exhibits. This is open to all boys and girls under eighteen years of age. All articles presented must be the exclusive work of exhibitors. A boy or girl may enter his exhibit with his or her school exhibit and also enter it for individual prizes. There is a chance for every one. Prizes are given on Live-stock, Poultry, Vegetables, Flowers, Preserves, Cooking, Sewing, Manual Training, Drawing, Painting, etc.

Last year the hall was filled to overflowing, and this year with the extra special prizes and better accommodations, more entries are looked for. The parents should be interested in this work, and see to it, if the children have something in the garden, house or barn which they have done especially well with, have it taken to the fair. Encouragement of this kind does a whole lot toward keeping the youngsters interested in something worth while and is bound sooner or later to bring returns.

The committee in charge of this work are A. F. MacDougall, Northampton; John Hart, Northampton; Mr. Goodhue, Supt. Schools, Haydenville; E. J. Burke, Hadley; Raymond Clapp, Curtis Peckham, Smith Agricultural School. Entry blanks may be obtained from any of these men.

HINTS ON POTATO SEED SELECTION

(1) Good seed is a determining factor in the production of maximum crops of potatoes.

(2) Good seed may be obtained by the tuber-unit and hill selection methods of selection through the elimination of unproductive and weak plants. These methods are explained in Farmers' Bulletin 533, "Good Seed Potatoes and How to Produce Them."

(3) Like produces like. If tubers from unproductive or weak plants are used, a similar harvest will be reaped.

(4) All tubers showing marked discoloration of the flesh should be rejected.

(5) Purity of seed stock is an essential quality of good seed. Serious losses are sustained by the grower through mixtures.

ESTIMATE CROP CONDITIONS

Aug. 1, 1915.

(From Monthly Crop Report, U. S. D. A.)

APPLES

	% Crop	10-yr av.
Maine	40	66
New Hampshire	55	62
Vermont	33	64
Massachusetts	60	67
Rhode Island	59	68
Connecticut	69	69
New York	43	59
Pennsylvania	58	58
Ohio	70	45
Indiana	82	47
Illinois	88	43
Michigan	49	55
Missouri	70	46
Washington	80	77
Oregon	75	76

HIGH-TESTING CREAM

The average fat content of cream delivered to many creameries is approximately 25 per cent. This means that, in some instances, the test is above and in others below this average. It is evident that many creamery managers, as well as many farmers, do not understand the loss involved in handling thin cream.

Cream testing 30 to 35 per cent is the most satisfactory to the farmer and to the creamery man. A comparison of low testing with high-testing cream reveals, for the high-testing cream these advantages.

(a) To the creamery man—

(1) Less bulk to handle, hence less labor, fewer churnings, smaller equipment and building.

(2) Les buttermilk, hence less loss of fat in buttermilk.

(3) Less cost to pasteurize, about one-half as much steam being required per 100 pounds of fat in 34 per cent cream as in 17 per cent; two-thirds as much in 33 per cent as in 22 per cent cream. In cooling the cream less water or brine is required for the handling of the same amount of fat when the cream is rich than when it is thin.

(4) In pasteurizing sour cream, the formation of large curd particles, with the attendant loss of butter fat, is avoided to a great extent i fthe cream contains more than 36 per cent fat.

(b) To the farmer—

(1) Less bulk to handle, hence fewer cans and smaller cooling tank required . Fifty pounds of 34 per cent cream and 100 pounds of 17 per cent cream both contain the same number of pounds of butter fat.

(2) Less bulk to cool, hence less ice or cold water required; quicker cooling, hence less deterioration. Cream spoils in a short time if not cooled quickly and held at a temperature below 50 degrees F.

(3) Less bulk to haul to creamery.

(4) Better keeping qualities of the cream. It is not the fat but the other solids in the cream which become sour and spoil. As thin cream contains more of these solids, it sours sooner than thick cream.

(5) More skimmed milk kept on the farm. The farmer who delivers 100 pounds of fat in 17 per cent cream delivers 294 pounds of skimmed milk more than if he delivered 34 per cent cream. Unless the buttermilk is returned free this is a dead loss to him. At 25 cents a hundred pounds it amounts to nearly 75 cents, or three-fourths of a cent on each pound of butter fat delivered.

Farmers sometimes offer the following objections to high-testing cream: (1) Thick cream may stick to the can and be a loss to the farmer; (2) imporepr samples may be taken because of insufficient mixing; (3) a high test is more likely to be cut than a low one. In a properly operated factory, however, these objections do not hold good, and the creamery man who would have his patrons deliver rich cream will manage the plant so efficiently that there will be no grounds upon which to base such objections.

U. S. Department of Agri.

Forecast of Potato Production

The August 1 forecast for potatoes promises the largest yield, 115.4 bushels per acre, and the greatest total production 430,000,000 bushels on record since the beginning of the United States Government crop estimates in 1866.

The average price received by producers for potatoes on August 1, 56.3 cents, is the lowest since the collection of these price figures was begun in 1908. The next lowest, 64.9 cents, was in 1910. The highest, $1.36, was in 1911. The average for the five years, 1910 to 1914, was 88.7 cents.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Space on this page is given to Farm Bureau members who desire to advertise live-stock, farm products, etc., either to buy or to sell. At the present no charge will be made for limited space. Send advertisements to the Farm Bureau by the twenty-fifth of each month.

The Far Bureau Office is receiving many inquiries with regard to men who wish to buy, lease, or rent farms, and also from owners of farms who wish to either sell or rent them. It would be of much advantage to both parties if a list were kept on file in the office so these Inquiries could be answered. Will those who desire such assistance please send a description of the farms for sale or to rent or of the kind they wish to buy, to the Farm Bureau, and, as much help as possible will be returned?

FOR SALE—Holsteins. Right near home. 3 registered heifers, 8 registered cows and 2 registered bulls. Write, telephone or call in person. Ball Holstein Farms, South Hadley Falls, Mass.

FOR SALE—Cream separator, "Sharples Tubular Number 4" used very little. Price with extra 10-gallon tank only $25.00. Address Walter Bliss, Enfield, Mass. Tel. 9-2.

FOR SALE—1 registered Jersey Bull 11 mos. old; also one high-grade Berkshire Boar. Address C. S. Parsons, 15 Sherman Ave., Northampton, Mass.

BREED now for fall colts. Use the pure blood Percheron Stallion Connet standing at C. E. Parsons & Son, 128 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Berkshire Pigs of highest quality. Apply to D. C. Warnock, 25 Hampden street, Northampton.

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HARVESTING THE APPLE CROP

The apples in the county this fall on the whole are much larger and freer from insects and disease than they were last season. This is due, no doubt, to a more scattered setting of fruit, more and better spraying, and unlimited moisture. Now that we have the crop, what are we going to do with it? It is at this point where many of the farmers fail, and do not get the prices they deserve. The marketing end of the farm business is not studied and followed as it should be. Make it a point this fall to pick, grade and pack your fruit so as to get the largest returns.

In harvesting the crop the following suggestions may be used to advantage:

In picking the apples, take pains not to break off the fruit spurs. We need them for next season's crop. Do not put any drops in with the hand-picked fruit. It is often a temptation when apples are knocked off by the ladder, or the scattering branches shaken, to pick up ox the ground those that appear free from bruises. This practice spoils many a good barrel. Eliminat the "Fruit Picking Bag." Use only the basket with no rough corners or edges. The oak stave basket with drop handles gives excellent satisfaction. Lining the baskets with burlap is a very good practice and prevents much bruising. Lay the apples in the basket; do not drop or throw them in. In pouring the apples into the barrel, be sure and lower the basket as far as you can and then pour the apples out. Careful handling pays.

Sort the fruit and get it into storage as soon as possible. Allowing the apples to stay in piles in the orchard or to be stacked in a warm shed, spoils their keeping qualities as they soon become over-ripe.

In sorting the fruit remember that two good apples are worth more than two good apples and a poor one. Sort your good fruit into three grades.

You will find it much to your advantage to follow the standard laid down by the Massachusetts Standard Apple Grading & Packing Law. For the benefit of those interested in the law, demonstrations will be given at the following places: Oct. 6 and 7, Northampton Fair; Oct. 9, Harry Wright's, Williamsburg; Oct. 14, Bay Road Fruit Farm, Amherst.

If one has to haul his fruit any distance, it should not be hauled on a dead ax wagon. It is a practice that is used by many farmers, but much damage is done the fruit by this method. On some of our steep hillsides, it is necessary to use a dead ax wagon, but use a spring wagon wherever possible.

For packing, a new standard barrel is much to be preferred over the second-hand flour barrel, sugar barrel, etc. It is just about impossible to clean the flour or dirt out of a second-hand barrel and the appearance made by a poor one has much to do in keeping the price of fruit down.

Some of the entra fixings as lithographs, advertising your farm; corrugated caps, lace circles, cushions, etc., add much to the condition and appearance of the fruit when it is opened on the market. Put up your fruit so that it will appeal to the eye of the public and will keep on appealing as they eat down through the barrel.

Sometimes the question is asked, "Does it pay to go to all this bother with our fruit?" Without question, "Yes". In the first place it takes very little time for the extra sorting and packing. And second, the public is demanding it. Only today a letter was received at the Farm Bureau Office wanting to know where 200 barrels of fall apples could be bought and guaranteed to be dependable in grading and packing.

This is a season when it will pay to pack your fruit right and then hold for a good price. It is impossible to predict on the future market but from general conditions, it appears that good apples will be worth from 75 cents to $2.00 more per barrel than last season.

At recent auction sales of fruit in New York State, late apples were sold at $3.40 a barrel. Theh fruit must be picked, graded, and packed in accordance with the New York Apple Law and transported to the station. This price included both the "A" and "B" grades. In some of the large fruit sections in the western part of Massachusetts $2.75 has been offered for "Number One" fruit.

HARVESTING AND MARKETING THE POTATO CROP

Many potato fields in this section have been struck by the late blight and as a result the crop is being dug as rapidly as possible and is being pushed upon the market. This has caused the price to drop lower than it has been before at this season of the year since the record of these prices was begun in '908. Samuel Frazer of New York, admittedly a potato authority, advise postponing the digging of the crop until ten days after the potato vines are completely dead where there is the slightest suspicion of blight. This practice will place the number of rotten tubers at the minimum. We constantly hear it said that one might as well let the tubers rot in the ground as in the cellar. That may be true, but the statement is misleading. If the crop is dug soon after the late blight has attacked the vines, many of the disease spots or germs, which are present upon the vines and leaves, will become scattered upon the ground and the potatoes will immediately carry some of the spores into the cellar when they are stored. Many a farmer will testify to carrying out to the rubbish heap at least 9-10 of the crop a few weeks later.

When the crop is left in the ground, if well covered with earth, a smaller number of the spores will come in contact with the tubers, to cause their decay. Certain hills which may contain sunburned tubers or tubers very close to the surface may have spores washed down which will cause the whole hill to become a decaying mass but there may be hills alongside which will escape the pest. After waiting for ten days or two weeks the spores will have largely lost their power for destruction and the crop, or what is left of a crop, can be harv-

(Continued on Page 3)

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EDITORIAL

ANNOUNCEMENT

The members of the Farm Bureau support and maintain this paper. One-half of their membership fee goes toward a year's subscription of the paper. If you are not now a member, please send one dollar to the Farm Bureau which entitles you to its membership and the paper for a year.

THE DAIRY BUSINESS

The cry of "no money in milk" is held up by farmers wherever one goes. It is very seldom that a farmer is found who says he is satisfied that a dairy farm can be run at a profit and that he "Knows" and can "Prove" that his cows are paying.

There are two ways of improving conditions to make dairying profitable; either by raising the price of milk or by reducing the cost of the production of milk. It is a safe statement that at least 25 per cent of the cows in Hampshire County are kept at a loss. But can we ask the public to pay a profit on these cows under our present system of business? It is impossible to prove to the consumer that milk cannot be produced for 4 cents or five cents unless we have figures. How can this be done? A few farmers will keep their own records, but for the big majority a Cow Testing Association is the only solution. Dairy talk and suggestions are cheap and free but it is the accurate account of each cow in the herd that is going to help put the balance on the right side of the ledger.

At the present, practically the whole county has to be covered to obtain enough members for one association. Why is this? The same o could be given as the reason why the dairy organization of the Connecticut Valley is just alive. More interest is needed on the part of every dairyman for the benefit of all. The proseprous dairyman as well as the one hustling to make both ends meet should join together to help each other along.

The farmers in Ware have shown their eagerness to get together and are demanding a cow testing association. With Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich and Prescott joining, the farmers in that section are sure to improve their own business as well as their community. The valley towns are taken care of by the present Association; but we still have the cream producing section in the western part of the county. Here is the place, if any, in the country where co-operation will help. Vermont has 34 associations which prove it must help the cream man. The hill towns are starting to co-operate with their apple crop, and now let the dairymen combine for the welfare of the cow and the farm.

NEW ENGLAND FRUIT SHOW

The fruit growers of the country will be much pleased to hear that it has finally been decided to hold a New England Fruit Show again this year at Mechanics Building, Boston. The dates set are from October 23 to October 30. The premium list is very attractive, offering over $1500 in prizes for box, barrel, plate, and special exhibits. Demonstrations and lectures will be given daily on subjects interesting to fruit growers and consumers. Everyone who has attended any of the previous fairs knows that this is one of the biggest events of the year.

Hampshire County should be well represented at this Fair, both by exhibits of fruit and by a large delegation of fruit growers and consumers.

FROSTED CORN

During such a season as we are now experiencing when the corn crop is late maturing, the farmer often wonders which is best, to chance a frost on his corn, or to cut it before the danger season arrives.

There is one point we must remember and that is that the corn plant at the time the ear commences to form contains a comparatively small arount of food and is mostly water. The greater part of the food value of the plant is formed from this time until the ear ripens. If we have a field that we want for fodder corn and it is just glazing over at the season we expect frosts, it is best to wait and let it stand as long as possible. If it is cut immediately after the first frost, little damage is done.

For the silo, the best silage is produced where the corn can be put into the silo after it has reached the glazed stage. If we have to let it stand until we get the first frost, it will still make good silage. If cut early, some of the feeding value is lost and also the immature corn is liable to make a sour silage. Immature corn contains a high per cent of sugar and this is the main reason why it makes an acid silage. Every day after the corn reaches the milk stage, much solid matter is added to it. In fact, when corn is in the milk stage, it contains only about 65% of the dry matter which it contains two weeks later. The sugar in the corn plant gradually changes to starch and consequently less acid is formed in the silage, although it still develops a sufficient amount to preserve it.

Where it has been necessary to delay until the frost strikes it, it should then be cut and put into the silo at once. The chief harm done by frosting is the reduction of the water content of the plants. For this reason it is often best to add some water. The cut corn as found in the silo at filling time should feel moist to the touch. Be sure and use enough water if the leaves are dry or the silage may spoil by moulding. There is no harm done by adding too much water, except that you have to carry it out when the silage is fed. One may add the water to the silage at the time of filling by running it into the blower with a hose from a barrel or it may be added to the silage in the silo as the filling progresses. If the frosted corn is not even near the glazed stage, it will probably contain enough water to pack satisfactorily.

When the filling is completed, the top should be leveled off and packed down as thoroughly as possible. To prevent too much of the top layer from spoiling, some means should be used to exclude the air as much as possible. This may be done by adding water, either through the blower at the last of the filling, or by adding it directly after the silo is filled. It should then be tramped down thoroughly every day for several days. Another method is to cover the top with a layer of millet, grass, or weeds to protect the silage below from the air. Still another way is to wet the surface and sow oats. Even under the best conditions, however, from 6 inches to a foot will have to be discarded when the silo is opened.

WINTER DAIRYING

Many Advantages in Having Dairy Cows Freshen in the Fall—Offers Best Returns to Producers

In many sections most of the cows freshen in the spring. The more observing and careful dairymen, however, having found that winter dairying has many advantages, are breeding their cows to drop the calves in the fall. The following are some of the advantages of winter dairying:

First, higher prices are obtained for milk and cream. As the usual season for cows to freshen is the spring, milk has always been plentiful during the early summer and scarce and higher during the winter.

Second, milk and cream can be handled in cold weather with less danger of souring, so there is little loss on account of milk returned from the creamery.

Third, the amount of labor on the farm is better distributed throughout the year. If the cows freshen in the spring, they are in ful flow of milk and need the best care when work in the fields is most pressing. On the other hand, if the cows calve in the fall and are milked during the winter, the farmer can give them close attention, has more time to study the problem of feeding, and can give his men employment all the year, and, in that way, get better help.

Fourth, the lactation period is lengthened and the amount of milk given during the year increased. Cows that freshen in the spring, milk heavily while grass is good, but as the pastures dry up the flow of milk falls off and with the approach of winter the cows are nearly dry. If they freshen in the fall, they should at once be started on a good winter ration, and when they have been milked six months it is time to turn them to pasture and for a time the flow of milk will be nearly as great as that from fresh cows. Recent investigations by experiment stations verify this observation.

Fifth, fall calves can be raised better than those born in the spring. Young calves should be fed on milk for several months, after which they must be weaned and fed on solid food. If they are born in the spring they will be tormented by flies all summer, they may be neglected because of the farm work, and when it is time to wean them they must be put on a dry winter ration. Fall calves come at a time when the dairyman can give them the closest attention, and when weaned they can be put on grass at an age when an easily digested and nutritious food is most needed.

As more milk can be produced, higher prices obtained, the labor more evenly distributed throughout the year, and better calves raised, winter dairying offers the best returns to producers.

U. S. D. A.

(Continued from Page 1)

ested and stored at once. Avoid, even now, leaving the dug tubers in the field for any length of time and do not cover tubers with the dry but diseased vines, as this will be coveting disaster.

Harvesting time is also the time for selecting next year's seed. For this purpose a portion of the crop will have to be dug by hand. A good rule to go by is to save all the tubers from only those hills which contain at least 6 of marketable size. One man writes that in four years he was able to increase the number of such hills from 17 to 70 in 100. It is interesting to note that when the tubers are planted in rows 38 inches apart with 14 inches between the hills that an average yield of one pound per hill will yield 235 bushels per acre.

"Number One" potatoes should weigh not less than 4 oz. nor more than 12 oz. A little more figuring will enable one to see the yield that seems possible—onpaper — when each hill produced 6 tubers of marketable size. W erealize that our ideals very rarely materialize; however, it is well to set out ideals high.

The marketing end of it seems to be the most difficult part, but if the yield can be increased by 50 per cent, the grower can acord to sell for a lower price.

The government crop report for September 15, reports a grand total yield for the U. S., approximately the same as the final yield for last year, although the New England states are reporting a decrease of 34 per cent from last year. Moreover, the reports from Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York and New England indicate that many fields arer rotting badly. These reports would point toward a smaller total yield than the mammoth crop reported in 1914. If these reports prove true, the farmer who holds his crop until later will be the wise man. Locally, farmers have been rashing their crops upon the market and this has temporarily lowered the price, but it is confidently expected that the price will rise after this rush is over.

It has been found that many dealers in potatoes object to buying locally on account of the odd lots which come in. The Maine poattoes all come in 2-bushel bags and it is not necessary to weigh each bag. They cause less bother, are more convenient from the dealers' point of view and it is reflected in the price he is willing to pay the local men. If a few of the growers in the hill towns would market their crop in 2-bushel sacks of uniform weight with a good guarantee, we believe that they could increase their revenue to a considerable extent.

R. K. CLAPP.
Smith Agri. School

ONION PROSPECTS

The condition of onions for the State of New York on September 1 was reported at 56 per cent of a normal crop. There are in Wayne the Orange Counties approximately 9,000 acres in onions, or about 75 per cent of the total acreage of the State. There is an increase in these counties of from 12 to 15 per cent over the acreage of last year, which will partially and may entirely equalize the loss in yield per acre this year cansed by an unusually wet season which caused the crop to mature earlier than usual, the ravages of the onion thrips, and blight, all of which causes have combined to reduce the size of the onions grown. In Wayne County the condition was reported at 38 per cent. The reports from Orange County show a condition of 65 per cent of a normal crop.

In the State of Ohio, high winds and flods have probably reduced the acreage to about 50 per cent of that of last year, and the attacks of the onion thrips and blight have reduced the State condition on the acreage planted to 26 per cent of normal.

In Indiana, where the conditions which have so disastrously affected the onion crop in New York and Ohio have obtained to a large extent, the condition of onions on September 1 was reported at 64 per cent.

Such reports as have been received indicate that the acreage in California, Oregon and Washington is about normal. The condition for California is reported at 96 per cent. The United States figure is 75.5 against 81.9 per cent last year.

The acreage in these seven States represents practically 80 per cent of the total acreage of commrcial onions in the United States, disregarding the southern crop which is always marketed for immediate consumption, being unsuitable for storage purposes.

POULTRY NOTES

Bacillary White Diarrhoea

Great loss is experienced every year by poultrymen through the loss of chickens by white diarrhoea. It has been found by experiments conducted by the Massachusetts and the Connecticut Experiment Stations that the disease is transmitted by the hen laying the egg. By blood tests of the breeding hens the reactors can be eliminated and with proper sanitation, no trouble will be experienced from this disease.

The Extension Service and the Experiment Station are co-operating to carry on this work. A charge of five cents per hen will be made to cover expenses. Anyone wishing to have their flock tested should apply to the Poultry Department, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

Killing and Bleeding Poultry

The following is quoted from Circular 61, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. D. A. Anyone wishing more detailed information on the matter should send for this circular.

(1) Grasp the chicken when killing by the bony part of the skull. Do not let the fingers touch the neck.

(2) Make a small cut inside the mouth on the right side of the throat just where the bones of the skull end, using a narrow-bladed, sharp-pointed knife. The direction of the knife is upward and toward the left when the bird is held head downward with the throat toward the operator while killing.

(3) Brain for dry picking by thrusting the knife through the groove which runs along the middle line of the roof of the mouth until it pierces the brain in the back part of the skull, causing a loosening of the feathers.

(4) For chickens use a knife the blade of which is 2 inches long, one-fourth inch wide, with a thin, flat handle, a sharp point, and a straight cutting edge. For turkeys the blade may be 2 1-2 inches long. Keep knives very sharp.

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FARM BUREAU WORK

SUMMARY OF THE WORK

(August 23 to September 18)

Farms Visited	71
Letters Written	103
Office Calls	41
Telephone Calls	75
MEETINGS	
Evening Meetings	9
Field Meetings	9
Total Attendance	389
MILES TRAVELED	
Auto	1584

GRAIN PRICES

The following quotations are taken from the Boston Chamber of Commerce for September 22, 1915:

Middlings, per ton	24.25—28.50
Bran, winter	23.50—25.00
Bran, spring	23.50
Mixed Feed	25.75—29.00
Red Dog	31.25
Cotton Seed Meal	32.00—33.00
Linseed Meal	38.00
Gluten Feed	28.00
Hominy Feed	33.40
Corn Meal, per bag,	..65— 1.67
Oats	
No. 1 clipped white, per bu.	.44
No. 2 clipped white, per bu.	.43
No. 3 clipped white, per bu.	.42

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cows, heifers and bills; also a few nice grade cows at farmers' prices. H. W. Gurney, Cummington, Mass.

FOR SALE—Berkshire Pigs of highest quality. Apply to D. C. Warnock, 25 Hampden street, Northampton.

BREED now for fall colts. Use the pure blood Percheron Stallion Conuet standing at C. E. Parsons & Son, 128 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Farm Work Horse, weight 1200 lbs., age 11 yrs., black, sound and willin. Dr. A. G. Doane, 102 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Holsteins. Right near home. 3 regnstered heifers, 8 registered cows and 2 registered bulls. Write, telephone or call in person. Ball Holstein Farms South Hadley Falls, Mass.

FOR SALE—Cream separator, "Sharples Tubular Number 4," used very little. Price with extra 10-gallon tank only $25.00. Address Walter Bliss, Enfield, Mass. Tel. 9-2.

FOR SALE—1 registered Jersey Bull 11 mos. old; also one high-grade Berkshire Boar. Address C. S. Parsons, 15 Sherman Ave., Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Two young registered Holstein cows, one pure bred Holstein bull calf, 6 mos. old. Can be seen at Mineral Valley Farm, Westhampton, Mass. E. B. Clapp, Easthampton, Mass.

3 COUNTY
FAIR
NORTHAMPTON
October 6 & 7
Unsurpassed
Horse Show
Large Automobile Show
Wright Biplane
Special Youth's
Exhibit

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Published by the Hampshire County Farm Bureau

PRICES 50 CENTS PER YEAR; $1.00 PER YEAR INCLUDING MEMBERSHIP IN FARM BUREAU

Vol. 1 **Northampton, Mass., November 1915** **No. 3**

MARKETING APPLES

Next season it will be necessary for the farmer to grade and pack his fruit according to a standard, laid down by the laws of Massachusetts. Do we need this law and will it be a benefit to the grower?

Several demonstrations have been given in the county explaining the law and it appears that a majority of the farmers are in favor of it, many are on the fence, and a few are against it.

A standard package, a uniform grade, and an honest stencil, are the main points of the law. Why will this not be a benefit to the farmer? A conclusive proof in favor of it is shown in the difference in prices received on the London and Glascow markets for Canadian and American Baldwins. Canada has had a law similar to ours for ten years and for the past few years has been receiving, on the average, fifty cents more per barrel for her fruit than we have; the only advantage being that she graded and packed her apples properly. Even the Canadians admit we can grow a better Baldwin in New England than they can in Canada, but still they are receiving the better price.

Because a grower has to put his wormy and inferior fruit in one barrel and his good fruit in two or three grades, does not mean he is throwing away apples. A good many growers are getting a much higher price for their seconds, simply because it is graded, than other growers are getting for their firsts, because they have not thought best to throw out some inferior fruit.

During seasons when fruit is scarce, one may get a decent price even if it is not graded, but what about the years when we have plenty of fruit?

Hampshire County today is suffering in marketing her apples because of the reputation she has made for herself in the past. Why is it that we have had only two or three buyers through this section and other places have been flooded with buyers who are paying fifty cents more per barrel than the buyers are giving here? It is not the fact we have poor apples, but that they have been packed in the past in such a manner that buyers who want good fruit do not come near. Do not think that the whole blame is on the farmer. In some cases the farmer is to blame and in a good many cases it is the buyer's fault.

When a farmer sells his apples this season for $2.00 or $2.25, he will not be satisfied if much poor fruit is thrown out and consequently a good many poor apples get by. Why not have the fruit graded right and ask a high price per barrel? Do not give the whole crop away at a low price for the sake of selling a few poor apples.

If the growers continue to be willing to sell to buyers at a low price and have the fruit graded poorly, then the same trouble will be experienced each year in getting reliable buyers and a profitable return. A few buyers who have been paying good prices in other sections have been interviewed and asked why they skipped our district. Their replies were that they could not buy in large enough amounts and that in the past their houses had bought here through certain buyers and the fruit was graded and packed in such a way that they did not wish to try it again.

How can this condition be changed? A few growers in Williamsburg this year are attempting to overthrow this opinion and establish a reputation for themselves. All of their fruit is being graded and packed uniformly and the stencil tells exactly what is inside the barrel. It may take them a year or two to get known on the market, but it is the only way to get the proper returns for their fruit.

Join together so that you can have fruit to attract the buyers, have it packed in standard barrels, grade it uniformly, and put something that you are ready to stand back of on the market.

FALL NOTES ON POULTRY KEEPING

This is the time of year when the poultryman should get in his best work in culling his flock. In the first place feed is too high to carry along a large number of non-producing or low producing hens and the same thing is true of pullets.

The observing poultryman will have located practically all such hens in his flock by this time and the sooner they are disposed of the better.

In selecting hens for next year's flock, either breeders or layers, the following should be eliminated: first, those that are over fat, logy in action or apparently lazy, and those having heavy abdomens or "baggy" as the saying goes. Second, hens that are not standing the molt well and have become poor in flesh or are emaciated. Third, those that appear diseased or blemished. Scaley legged fowls should be disposed of and not kept to pass this so called disease on to others. The same is true of roup, chicken pox, severe colds, etc. In fact every effort should be made to eliminate birds that are low in vitality. Fourth, hens that are prone to broodiness throughout the year. It will be a very easy matter for him to eliminate those that have this characteristic highly developed. Considerable difference will be found in the egg production of two hens, one having been broody once during the year and the other eleven or twelve times, other things being equal of course. Fifth, there are many practical poultrymen who claim that heavy laying bleaches the shanks as well as the feathers. In all probability this is true of strains or families, but is not true of every individual in a flock. In other words the general statement that a hen with yellow shanks at this time of the year is a poor layer is not absolutely true. The records. at this institution bear testimony to this fact. It is somewhat late in the season to advocate holding the very best early hatched cockerels for breeding purposes. It is well for every poultryman to have a number

(Continued on Page 4)

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY
Published By The
Hampshire County Farm Bureau
A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Office, First National Bank Bldg.
Northampton, Mass.

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EDITORIAL

ANNOUNCEMENT

The members of the Farm Bureau support and maintain this paper. One-half of their membership fee goes toward a year's subscription of the paper. If you are not now a member, please send one dollar to the Farm Bureau which entitles you to its membership and the paper for a year.

NEW ENGLAND FRUIT SHOW

The Fruit Show this year, although small as compared with previous years, had excellent quality, reflecting the better care and the increasing interest that is being taken in fruit.

Among the growers in Hampshire County who exhibited are Sereno Clark, Ellis Clark, Harry Wright, Williamsburg; Wright A. Root, Easthampton; Bay Road Fruit Farm, W. H. Atkins, South Amherst; A. B. Howard & Son, J. T. Geer, Belchertown.

FARMERS' MARKET

The bill for establishing farmers markets passed the legislature and by its provisions, every town or city with more than ten thousand inhabitants must establish a farmers' market or set aside a lot or street or public place for such a market, before the end of March, 1916. The State Board of Agriculture must approve the site.

This means that Northampton must provide a market where the farmers can back up their teams and sell their produce direct to the consumer. If a central place is selected that is easily accessible this should be of big assistance to farmers in marketing.

About ten or fifteen market places have been established under this law and it is hoped Northampton will soon locate a place. If the farmers will take hold of this next season and make use of it both the farmer and the consumer will profit by it.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' EXHIBIT

The boys' and girls' exhibit at the Northampton Fair far surpassed anything of its kind in the State. Over 600 entries were made which was larger than both the children's and adults' last year. One tent was filled with the vegetable exhibits, one with the cooking, preserves, needle work, drawings, etc., and still another for the poultry exhibit.

The schools of Hadley had the largest and best display of vegetables, cooking and preserves. Northampton, Easthampton, Williamsburg and Ashfield deserve great credit for the excellent showing they made.

The silver cups offered by the Three County Fair Association for the best exhibit from any High School or Agricultural School was awarded to Hopkins Academy, Hadley, first, and Smith Agricultural School, second. For the best exhibit from graded schools, Hadley schools won first and Northampton schools second.

Hampshire County ought to be proud of the showing made at the Fair by its boys and girls. But do not let us stop here—keep the good work up and let every parent do his share toward interesting the children in any line of agricultural or home-making work.

BUYING GRAIN

The two troubles that seem to bother the dairymen the most from the average farmer's viewpoint, are the low price of milk and the high price of grain, The grain bill is, in some cases, spoiling the looks of the cream check or milk check. Should we not pay more attention to the grain mixtures we feed, both as to the results in the milk-pail and for the price we pay for the mixture? Just the other day a farmer informed the county agent that he had always fed gluten, but after hearing so much about cotton seed he had decided to change over and try cotton seel for a while. Two months ago, when gluten was high in price and cotton seed was very cheap, this farmer was feeding gluten. Now when cotton seed is hardly quoted on the market it is so high and gluten is selling reasonable, he decides to change to cotton seed.

Another case was of a dairyman, paying $1.80 per bag for stock feed that only analyzed 10% protein and was high in crude fibre—paying more for this grain than the best feed on the market was selling for, and getting a grain that had a poor feeding value.

Grain is an expensive necessity at the best and more attention should be paid to the changes in prices, the mixtures we feed and how the cows respond to certain kinds of grain.

Several districts are becoming interested in buying their grain co-operatively. Many times this works to good advantage and is well worth trying. There is one thing we should all remember, however, and that is, that co-operative buying does not succeed unless we are prepared to buy in large amounts and pay cash. It is on these two points that the benefits of co-operation stand.

Buying grain in this manner does not mean that the farmers must buy from a local dealer outside their own town. Oftentimes the local dealer can offer prices as attractive as an outside concern when he is sure of cash and a large order. The buying of grain in a Concord buggy or in two or three bag lots and having it charged is one reason for high grain bills.

What the farmers want is to obtain their grain at the market price and allow enough for the grain dealer to make an honest living.

Co-operative buying of grain will help to standardize the price of grain in the county. For instance, today the dairymen in Northampton are paying more for their grain than some of the dairymen in the outlying towns. This should not be so, but it is impossible for one farmer to rectify the matter. But above all, whether buying alone or with a group, keep in touch with the market, know the best grains to buy, and mix the right proportions to give the best net returns. Weigh your milk and keep individual records on your cows to know the results of your feeding.

Below are the grain prices quoted from the Boston Chamber of Commerce Report, October 28, 1915:

Middlings	$25.75—$27.50
Bran, Winter,	23.50
Bran, Spring,	23.25
Mixed Feed	25.50— 29.00
Red Dog	30.50
Cotton Seed Meal	38.00
Linseed Meal	38.00
Gluten Feed	28.00
Hominy	28.90
Stock Feed	28.50
Oats	
No. 1 clipped white	45.5c per bu.
No. 2 clipped white	45 c per bu.
No. 3 clipped white	44.5c per bu.
Bag Meal,	$1.47—$1.49 per bag
Cracked Corn	1.49— 1.51 per bag

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER FOR NEXT SPRING

Many of the agents of both chemicals and mixed goods are in the field this month taking orders for the fertilizer for next spring's crops.

Due to the unsettled condition of the market and the danger of increased prices toward spring, the farmers should pay more attention to their fertilizer order this fall than ever before.

Except for the specialized crops, it is doubtful if any potash can be used this coming spring; the price quoted on the market today being $250 per ton. In general, the mixed goods at the best will only have 1 or 2% actual potash. Pay strict attention to the analysis this year if you are buying mixed goods; be sure and know how much potash you are getting if you are getting any. With the decrease in amount of potash in the mixture, more chance is given for using either a poorer source of nitrogen and phosporic acid or an increase in the amount of filler. This is one more point in favor of using chemicals and practicing home mixing. In any of the towns where the farmers wish to figure out their fertilizer formulas for their different crops and order co-operatively, the Farm Bureau will be glad to give any assistance possible.

The following are some of the prices that have been quoted the Farm Bureau . They are subject to change without notice, but will give a general idea of what fertilizer will be worth this coming season:

	Ton
Nitrate of Soda, 15% N	$64.00
Calcium Cyanamid, 17.5% N	66.00
Concentrated Tankage, 10.8% N	47.50
Bone Flour, 1% N 29% P	35.00
Acid Phosphate, 16% Av. P	20.00
Dry Fish, 7% N 5% P	52.00

APPLE PACKING SCHOOL

The Department of Pomology at the Massachusetts Agricultural College is offering a One-week school of Apple Packing from November 17-23. The school is given at this date so that those attending will be able to return home and pack this season's crop according to the methods explained to them. Lectures and demonstrations will be given on different orchard problems, but a large part of the time will be spent in the actual work of packing apples. This will give those attending an excellent chance to get well acquainted with the new Massachusetts law regarding the grading and packing of apples.

As the school is limited to thirty, those desiring to enter should send in their application immediately. Application blanks can be obtained by writing to the Director of The Extension Service or by applying at the office of the Farm Bureau.

YOUR FARM BUREAU

The farmers and business men of Hampshire County have helped to support a Farm Bureau since February 1st. The officers in charge have attempted to carry out the different issues which they thought were of most importance in the county. Are you acquainted with the aims of the Bureau? If so, have you been satisfied with what it is doing? If you are satisfied with what it is doing, give it a boost. If you are dissatisfied, tell us why. What we want is to have every farmer and business man in the county take an interest in the Bureau. The Bureau belongs to you and we need your help and co-operation to make it a success.

You have a director who has charge of the work in your town. Is he doing his part toward letting your town get its share of the benefits of the Bureau? If not, go to him and find what the trouble is and help him along. We need you and your neighbor to get the best results. Join hands with him to boost yourself and your town and then your town will join with the neighboring ones to put Hampshire County in the lead.

Below is a list of the directors elected upon the organization of the Farm Bureau:

DIRECTORS

Amherst

H. A. Parsons,	North Amherst
J. B. Knight,	Belchertown
M. T. Anderson,	Chesterfield

Cummington

M. S. Howes,	Swift River
Jarius F. Burt,	Easthampton
Charles Felton,	Enfield

Goshen

George L. Barrus,	Lithia
Henry S. Pease,	Middlefield
Josiah Parsons,	Northampton
Jesse M. Ely,	Pelham
H. S. Packard,	Plainfield
Waldo Pierce,	Prescott
I. N. Day,	South Hadley
E. C. Searle,	Southampton
C. W. Ball,	Granby
William H. Walker,	Greenwich
Rufus M. Smith,	Hadley
B. M. Warner,	Hatfield
Wilson A. Munson,	Huntington
George Timmins,	Ware
A. D. Montague,	Westhampton
Charles R. Damon,	Williamsburg
Frank W. Bates,	Worthington

DIRECTORS AT LARGE

Amherst

W. H. Atkins,	South Amherst
George Belden,	Bradstreet
E. B. Clapp,	Easthampton
Perley E. Davis,	Granby
R. Lyman Cook,	Hadley
W. M. Purrington ,	Haydenville
J. A. Sullivan,	Northampton

THE FARM WOOD-LOT PROBLEM

The farm wood-lot problem may be put in a few words. It is the problem of making the wood-lot pay. Farmers can no more afford to keep unprofitable land than they can afford to keep unprofitable cows. Idle land which is not growing more valuable is like a boarder in the dairy herd; it eats up part of the profit made elsewhere. Good farm management may or may not call for the opening of an actual book account with the wood-lot, but every good farmer needs to know at the close of the year whether he is richer or poorer for his timberland.

It costs money to hold land. Every acre means carrying cost. The tenant farmer pays this cost in rent. The man who works his own farm should be able to earn at least rent and wages. If he sold the farm and put the money in a good savings bank it would yield him a yearly income without the lifting of a finger. His farm is an investment. It should be a paying investment. A bank which paid no interest would be a poor place to put savings. So a farm which does not yield its owner and user a fair return on his investment as well as a fair return on the labor and industry of himself and his family is a poor place on which to work. Its possessor is paying for the privilege of owning it instead of making it pay him for what has been put into it. If the wood-lot does not directly or indirectly compensate for taxes and interest allowance on its value, it is not doing its share toward making the farm pay. It is being carried at a net loss.—Yearbook, 1914.

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FALL NOTES ON POULTRY

Continued From Page 1)

of cockerels equal to about 25% or 30% of those in his breeding pens in reserve for the purpose of substitution in case any prove worthless for breeding or become injured.

In practically every flock of pullets there is a certain percentage that are more or less immature, slow in development, low in vitality and therefore become prey to disease. Such speciens really prove to be profitable.

Cockerels that are fit for market and cannot be held for fancy trade are better in the hands of the butcher or consumer than on the ordinary poultry farm, especially at this time.

The culling of a flock very closely has still another value and that is, the reducing of the flock to such numbers that their quarters are adequate and comfortable. It is not unusual to find poultry kept in quarters so crowded that each bird has only about one to one and one-third square feet of floor space. Usually trouble starts in such flocks.

J. C. GRAHAM.

FARM BUREAU WORK

SUMMARY OF THE WORK

(Sept. 20 to October 16)

Farms Visited	39
Letters Written	99
Office Calls	37
Telephone Calls	89
MEETINGS	
Meetings held	5
Total Attendance	225
MILES TRAVELLED	
Auto	814
Train	143
	957

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FOR SALE—Cream separator, "Sharples Tubular Number 4," used very little. Price with extra 10-gallon tank only $25.00. Address Walter Bliss, Enfield, Mass. Tel. 9-2.

FOR SALE—1 registered Jersey Bull 11 mos. old; also one high-grade Berkshire Boar. Address C. S. Parsons, 15 Sherman Ave., Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Two young registered Holstein cows, one pure bred Holstein bull calf, 6 mos. old. Can be seen at Mineral Valley Farm, Westhampton, Mass. E. B. Clapp, Easthampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Some choice young Berkshire pigs, dropped Sept. 6th. Price $5.00 apiece. Address, George H. Timmins, Greenway Farm, Ware, Mass.

FOR SALE—Edward J. Clark of Worthington has a small herd of officially tested advanced registery Holstein Cows. Good records with farmers' care. Two bull calves and one yearling Bull for sale. Address, Cummington, R. F. D.

FOR SALE—A Son of Merry of Glenwood, her official record was 768 lbs. 11 oz. of 85% butter for one year. Sire a Grandson of Imp. Oxford Lad, his dam made 499 lbs. 10 ox. of 85% butter as a three year old. This calf was dropped June 13 and is a fine individual. Also ready for service, bulls from advanced registry cows. Prices right, quality considered. Address W. H. Morey, Bryant Hill, Cummington.

FARM TO RENT—Small farm, 25 acres—Pasture, Wood, mowing—House and barn near State Road and Electric Cars—Town water. Price, $20 month. Work given in our mill in winter. 'Bradford Hill Farm" A. S. Hills, owner, Haydenville, Mass.

WE CAN FILL ORDERS from this County for early spring pullets, White Leghorn, up to 2,000 birds. Our men are anxious to make sales before time for winter housing. The pullets are not culls or surplus they were raised to sell. The price would be around $1 to $1.25 f. o. b. our station. Otsego County Farm Bureau Association, Cooperstown, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY
Published by the Hampshire County Farm Bureau
PRICES 50 CENTS PER YEAR; $1.00 PER YEAR INCLUDING MEMBERSHIP IN FARM BUREAU

Vol. 1 Northampton, Mass., December 1915 No. 4

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF SURROUNDING VALLEY CITIES. GOVERNING THE PRODUCTION AND HANDLING OF MILK

The more important features, and those found in the lists of requirements of most of the cities, are as follows:—

A dairy that is producing milk to be sold in any of the local cities, must be inspected, and, a permit granted. The essential requirements for securing a permit are, healthy, animals, clean, well-ventilated, well-lighted and well-drained stable, the animals to be properly cared for as to cleanliness, water, feed, bedding etc. Certain of the cities insist that the dairy plant shall score a given number of points, although this is not the general rule. Of the 100 points total perfect score, 60 are allotted to methods and forty to quipment. The features which the several boards are attempting to secure are, a milk room, with cement floor, properly drained, if within city limits it should have sewer connections, smooth tight walls and ceiling, running hot and cold water for washing all utensils, and approved facilities for storing the day's supply of milk at a temperature below 50 defrees F. The entire room and all appliances shall at all times be kept clean, and it must not be used for any other purpose whatever and must be free from stable odors, and well screened from flies. No milk shall be stored, cooled, mixed or strained in any room occupied by horses, cows or other animals, or for the storage of manure or in any room used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, unless such room is esparated from other parts of the building to the satisfaction of the Board of Health. All milk utensils must be either washed with boiling water or sterilized with live steam. No pigs shall be kept within 50 feet of the stable or room in which milk is produced, handled or stored, and manure shall not be stored in any room where cows are kept or in any other manner liable to contaminate the milk. No water closet or privy shall be located in the above rooms or situated in such a manner as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms.

As soon as possible after drawing, milk should be strained and cooled to a temperature below 50 degrees F., but it must not be cooled in a well, drinking trough located in barnyard or in any other manner not approved by Board of Health.

The Board of Health should be notified at once should diphtheria, scarlet fever or typhoid fever develop in the family of the dairyman, or any of his employees or their associates, or within the building or premises where milk is stored, handled ro distributed, as under these conditions, the sale of milk must be suspended.

In the main the above includes the more important of the regulations. There are, however, a few additional opints worthy of mention.

Clean cows and clean milkers are essential to clean milk, and the wiping off of the udder with a damp cloth before milking will reduce the amount of dirt and bacteria to a great extent. There is probably no one utensil more important in the production of clean milk than the covered pail. Although these are not absolutely required, they would, without doubt, prove a good investment to any dairyman.

In cleaning utensils, there is nothing better than live steam, as this effectively destroys all bacteria; boiling water is reasonably efficient, but has not any where near the value of steam.

It is well to expose cans and pails to the air and sunlight after cleansing, but care should be used not to place them where the dust from the road will blow into them. The milk producers should realize that these requirements are necessary in insuring reasonably clean milk to the consumer, who has absolutely no protection, other than this. To some, these rules seem to be a burden and entirely necessary. To such, all that can be said is that they have only to visit a comparatively small number of milk producing plants, to be soon convinced that the demands are none too strong. None of the Board of Health put out these regulations as an ultimatum, rather in most cases an attempt is made to bring the important features before the producer in such a way as to interest him, and in the end accomplish much more by the educational method than would be possible in any other way. Of course all will agree that we must have clean milk, and to insure this there must be hearty cooperation between all parties concerned. If necessary, the price of the product must be raised.

Massachusetts Standard

Milk total solids	12.15%
Milk Fat	3.35%
Cream Fat	15.00%

E. H. LEHNERT
Smith Agr'l School

DAIRY WEEK

The entire week of December 6 will be spent by the Farm Bureau furthering the interests of the dairymen in the county. Prof. J. A. McLean, formerly of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and now with the Quaker Oats Co., Boston, is spending nearly the entire week in the County. A large per cent of the dairymen are acquainted with Prof. McLean and will be glad of the opportunity to see and hear him again. Several talks will be given by men from the Massachusetts Agricultural College on different topics relating to dairying.

Meetings will be held in nine towns in the county and at the end of the week a get-to-gether meeting will be held in Northampton. While it is impossible to hold gatherings in all the towns, it is hoped that those who cannot attend any of the meetings in the several towns, will plan to attend the one held Saturday at the Smith Agricultural School, Northampton.

The Connecticut Valley Breeders' Association will have charge of the Saturday meeting and the program they have arranged is especially attractive. After a short business meeting of the Breeders' Association, Sumner R. Parker of the Franklin County Farm Bureau will give a talk on "More Efficient Management of the Dairy Business." In the afternoon, Director J. L. Hills of the Ver-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

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W. D. Mandell, Treasurer, Northampton.
John J. Knenedy, Secretary, Northampton.

Advisory Board

C. E. Hodgkins, Chairman, Northampton.
M. A. Morse, Belchertown.
Martin Norris, Southampton.
Perley E. Davis, Granby.
E. B. Clapp, Easthampton.
Warren M. King, Northampton.
Chas. R. Damon, Williamsburg.

EDITORIAL

THE COUNTY AGENT

Many and varied are the questions asked about what the County Agent is and what he is supposed to do. Occasionally we see or read of a knocker (who is really a booster) of the movement, who has the idea that the county agent stands as one who is an "expert" on all lines of farming and one who goes to even the best farms in the county and tells them that their methods are wrong and that they must make some radical changes in order to exist.

How far this is from the real work of the county agent. The real job of the county's hired man is to demonstrate, not to advise. He is not an advisor but an agent of the farmers.

It is true some work is done assisting individual farmers with special problems, but it is not the agent's entire work "advising" a farmer on how to grow a field of corn, milk a cow, or pick his apples

A farmer as a rule knows his business pretty thoroughly and many of them can often give pointers to the best agriculturist, especially on their local conditions.

The Farm Bureau is an Exchange Bureau where the farmers are able to go for any information they desire. It is not natural to suppose that the agent should have ready answers for all these inquiries. He is there to take these problems to the places he thinks are best able to answer them, whether it be the State Agricultural College, the State Board of Agriculture, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture or to a farmer in the county.

It often happens that a farmer in one end of the county can have his problems answered by a farmer in another part of the county. It is this carrying of news from one part to the other that helps make the agent useful.

The county agent should make a study of his county so as to know best how to apply the information he gets from different sources to the local needs. It may be that he can be of most value in a certain community if he assists in starting a cow-test association, helps to obtain speakers for the Grange, or has an orchard properly pruned and sprayed for the farmers to observe. Or in another community they may want to join and buy their fertilizer, sell their potatoes, or have their boys and girls join a pig or canning club. It is the agent's work to do what he can for those who want his services.

Another very important point is that the county agent is not working alone. The farm bureau is an organization composed of many of the farmers and business men of the county, all working to help not only themselves but their neighbors; to obtain more out of this life they are living.

Every town has a director besides several members of the bureau who are working with the county agent. This is not a one-man job, but a job in which everyone has his share of the work to do.

THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY COW -TEST ASSOCIATION

More herds are needed to put the association on a good financial basis and bring the price down where it will be reasonable.

During the month of November 241 cows were entered and the price per cow was 17 cents. In December three more herds are coming in which will probably bring the price down to 15 cents per cow. This will still be 3 cents too high. Every herd that can be added now lowers the price. Let every member try to get a new herd in either this month or for a certainty by January. If everyone tries, surely 5 or 6 herds would enter.

A cow-test association is not a charitable institution you are asked to help; it is an association to help every dairyman in it to better know his cows and a means of keeping in touch with his whole business in a more efficient manner. It is an investment to return dollars and cents into your pocket, not to take them out.

It is hoped that every man in the association today is in it to get all he can out of it; that is, don't enter your cows to see what records you can make in order to beat your neighbors. Enter your cows so that you can know the ones that make the most efficient use of the feed you give them and help to eliminate the unprofitable ones. Give all the information you can to your tester so that he can return you more accurate figures. Also get all the information you can from your tester. he comes to your place every month to help you. Keep records on every cow in your barn, the poor ones as well as the good ones. It is the whole herd as well as the individual cow you want to know about.

The following men belong to the association:

	No. of Cows
W. H. Learned, Florence,	11
C. T. Burt, Easthampton,	15
James McAuslane, Easthampton,	13
Clapp Bros., Easthampton.	
McConnell Farm, Easthampton	
W. A. Parsons, Southampton	17
Nelson Lewis, Northampton,	13
W. J. LaFleur, Northampton,	
Josiah Parsons, Northampton,	9
E. T. Whitaker, Hadley,	15
W. C. Heiden, Hadley,	12
T. E. Dimick, Hadley,	14
E. C. Harlow, Amherst,	16
C. W. Ball, Grnaby,	18
J. L. Ingham, Granby,	21
Fred Bridgman, Westhampton,	21
C. G. Loud, Westhampton,	14
E. H. Montagne, Westhampton,	14
Hugh Bridgman, Westhampton,	18

MASSACHUSETTS APPLE AND CORN SHOW

With the fine showing made by our growers at the New England Fruit Show to encourage us, a large delegation from the County ought to attend the Massachusetts Show and exhibit their fruit. Prizes are given on plate and box exhibits and for the most attractive and pratical retail package for apples.

Attractive premiums are also offered for corn and milk exhibits. Remember this is a state affair and Hampshire County wants to be well to the front. The prizes are well worth working for. Application blanks can be obtained at the Farm Bureau office.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY APPLES

Almost every farm in the county, except possibly in the onion and tobacco districts, has a home orchard to provide the family with fruit for the winter. A large per cent of the farmers in the hill towns have 50 to 100 barrels each fall to sell and a few farmers in each town have 100 to 2000 barrels to market. The Baldwin is the main apple grown, with a few Greenings, Spys, Kings, and Russets in many of the orchards. The apples in the western part of the county in the towns of Worthington, Chesterfield, Cummington, Plainfield and Williamsburg are largely sold to buyers representing houses from cities as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc. The buyers supervise the packing and pay so much for the fruit delivered at the station. In the eastern part of the county in the towns of Prescott, Enfield, Ware and Belchertown some fruit is sold to buyers, but the general practice is to ship the surplus to the wholesale market to be sold on commission.

The apples from the hills are as a rule smaller and firmer, making better keepers than the apples grown nearer the valley. The fruit in the valley generally grows much larger, making a little coarser apple, but under the right conditions will color well and sell for as high, if not a higher price than a large per cent of the hill fruit. Its only advantage is size and if the hill farmers would prune and fertilize more they could overcome this difference.

The farmers as a rule do not take enough pains with their fruit trees. With cows it is necessary that they should be fed two or three times a day, the barn kept clean, and the loft filled with fodder. The apple tree is a different proposition. If work is crowding, they are the easiest to neglect and are quite often forgotten. And even if no care is given them nearly every fall they give us some kind of a crop and return some revenue to help pay the taxes. But does this practice get the best results?

The trouble in marketing the fruit is that it is just average fruit or in some cases below the average that is produced. The market gets too much of this grade. It is generally crowded with average fruit, especially in the fall when the farmer wants to sell his crop. We must pay more attention to the growing of better, larger, cleaner, and better-colored apples. Treat the trees as a crop on the farm, just as much as the corn or potatoes, not as a by-product of a hay field, or pasture. The apple tree of a standard variety will pay as good if not better returns for the time and money invested as any crop on the form.

The better care of the fruit trees should be made a community affair. It is often hard for a single farmer with 50 to 75 barrels of good apples to sell them to advantage if he is a long distance from the shipping point. But with 500 to 1000 barrels of good apples in one section the problem of marketing is much easier.

Hampshire County without question is one of fthe best fruit countries in the state. Apples of the finest quality are being produced by many of our growers and several large plantations are scattered throughout the county. Some of the largest are the Bay Road Fruit Farm, So. Amherst: J. W. Clark, North Hadley; J. T. Geer, Belchertown; Wright A. Root, Easthampton; E. Cyrus Miller, Haydenville; and Harry Wright, Williamsburg.

The results of the New England Fruit Show, where Hampshire County carried practically everything before it, as far as Massachusetts is concerned, shows what can be done and the County is justly proud of its growers who won so many prizes. The cup offered by the State Board of Agriculture for the state winner of the most first prizes went to J. T. Geer of Belchertown who had 9 first prizes. A. B. Howard & Son of the same town had 8.

For the best exhibit of fruit from a Massachusetts farm, A. B. Howard & Son won first, receiving a prize of $50 and Mrs. W. A. Root of Easthampton got third. For the best Spys, J. T. Geer won first and for the best box of Wealthy, the Bay Road Fruit Farm won first. A. B. Howard & Son got 1st on the largest and best collection of apples and J. T. Geer won first on best six varieties of winter apples. About 20 first prizes and a total of nearly 50 prizes were won in the County. The largest winners were J. T. Geer, A. B. Howard & Son, Belchertown; W. A. Root, Easthampton and Bay Road Fruit Farm, South Amherst. W. H. Atkins of South Amherst and Harry Wright of Williamsburg also won prizes.

In the orchard contest run by the State Board of Agriculture we again have Hampshire County growers coming to the front. W. A. Root of Easthampton won first for the best old apple orchard renovated. For the best apple orchard in bearing, W. H. Atkins, South Amherst won third. For the best yield of marketable apples from a single tree not older than fifteen years, Mr. Atkins got second and also for the best orchard of one acre of standard apple trees, (trees not less than three nor more than five years old) he was honorably mentioned. Both prizes for best yield of marketable apples from a single tree older than fifteen years, were won in the County; W. H. Atkins winning first and W. A. Root, second. Mr. Root also won first on the best crop from a single tree. It is of interest to note that this tree that won first bore 20 5-8 bu. of Anjou pears.

The results of this contest as well as the New England Fruit Show prove that this county is especially well adapted to fruit growing.

It is hoped that this coming winter more time will be spent in pruning trees. Find out how the most successful fruit growers in your section prunes his trees and copy his methods. Get the State College or the Farm Bureau to give some demonstration. One good way is for 6 or 8 farmers to join and prune a half day in each man's orchard under the direction of one who thoroughly understands it. In this way each man gets two or three days good training in pruning trees. Then in the spring, pay more attention to spraying and fertilizing the trees. The average cost of producing a box of apples on trees 10 to 18 years old in the Pacific Northwest is 95 1-2 cents. It is this extra care given the trees that brings them the highest market price. We must follow their example if we wish to have less trouble in marketing and more profit for our work.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

DAIRY WEEK

mont Experiment Station will give us some information on the Fertilizer Outlook for Next Season. Prof McLean will give a talk on "Feeding Dairy Stock."

Below is the program for the entire week:

Dec. 6 Monday

2.00 Belchertown—Town Hall
J. A. McLean—Breeding & Feeding.
A. F. MacDougall—Diversified Farming.

8.00 Ware—Town Hall
J. A. McLean—Feeding.

Dec. 7, Tuesday

2.00 Granby—Ball Farms
W. P. B. Lockwood—Sanitary Bilk Production As Applied to the Average Farmer.
J. A. McLean—Feeding For Profitable Milk Production
Stock Judging Contest.

8.00 Southampton—Town Hall
J. A. McLean—Breeding & Feeding Dairy Cows.

Dec. 8, Wednesday

2.00 Westhampton—D. S. Bridgman's Farm
J. A. McLean—Feeding.
E. N. Boland—Pigs On A Dairy Farm.

7.30 Easthampton—Town Hall (Farmers' Club Meeting)
E. L. Quaiffe—Production of Market Milk.
E. N. Boland—Pigs On A Dairy Farm.

Dec. 9, Thursday

8.00 Chesterfield—Grange Hall
E. N. Boland—The Value of Pigs In a Cream Section.
Earl Jones—Money Crops For the Dairy Farm.

Dec. 10, Friday

2.00 Worthington—Town Hall
W. P. B. Lockwood—Cream Production.
J. A. McLean—Improving The Dairy Herd.

8.00 Cummington—Town Hall
W. P. B. Lockwood—Care & Handling of Cream.
J. A. McLean—Efficient Dairy Management.

Dec. 11, Saturday

Northampton—Smith Agricultural School

10.30 Sumner R. Parker—Dairy Management.

1.00 J. L. Hills—Fertilizing Next Season's Crops

2.00 J. A. McLean—Feeding Dairy Stock.
Lunch served at the School.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cows, heifers and bills; also a few nice grade cows at farmers' prices. H. W. Gurney, Cummington, Mass.

BREED now for fall colts. Use the pure blood Percheron Stallion Conuet standing at C. E. Parsons & Son, 128 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Space on this page is given to Farm Bureau members who desire to advertise live-stock, farm products, etc., either to buy or to sell. At the present no charge will be made for limited space. Send advertisements to the Farm Bureau by the twenty-fifth of each month.

FARM BUREAU WORK

SUMMARY OF THE WORK

(Oct. 25—Nov.. 20)

Farms Visited	72
Letters Written	70
Office Calls	43
Telephone Calls	90

MEETINGS

Meetings held	11
Total Attendance	461

MILES TRAVELED

Auto	1231
Train	489

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FOR SALE—Farm Work Horse, weight 1200 lbs., age 11 yrs., black, sound and willin. Dr. A. G. Doane, 102 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Holsteins. Right near home. 3 regustered heifers, 8 registered cows and 2 registered bulls. Write, telephone or call in person. Ball Holstein Farms South Hadley Falls, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 90 acres, consisting of sugar orchard, 12-room house, pasturage, running water, 50 bearing trees, 100 young trees, price $3000. Also fine pair of black horses, age 9 to 10, perfectly matched O K in all respect. Address, A. F. Dyer, Plainfield, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 30-35 acres in the town of Ware, 2 miles from Village, one mile from carline. Tie up for 5 head of stock, some fruit and small wood lot. Apply at Farm Bureau office.

FOR SALE—Some choice young Berkshire pigs, dropped Sept. 6th. Price $5.00 apiece. Address, George H. Timmins, Greenway Farm, Ware, Mass.

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FOR SALE—Berkshire Pigs of highest quality. Apply to D. C. Warnock. 25 Hampden street, Northampton.

FOR SALE:—Three (3) thoroughbred Aberdeen Angus bulls. Fine individuals. Address, H. N. Mason, Worthington, Mass.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
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FARM MANURES

When one hears of the high prices asked for commercial fertilizers, the value of farm manures is brought closer home and we realize more and more their importance.

Preventing losses from fermentation, leaching, etc., is of far greater signifcance than the average farmer will give it. How often we see the manure pile standing outside the barn in the open or if stored in the cellar, a drain carrying the liquid off into the gutter or pasture . All farmers recognize the beneficial effect of farm manures, but comparatively few recognize the losses to which manures are subjected or realize that much care must be exercised in haudling manures in order to secure the greatest returns from their use.

One of the chief reasons for the great loss in farm manures is due to the fact that farmers as a rule do not appreciate the value of liquid manure. It has been proven that the urine voided by animals contains over half the total fertilizing value of the manure. The urine usually contains about three-forths of the total nitrogen and four-fifths of the total patash. With our present high prices for nitrogen and potash, can we afford to waste this?

Barnyard manure is subject to loss through fermentation and leaching. It is not possible to prevent entirely the loss by fermentation, but it can be reduced somewhat by keeping the manure compact, thus excluding the air. The loss through fermentation falls upon the nitrogen while the potash and phosphoric acid is lost only through leaching. Nitrogen is lost also through leaching.

The loss through leaching is by far the most serious and the one that can be most easily remedied by the farmer.

The loss sustained by manure subject to leaching from February to October according to the New Jersey Station would be equivalent to an increase in the cost of milk production of 27 cents per hundred pounds. This is well worth considering.

If a farmer has no place to shelter the farm manure through the winter, it is far better to haul it out onto his fields and spread it, if the land is fairly level, spread it at once, otherwise leave it in a large pile.

A water-tight cement pit with a covering will easily pay for itself in a year or two and make the best place in which to store the manure. If a barn cellar is used, make sure either by laying a cement bottom or by using plenty of bedding that the liquid is not lost.

Plenty of bedding under the stock is a good investment as it prevents to a great extent the loss of the liquid manure. Besides absorbing the liquid it makes the barns more sanitary, makes the manure easier to handle, lessens fermentation and improves the texture of the manure.

Farm manure should be considered among the most valuable products of the farm. In the hill towns especially the success of the farm depends largely on the care and the use to which the farm manure is put. As one man said, "Preserving and applying manure to the land should be considered the same as putting money in the bank—to be taken out and used as needed."

ASHES AS A FERTILIZER

Before the discovery of the Strassfurt deposits of potash, wood ashes were practically the chief source from which to obtain our potash for fertilizer.

And now that the war has nearly stopped the use of muriate of sulphate of potash as a fertilizer, many farmers are turning again to wood ashes.

The main source of wood ashes is Canada as not much wood is burned in the United States. The objection to the purchasing of ashes is that the analysis is very uncertain. If they have been exposed to the weather and allowed to leach much of the value is lost.

An analysis of leached and unleached ashes gave the following results:

	Unleached Per Cent	Leached Per Cent
Insoluble matter	13.0	13.0
Moisture	12.0	30.0
Lime	61.0	51.0
Potash	5.5	1.1
Phosphoric acid	1.9	1.4
Undetermined	6.6	3.5

(Wiley)

It is seen that in leaching ashes the phosphoric acid and potash are principaly lost.

For the most part the ashes that have been purchased this fall are very heavy, due no doubt to the moist season, the analysis runs quite low, around 3% potash and in some cases the per cent of sand present has been very high. They are, at the present time, however, the cheapest source of potash. The prevailing price being from $12.50 to $23.00 per ton, according to the analysis. Always buy ashes on a guaranteed analysis. Beside the potash, they contain a small per cent of phosphoric acid and 30% or better of lime. Beside this fertilizing value, they seem to help to conserve the moisture in the soil, improving the texture and correct acidity. Most soils are benefited by an application of wood ashes. They are profitable as a top dressing to grasses and legumes. They are also used on corn, roots and many market garden crops. Because of their lime content they are not so good for potatoes.

The farmer who uses wood in his stove should be careful to store the ashes where they will not be subject to leaching. Ordinary house ashes contain on the average 8 or 9% potash and 2% phosphoric acid. The potash and phosphoric acid in a bushel of ashes is worth ordinary seasons 20 to 25 cents. Hard-wood ashes are more valuable than those from soft wood, also the younger and smaller the wood burned the better the ashes.

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Chas. R. Damon, Williamsburg.

EDITORIAL

NEXT SPRING'S PROBLEMS

The new year has arrived and the time for making our plans for another season is here. Decide what fields come into your rotation, the crops you must grow, the acreage, and above all how you are going to fertilize them.

If your land needs lime, the easiest way to draw it is on a sled and your order should soon be placed. The only economical way to buy lime is by the carload. This means cooperation with your neighbors. Twenty tons is the minimum, and the price delivered per ton of ground limestone is from $3.35 to $4.00, depending on the freight rate.

The fertilizer market is very unsettled and every indication seems to point to a higher price in the spring. Now is the time to put in your fertilizer order.

Approximately the present prices for chemicals and other fertilizer materials are as follows. These are subject to market changes:

Nitrate of Soda	$69.58
Acid Phosphat, 16 % P.	20.00
Tankage, 7% Am., 15% P.	36.50
Bone, 3% Am., 50% B. P. L.	37.50
Blood, 16 % Am	68.50

The Farm Bureau would be glad to assist any community in organizing for the purchasing of lime or fertilizer material. To get any advantage on the fertilizer market requires immediate action and early orders.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

Next fall we have the National Dairy Show coming to Massachusetts Very few farmers in the County have had the opportunity of seeing this show, as it has always been in the west, but now we have it coming to our door. It should mean one of the greatest stimuli to the dairy industry we have ever experienced. A show of this type gives us the opportunity to see the best cattle in America and the types that our best breeders are striving for. It makes us feel to a greater extent, the importance of the dairy industry and what we must all strive for, before we are, even in a small way, on the road to perfection.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Farm Bureau will take place in Northampton at the Board of Trade rooms on Friday, January 14th. Everyone is invited and it is desired that each town send a good sized delegation. In the morning the election of officers and directors will take place and plans for the coming year discussed. In the afternoon talks will be given by men from the Mass. Agricultural College and by men from other Farm Bureaus. Several farmers in the County will also give short talks on what the Farm Bureau has been doing in their community and give suggestions for the work this coming season.

Come and get better acquainted with men from every section of the County, have a good time, and give your ideas on how best we can carry on this work.

The Pig Club Contest in which over 300 of the boys and girls in the State joined has been brought to a close and the prizes announced. A great deal of interest was shown in this contest by the adults as well as the children.

The following boys and girls in Hampshire County won prizes:

New England Trip—Edward Fydenkevez, Hadley.

Week at Boy's & Girls' Camp, Amherst—Myron Gale, Amherst, Mary Devine, No. Hadley, Dean Eldridge, Amherst, Robert Wells, Cummington.

The Youths' Companion—Fred Challet, Northampton, John Callahan, Hadley, Phillip Damon, Chesterfield, John Devine, Hadley, Talbot Eldridge, Amherst, Wallace Dostal, Northampton.

MEASURES OF FARM EFFICIENCY

There are certain features on which the success of a farm business usually depends. From these it is usually possible to determine not only the good points in a system of farming but also its deficiencies. The latter being known, the method of improving the system becomes evident.

On a great majority of farms, success is primarily dependent on three important factors. These are (1) the size of the farm business; (2) the yields of the crops and the returns per animal, representing the quality of the farm business; and (3.) the diversity of the business. Of course many other things have their influence, but the farmer whose business is efficient in these three respects is generally successful. Those farms that are excellent in none of these respects almost universally fail. Those deficient in one or two may succeed, but their chances of success are greatly lessened.—U. S. D. A.

Forest culture is as much of an art as is corn culture. A good woodlot, like a good cornfield, is the result of applying intelligent methods to produce a full, valuable crop. A cornfield with fail spots, empty hills, feeble stalks, and half-filled ears is neither a credit to the farm nor a paying investment for the farmer. No more is a woodlot half stocked with inferior trees. When timber is cut is the time of all times to apply forestry. The way in which the cutting is done will determine what the subsequent condition of the woodlot will be.—Yearbook, 1914, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

DISEASE OF PINES

White-Pine Blister Rust Threatens Serious Damage in Northeastern and Western States

The alarming character of the white-pine blister rust and the economic loss which it threatens in the northeastern and western United States are sharply emphasized by four recent serious outbreaks on pine trees and currant bushes in Massachusetts and New York, say the department specialists. This disease was introduced on imported white-pine nursery stock and first appeared at Geneva, N. Y., in 1906.

In 1909 extensive importations were located and destroyed in New York and other Eastern States, and warnings were issued broadcast against further importation of white-pine from Europe. In spite of these warnings importation continued even from the particular nursery in Germany which was definitely known to be the main source of disease, until finally, in 1912, all such importation was stopped by Federal action.

The white-pine blister rust afects the eastern white-pine, the western white-pine, the sugar-pine, and indeed all of the socalled five-leaf pines producing cankers on the stems and branches, killing young trees, and maiming and disfiguring old ones. It also produces a leaf disease of currant and gooseberry bushes. The fungus causing the disease must live for a part of its life on pine trees and part of its life on currants and gooseberries. The disease can not spread from one pine tree to another but must pass first to currant bushes and then back to the pine.

In Europe the disease has made the culture of American white pine impracticable in England, Denmark and Holland and has seriously handicapped its cultivation in Germany. Since the trees which it attacks include three of the most important timber trees of the United States, the loss which this disease will produce if unchecked is very great. Fortunately, the disease is not known to be present west of Buffalo, N. Y., but if it is not checked in the Eastern States, its ultimate spread to the vast forests of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast is certain. The disease now occurs in three localities in New Hampshire, two in Vermont, ten in Massachusetts, two in Connecticut, five in New York, one in Pennsylvania and three in Ontario, Canada.

The disease could be controlled now by the destruction of the diseased white pines or the complete destruction of all currant and gooseberry bushes in the vicinity of infected pine trees. Whether or not this simple action can be accomplished depends upon the legal authority possessed by the various State horticultural inspectors concerned. If the inspector is not armed with authority to destroy either currant bushes or the diseased white pines without the consent of the owner, all efforts at control will be unavailing, as a single person by permitting diseased pines or currants to remain on his place can nullify the work of an entire community.

DAIRY RECORDS

Each month a list will be published of the members of the Connecticut Valley Cow-Test Association who have cows making a monthly record of over 1000 lbs. of milk or 40 lbs. of butter fat.

The following is the list of the months of November and December:

NOVEMBER

	Milk	Fat
E. T. Whitaker, Hadley. Grade Holsteins.	1035 lbs.	35.2 lbs.
	1229	45.4
	1162	48.8
	1109	36.9
	1239	35.9
	1052	32.6
	1153	36.9
E. C. Harlow, Cushman, Purebred Jerseys	859	44.6
	688	44.7
	1132	46.4
	657	42.7
	911	48.3
James McAuslan, Easthampton, Purebred Holstein	1005	32.1
Nelson Lewis, Northampton Grade, Holstein.	1007	38.3
Joe Parsons, Northampton, Purebred Holstein	1079	32.4
T. E. Dimick, Grade Holstein	1064	31.1
C. W. Ball, South Hadley, Purebred Holstein	1317	48.7
J. L. Ingham, Granby, Grade Holstein	1026	31.8
Hugh Bridgman, Westhampton, Grade Holstein	1110	33.3
	1020	38.7
W. A. Parsons, Southampton.	983	41.2
	995	43.8

DECEMBER

	Milk	Fat
James McAuslane, Easthampton, Purebred Holstein	1077 lbs.	40.9 lbs.
Broadlie Farm, Easthampton, Purebred Jersey	861	51.7
W. C. Heiden, Hadley, Grade Guernsey	735	48.5
T. E. Dimick, Hadley, Grade Holstein	1077	36.6
E. C. Harlow, Cushman, Purebred Jerseys	1077	59.2
	1068	41.6
	678	48.8
	630	41.0
	837	44.9
	639	43.4
C. W. Ball, South Hadley, Purebred Holstein.	1215	26.7
J. L. Ingham, Granby, Grade Holstein	1119	53.7

FARM BUREAU WORK

Summary of the Work

(Nov. 22-Dec. 25)

Farms Visited	12
Letters Written	65
Office Calls	64
Telephone Calls	76
MEETINGS	
Meetings held	13
Total Attendance	756
MILES TRAVELED	
Auto	706
Train	124
Total	830

SUCCESSFUL JERSEY BREEDING

It is of much interest to note the success of one breeder of pure blood cattle in the County in just a few years. The following results were obtained by Mr. W. H. Morey of Cummington with ten head in his herd of Jerseys. With the exception of Merry of Glenwood and Fancy Air, they were turned to pasture every day in summer and received the same care as the rest of the herd. They were all milked twice daily.

As this is the first year of official testing at Brick House Farm, the results are very gratifying. More breeders should make a study of their herds and develop high producing stock.

	Age	lbs. of milk	Average test	Fat	Est. lbs. butter
Merry of Glenwood	6 yrs,	11271.4	5.80	653.6	765.11
Fancy Air	6	10095.12	6.21	626.9	736.2
Airs Queen	6	8144.2	6.98	568.1	668.7
Golden Hopeful of Glenwood	8	9491.8	5.85	555.3	653.5
Tory Till	3	8523.1	6.01	511.9	602.4
Mollie of Cummington	4	7312.2	6.75	493.9	581.
Miss Arena	3	6864.7	6.43	441.5	519.7
Cynthia of B. H. Farm	2	5498.4	6.77	372.2	437.14
Queen Araballa Fern	2	5983.1	5.94	355.5	418.4
Hilda of B. H. Farm	2	5275.5	6.48	341.65	401.15

REGISTERED STOCK BREEDERS

Several times during the year a list of the breeders of pure-blood live stock in the county will be published in this bulletin.

We will gladly publish the names of any breeders who will send us the necessary information

GUERNSEY

Lewis Hendrick, Easthampton
Heiden Bros., Hadley.
C. B. Palmer, Huntington.
McConnel Farm, Northampton
James H. Jones, South Hadley.
George H. Timmins, Ware.

JERSEY

W. H. Atkins, So. Amherst.
U. G. Groff, Amherst.
C. H. Little, East Amherst.
E. D. Waid, Amherst.
Wm. Hooker, East Amherst.
Ellis Harlow, Cushman.
Carl Pratt, Hadley.
F. W. Brockway, South Hadley.
Wm. Orpin, Worthington.
Mrs. Alice Skelton, Worthington.

AYRSHIRE

E. A. Wentworth, East Amherst.
Pascommuck Farm, Easthampton.
Bishop Huntington Farm, Hadley.
Herbert Potter, Ware
John N. Yale, Worthington

HOLSTEIN

E. E. Shumway, Belchertown.
H. T. Clark, Easthampton.
James McAuslan, Easthampton.
G. H. Webster, Enfield.
H. S. Taylor, Granby
W. F. Forward, Granby
Conture Bros., Granby.
Louis Pruner, Granby.
C. W. Ball, South Hadley.
John Barstow & Son, Hadley.
J. G. Cook, Hadley.
Estate of George E. Smith, Hadley.
F. A. Judin, Leeds.
H. Hanks, Enfield.
Clinton Tower, Haydenville.
J. W. Parsons, Northampton
Mass. State Hospital, Northampton.
D. I. Smith, South Hadley.
O. C. Searle & Son, Southampton.
Fred Clark, Southampton.
Joseph S. Graves, Williamsburg.
John O'Neil, Williamsburg.
Bert Green, Ware.
L. Gould, Ware.
A. O. Grise, Ware.
E. J. Clark, Worthington.
H. N. Mason, Worthington.
F. W. Bates, Worthington.

BERKSHIRE SWINE

Ozlah Buffington, Ware.

YORKSHIRE SWINE

H. C. Barton, Amherst.
H. M. Thompson, Amherst.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES

George Timmins, Ware.

SHORTHORN DURHAM

Horace Pease, Worthington.
Howard A. Johnson, Worthington.

PERCHERON HORSES

C. E. Parsons & Son, Northampton.
James Clapp, Northampton, R. F. D. 2.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Space on this page is given to Farm Bureau members who desire to advertise live-stock, farm products, etc., either to buy or to sell. At the present no charge will be made for limited space. Send advertisements to the Farm Bureau by the twenty-fifth of each month.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cows, heifers and bulls; also a few nice grade cows at farmers' prices. H. W. Gurney, Cummington, Mass.

BREED now for fall colts. Use the pure blood Percheron Stallion Conuet standing at C. E. Parsons & Son, 128 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Two pure bred Holstein Bull calves, nicely marked; price $30. Address, C. E. Parsons & Sons, 168 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Cream separator, "Sharples Tubular Number 4," used very little. Price with extra 10-gallon tank only $25.00. Address Walter Bliss, Enfield, Mass. Tel. 9-2.

FOR SALE—1 registered Jersey Bull 11 mos. old; also one high-grade Berkshire Boar. Address C. S. Parsons, 15 Sherman Ave., Northampton, Mass.

FARM TO RENT—Small farm, 25 acres—Pasture, Wood, mowing—House and barn near State Road and Electric Cars—Town water. Price, $20 month. Work given in our mill in winter. 'Bradford Hill Farm" A. S. Hills, owner, Haydenville, Mass.

FOR SALE—Farm Work Horse, weight 1200 lbs., age 11 yrs., black, sound and willing. Dr. A. G. Doane, 102 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—A Son of Merry of Glenwood, her official record was 768 lbs. 11 oz. of 85% butter for one year. Sire a Grandson of Imp. Oxford Lad, his dam made 499 lbs. 10 ox. of 85% butter as a three year old. This calf was dropped June 13 and is a fine individual. Also ready for service, bulls from advanced registry cows. Prices right, quality considered. Address W. H. Morey, Bryant Hill, Cummington.

FOR SALE:—Three (3) thoroughbred Aberdeen Angus bulls. Fine individuals. Address, H. N. Mason, Worthington, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 30-35 acres in the town of Ware, 2 miles from Village, one mile from carline. Tie up for 5 head of stock, some fruit and small wood lot. Apply at Farm Bureau office.

FOR SALE—Some choice young Berkshire pigs, dropped Sept. 6th. Price $5.00 apiece. Address, George H. Timmins, Greenway Farm, Ware, Mass.

FOR SALE—Edward J. Clark of Worthington has a small herd of officially tested advanced registery Holstein Cows. Good records with farmers' care. Two bull calves and one yearling Bull for sale. Address, Cummington, R. F. D.

FOR SALE—Holsteins. Right near home. 3 regustered heifers, 8 registered cows and 2 registered bulls. Write, telephone or call in person. Ball Holstein Farms South Hadley Falls, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 90 acres, consisting of sugar orchard, 12-room house, pasturage, running water, 50 bearing trees, 100 young trees, price $3000. Also fine pair of black horses, age 9 to 10, perfectly matched O K in all respect. Address, A. F. Dyer, Plainfield, Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Purebred Ayrshire bull, 17 months old. Also a few nice heifer calves. C. T. Burt & Son, Pascommuck Farm, Easthampton, Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for one of the same breed: A Registered Guernsey Bull, three years old, to avoid in breeding. Address, John M. Black, Williamsburg, Mass.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Published by the Hampshire County Farm Bureau

PRICES 50 CENTS PER YEAR; $1.00 PER YEAR INCLUDING MEMBERSHIP IN FARM BUREAU

Vol. 1 Northampton, Mass., February, 1916 No. 6

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Hampshire County Farm Bureau was held at Northampton on Friday, January 14 at 10.30. The election of officers and Board of directors took place, the reports of the county agent, treasurer and secretary were read and work for the coming year discussed.

After lunch at the Draper Hotel, addresses were given by Mayor W. H. Feiker of Northampton, Lieut-Gov. Coolidge, J. A. Scheuerle of the Hampden County Improvement League, C. E. Hodgkins; Allen B. Doggett, Cummington; Bert Green, Ware; and W. A. Munson, Huntington. The spirit and good feeling of the meeting was of the best and from the interest shown it looks as though the Farm Bureau was entering upon a very prosperous and successful year.

Below is a list of the officer and the Advisory Board for 1916. The office of president is not filled as yet, also there is one vacancy on the Advisory board:

Vice-President
M. S. Howes, Cummington
Treasurer
W. D. Mandell, Northampton
Secretary
R. K Clapp, Northampton
Advisory Board
C. R. Damon, Williamsburg
Perley E. Davis, Granby
C. E. Hodgkins, Northampton
Martin Norris, Southampton
M. A. Morse, Belchertown

County Agent's Report

Before giving a summary of the past year, I would like to state that the things accomplished by the Bureau have not, by any means been done by the county agent alone but with the cooperation and assistance of all those who belong to the Bureau or who have given their time and thought to its management and upbuilding. The report to January 1st covers a period of eleven months, the bureau starting work Feb. 1, 1915 It is impossible to give a complete outline of work accomplished as the value and returns of demonstration work are hard to measure. But a few of the definite projects can be spoken of and deductions drawn.

At the start it was easily seen that unless a few special lines of work were decided on and emphasis laid upon them, it would be hard at the end of the year to point to any definite accomplishment. For this reason seven projects were drawn up. The project on dairying was to increase interest in high-grade stock, and assist in the establishment of cow test associations. Much time has been spent, getting members for the Conn. Valley Cow-Test Association and it now has 20 members testing nearly 300 cows. Two dairy clubs were formed for the purpose of keeping dairy records, increasing interest in pure-blood livestock, cooperative buying of grain, etc. The Ware Dairy Club has been very successful along this line, having bought several car-loads of grain cooperatively and many of the members are keeping records on their cows.

Another project was for the purpose of increasing the use of lime in the County. About 50 car-loads were brought in the past year and several bought by groups of farmers.

The project on Orchard work was to produce a higher grade product and have the fruit graded and packed properly. Forty-one pruning and spraying demonstrations were given and seven apple packing demonstrations. One association was formed in Williamsburg for marketing apples. The fruit has all been disposed of to good advantage and the association has established its name on the market and is ready for another year.

In Chesterfield a young apple orchard of 4 acres has been managed this past season by the Farm Bureau. The towns people have taken a great deal of interest in this orchard and the work will be continued this coming season.

The project on top dressing grassland with chemicals was successful on the whole but another season fewer demonstrations will be held and more direct supervision given so that more definite results will be obtained.

A farm management survey project with the tobacco and onion farmers was carried on in the towns of Hadley and Hatfield. These records have not, as yet, been returned but much interest was manifest in the survey and it is hoped that the results will be of much benefit to the farmers.

Work with the boys and girls has been done in cooperation with the Mass. Agricultural College, creating interest in the different clubs that they organize. At the Three County Fair the Farm Bureau assisted with the Boys and Girls' exhibit. This exhibit was the largest of its kind in New England.

A farm bureau paper has been published once a month to keep the members in touch with the organization and to give a medium in which they might advertise their wants.

A great deal of miscellaneous work has been carried on upon which it is impossible to give a report. A few statistics have been recorded in the office as follows:

Feb. 1-Jan. 1

Farmers Visited	685
Letters Written	957
Office calls, persons,	572
Office calls, telephone	759
Meetings held	115
Attendance	4161
Miles traveled,	
Rail	2794
Auto	10829
Circular letters under frank	546
Circular letters under paid postage	3254
Agricultural articles for papers	24

We wish to thank all the members and directors for their hearty cooperation in this past season's work and we feel that with your increasing interest and assistance, this next season will be doubly successful.

A. F. MACDOUGALL

FERTILIZER SUGGESTIONS.

The following suggestions were taken from Circular 59 of the Mass. Agricultural Experiment Station on "The Use of Fertilizer in 1916." Copies of the bulletin can be obtained at the Farm Bureau office.

Suggestions for different crops.

a. For grasslands where clover is not particularly desired, for this year, materials furnishing nitrogen chiefly or exclusively; nitrate of soda, sulfate of ammonia and cyanamid being among the best. A combina-

Continued on Page Three

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY
Published By The
Hampshire County Farm Bureau
A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Office, First National Bank Bldg.
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915 at the post office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

OFFICERS OF THE FARM BUREAU
Charles R. Damon, President, Williamsburg.
W. D. Mandell, Treasurer, Northampton.
John J. Knenedy, Secretary, Northampton.

Advisory Board
C. E. Hodgkins, Chairman, Northampton.
M. A. Morse, Belchertown.
Martin Norris, Southampton.
Perley E. Davis, Granby.
E. B. Clapp, Easthampton.
Warren M. King, Northampton.
Chas. R. Damon, Williamsburg.

EDITORIAL

One year has elapsed since the Farm Bureau was organized in this County. It has grown from a rather uncertain foundation to a well established organization. The year has ended with the Bureau in good financial condition and a fine co-operative spirit among the several towns. The directors in nearly every case have been successful in bringing the desire of their community in touch with the officers of the Bureau. The membership has been good but chance for improvement is large. With a large membership more interest is created and a stronger and more capable organization is the result. The membership should reach a thousand this year. The officers of the Bureau will do their share, but they need the assistance of every farmer and business man in the County to do justice to the development of Agriculture in this County of ours.

Everyone wants to see the boys and girls who have an interest in Agriculture or farm life, given an opportunity to carry out their desires in this direction. This coming season the Mass. Agricultural College will do more than ever toward the formation of clubs and the directing and supervising of agricultural work. In a short time Prof. O. A. Morton and Mr. E. N. Boland will visit many of the schools and towns in the county, explaining this work. Thousands of boys and girls competed last year for prizes in this state. In order to have the boy or girl do his or her best work, they must have the interest and cooperation of their parents. If your boy or girl comes home from school this spring desiring to enter one of these clubs, look into the matter thoroughly and encourage them to do their best. You will be amply repaid for your efforts by the valuable results obtained.

If you are purchasing cotton-seed meal for fertilizing purposes or using any ashes as a source of potash, it will be advisable for you to have an analysis made by your Experiment Station before you make full settlement. A large per cent. of the analysis made to date of cotton-seed meal or ashes have shown a test below the minimum guarantee. In cases of this kind if full settlement has not been made you are more certain of having no trouble in obtaining a rebate. Make sure and obtain Bulletin No. 4 by the Mass. Experiment Station on the "Inspection of Commercial Fertilizers." It will be of great assistance to you in picking out the kind and brand of fertilizer you wish to use this season.

Several groups of farmers have been formed for the purpose of ordering car-loads of lime. It is advisable to order early so as to receive the benefit of good roads and also get it hauled before the spring work commences.

PRUNING THE APPLE ORCHARD

Now is the time to get our apple trees in shape and put them in a condition to produce better quality fruit. The market this past season has proven beyond question that it is only the best quality fruit that is in demand at a profitable price. Another reason why we should pay more attention to the production of better quality fruit is that next fall the new state law regarding the grading and packing of apples goes into effect. We cannot afford to grade poor quality fruit under this law and this means the poor apples will go on the market labelled "ungraded" and receive a correspondingly poor price. If we attempt to sort the low quality fruit into the different grades, the cost of sorting will be too great.

This past season, figures were kept by the Williamsburg Fruit Growers' Association on the cost of grading, sorting and packing apples under the State law and they varied from 13 to 33 cents per barrel; apples of good quality being sorted and packed for 20c less than some of the poorer lots.

The first step toward better fruit is pruning. This can be done any time between now and spring. If you are in doubt as to the best method to follow, get in touch with your town director and have a pruning demonstration given in your district. Either see the work done or actually do it yourself under the direction of one who understands it.

A few general principles to follow in pruning are:

1 Have sharp saws and pruning shears.

2 Leave no stubs.

3 Cut out all dead and diseased branches.

4 Keep the tree low and spreading by cutting back the leaders to side branches.

5 Do not strip the large branches, leaving thick clusters at the end. Distribute the bearing surface evenly.

6 Prune on the outside of the tree. It is here we get the most fruit.

Sunlight and air are necessary for good fruit but don't open your trees too much the first season. Plan to prune your trees every year.

FARMERS' WEEK

Farmers' Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College will be held this year March 13-17. It is two years now since we had one of these weeks and no farmer in Hampshire County can afford to miss this one. Other counties are organizing excursions to attend these meetings at the College. As it is held in our own County it does not seem necessary to form excursions from different sections but the whole County should attend as one. A list will be kept of the farmers attending from each county so that it can be known which one takes the most interest in progressive agriculture. Hampshire County is the best agricultural county of its size in the state. For this reason as well as several others we should head the list with numbers attending. The farmers in the hill towns should form groups to attend the days they are specially interested. Later these groups could report at a town gathering of the things that impressed them the most. In this way every one could receive the benefits of the whole week at Amherst even if they could only attend one or two days.

The College is attempting to offer the best program they have ever had. Those who have attended in the past know what this means. The program will soon be out and can be obtained at the Farm Bureau Office or of the M. A. C. Extension Service.

Talk this matter up in your community. Decide to go and bring as many with you as possible. Remember the dates March 13-17 and keep them for Farmers' Week.

DAIRY RECORDS.

Cows in the Connecticut Valley Cow-Test Association making over 1000 lbs. milk or 40 lbs. butter fat for the month of January:

	Milk	Fat
E. T. Whitaker, Hadley, Grade Holsteins.	1184 lbs.	42.6 lbs.
Hugh Bridgman, Westhampton, Pure-Bred Holsteins.	1002	40.1
	1194	41.8
F. D. Bridgman, Guernsey.	957	40.2
James McAuslane, Easthampton, Pure-Bred Holsteins.	1094	43.8
	1255	46.4
W. A. Parsons, Southampton.	921	44.2
	964	40.5
	981	52.0
	806	42.7
Broadlie Farm, Easthampton, Pure-Bred Guernsey.	756	41.6
W. C. Heiden, Hadley, Guernsey.	741	41.5
T. E. Dimick, Hadley, Holsteins.	1056	37.9
	1358	44.8
E. D. Waid, Amherst, Holsteins.	1381	42.8
E. C. Harlow, Cushman, Pure-Bred Jerseys.	1125	55.1
	636	46.4
	877	43.9
	605	42.4
	611	41.5
C. W. Ball, South Hadley, Pure-Bred Holsteins.	1505	40.6
	1302	33.8
	1215	36.4
J. L. Ingham, Granby, Holsteins.	1082	40.0

STERILIZATION OF TOBACCO SEED-BEDS

There are several methods of soil sterilization used in different parts of the country, but the best and most convenient are sterilization either by steam or formaldehyde. These are the only two that will be discussed at this time.

1. Sterilization by Steam. This method is the one most commonly used, and when properly carried out is certain in its effects. The so-called inverted pan method is most adaptable for use on tobacco seed-beds. The pan should be made of about 18 gauge galvanized iron reinforced to stiffen it, or it may be made of tightly matched boards. It may be any convenient size; a pan approximately 6 feet wide by 10 feet long by 14 inches deep has been found very satisfactory. To this is attached a nipple and hose connection for fastening the steam hose from the boiler. The boiler should be capable of generating and holding pressure at the gauge of from 70 to 80 pounds. For convenience in moving the pan, handles are usually placed at the corners. The method of precedure is as follows:

The edge of the inverted pan are pressed into the soil from 2 to 4 inches, the soil previously having been spaded and pulverized, and the steam is turned in. The beds should be steamed for at least one-half hour in order to be certain that thorough sterilization has been effected. A little longer, however, will do no harm under ordinary circumstances. In certain soils it has been found that the bed can be sterilized in a shorter period of time, but this is not advisable.

After sterilizing the soil under the pan, the pan is removed and placed over the next portion of the bed, and the soil just steamed is covered with some thicknesses of burlap to retain the heat as long as possible.

Steam sterilization has a three-fold value. It not only kills the fungi that cause disease, but renders some of the plant food more quickly available, and also another great advantage, kills weed seed. It is usually unnecessary to weed beds that have been sterilized by steam. Seed should not be sown in beds that have been steam sterilized for perhaps two days after sterilization. This will allow ample time for the bed to cool and dry out if necessary. The length of time elapsing before planting the seed varies with the character of the soil and condition of the bed.

Beds that have been steam sterilized are likely to dry out more quickly on the surface than beds which have not been so treated, and it is therefore necessary during the first few days to water lightly at more frequent intervals than is usually the custom.

2. Formalin Sterilization. The formalin treatment is also much used in different localities, but owing to carelessness in manipulation and lack of attention to details, bad results are sometimes obtained. The character of the soil also should determine somewhat the advisability of using this method. A clean, clayey soil which packs and puddles easily does not respond readily to this treatment, except as a surface sterilization.

The method of application is as follows:—1 volume formalin, 37-40 per cent. is added to 100 volumes water and applied to the seed-bed at the rate of 1 gallon to the square foot. Care should be exercised not to apply it so fast that it will puddle or stand on the soil. The bed should then be covered with boards for at least two days, and then the board should be removed and the soil raked over to allow all fumes to escape. Occasionally it has been found necessary to use the formalin in the proportion of 1-50 or 1-75, owing to soil conditions or to resistance of organisms to treatment. Six to eight days should elapse before planting the seed to allow all gas to escape, as the presence of any formaldehyde gas in the soil will kill the seed.

While the formalin treatment does not render more quickly available any fertilizing constituents of the soil, it will kill all disease producing fungi. It destroys weed seed to a certain extent also, although in this respect it is not so efficacious as the steam treatment.

GEO. A. CHAPMAN,

Continued From Page One

FERTILIZER SUGGESTIONS

tion of the first and third has sometimes given exceptionally good results. Quantity of this mixture or any of the single materials, 100 to 200 pounds per acre. If phosphoric acid also is deemed necessary, a highly nitrogenized commercial brand may be desirable.

b. Top-dressing clover and alfalfa.—Wood ashes if obtainable are probably the best under the peculiar conditions now existing.

c. Corn.—Use manure and 300 to 500 pounds of a fertilizer carrying 2 1-2 to 3 per cent of nitrogen and about 10 per cent available phosphoric acid.

d. Potatoes, root crops and vegetables.—Use some manure if available and in connection with it 500 to 600 pounds of a mixed fertilizer containing about 2 1-2 per cent nitrogen and 8 per cent phosphoric acid. If manure is not available and the soil is strongly acid, broadcast 800 to 1000 pounds of wood ashes and use 1000 to 2000 pounds of mixed fertilizer containing about 4 to

4 1-2 per cent nitrogen and 8 to 10 per cent phosphoric acid or a mixture of chemicals which will furnish equivalent plant food.

e. Oats, barley and spring top-dressing winter grain.—Except on soils made rich by heavy applications to previous crops, 300 to 400 pounds per acre of mixed fertilizer containing about 4 to 5 per cent nitrogen and 8 to 10 per cent phosphoric acid or a mixture of chemicals made up chiefly of nitrate of soda and acid phosphate, applying about 100 pounds of the former to 200 of the latter.

f. Orchards.—Chief dependence this year should be placed upon tillage where practicable. A little nitrate of soda may be useful on the poorer soils and where orchards stand in grass.

FARM BUREAU WORK

Summary of the Work

(Dec. 27, 1915-Jan. 22, 1916)

Farms visited	13
Letters written	101
Office calls	56
Telephone calls	74

MEETINGS

Meetings held	5
Total attendance	123

MILES TRAVELED

Auto	136
Train	414
Total	550

ANNOUNCEMENT.

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FOR SALE—One Leader Sprayer, 2 h.p. engine, 200 lb. pressure; can run three lines of hose, tank 150 gal. with hose, bamboo rods, nozzles all in good running order and ready for business. Price, $175. Inquire of J. Pierpont, Williamsburg, Mass.

FOR SALE—Seed Corn. Try Yellow Flint. It has a reputation for high quality. Highest rewards in five entries at Boston Show. Perley E. Davis, Granby, Mass.

FOR SALE—Owen Farm strain, S. C. White Orpington cockerels; $2 to $3 each. Write or phone E. J. Burke, Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 30-35 acres in the town of Ware, 2 miles from Village, one mile from carline. Tie up for 5 head of stock, some fruit and small wood lot. Apply at Farm Bureau office.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 90 acres, consisting of sugar orchard, 12-room house, pasturage, running water, 50 bearing trees, 100 young trees, price $3000. Also fine pair of black horses, age 9 to 10, perfectly matched O K in all respect. Address, A. F. Dyer, Plainfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—Edward J. Clark of Worthington has a small herd of officially tested advanced registery Holstein Cows. Good records with farmers' care. Two bull calves and one yearling Bull for sale. Address, Cummington, R. F. D.

FOR SALE—Holsteins. Right near home. 3 regustered heifers, 8 registered cows and 2 registered bulls. Write, telephone or call in person. Ball Holstein Farms South Hadley Falls, Mass.

FOR SALE—Some choice young Berkshire pigs, dropped Sept. 6th. Price $5.00 apiece. Address, George H. Timmins, Greenway Farm, Ware, Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Pure-bred Ayrshire bull, 17 months old. Also a few nice heifer calves. C. T. Burt & Son, Pascommuck Farm, Easthampton, Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for one of the same breed: A Registered Guernsey Bull, three years old, to avoid in breeding. Address, John M. Black, Williamsburg, Mass.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cows, heifers and bulls; also a few nice grade cows at farmers' prices. H. W. Gurney, Cummington, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Two pure bred Holstein Bull calves, nicely marked; price $30. Address, C. E. Parsons & Sons, 168 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Cream separator, "Sharples Tubular Number 4," used very little. Price with extra 10-gallon tank only $25.00. Address Walter Bliss, Enfield, Mass. Tel. 9-2.

FOR SALE—1 registered Jersey Bull 11 mos. old; also one high-grade Berkshire Boar. Address C. S. Parsons, 15 Sherman Ave., Northampton, Mass.

FARM TO RENT—Small farm, 25 acres—Pasture, Wood, mowing—House and barn near State Road and Electric Cars—Town water. Price, $20 month. Work given in our mill in winter. 'Bradford Hill Farm" A. S. Hills, owner, Haydenville, Mass.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY
Published by the Hampshire County Farm Bureau
PRICES 50 CENTS PER YEAR; $1.00 PER YEAR INCLUDING MEMBERSHIP IN FARM BUREAU

Vol. 1 Northampton, Mass., March, 1916 No. 7

PREPARE
FOR THE SPRAYING SEASON

In order for our spraying operations to be the most efficient, the trees should be well pruned and all the dead, diseased and surplus wood removed. The work should be done before the sap starts to run to any extent so that the bark will not slip or be easily bruised.

Above all, do not wait until the spraying season is here before getting your pump in shape or your spray materials purchased. Immediate action in regard to these two things will save a lot of time and expense and also you will be more sure of getting your trees sprayed at the proper time. If you only have a few trees or a small orchard and do not own a spray pump, make certain now that you can hire someone to do thorough work or combine with a few of your neighbors and buy an outfit. Think this matter over seriously as the spraying season will soon be here.

The two main spray materials to purchase are Lime-sulphur and Arsenate of Lead. If one is troubled with aphis, a small amount of a nicotine spray should be used. For the dormant spray, 5 gallons of the concentrate lime sulphur after it is diluted with water will cover 6 to 8 trees (trees 30 years' old.) For the foliage spray, 1 gallon of concentrated lime-sulphur and 3 pounds of lead will cover approximately 10 trees. For 100 trees, giving one dormant spray and two foliage sprays, one would need about 2 bbls. concentrated lime-sulphur and 60 lbs. lead. In cases where no dormant spray is used, ½ bbl. concentrated lime-sulphur will be all that is necessary. The prices this season are in the vicinity of $7.00 per bbl. for lime-sulphur and 8¾c per lb. for arsenate of lead.

All sprays should be applied in a systematic manner. Slip-shod spraying is worse than useless—it does not secure results and wastes time and material. Thoroughness is an absolute essential to spraying success.

The following schedule may be used:

1. Dormant Spray:—Absolutely necessary in scale infected areas and of much value in all sections of the County as a general clean-up spray for fungus troubles and some insect pests. Material used—concentrated lime-sulphur 5 gals. to 50 gals. water, ½ pint nicotine spray, if aphis (green lice) are troublesome. Apply as late as possible in the spring before the buds open to any extent. The buds may show green and still practically no damage be done by the spray.

2. First Summer Spray:—Applied for codling moth, curculio, lesser apple worm, scab, etc. Materials used—Lime-sulphur, 4 to 5 quarts, arsenate of lead, 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water. If aphis are present, add ½ pint nicotine spray. Apply within a week after petals fall, before calyx lobes have closed. This is the most important foliage spray and should be very thorough.

3. Second Summer Spray:—Applied for practically the same insect and fungous troubles as the first summer spray with the addition of sooty fungus. Materials used—Same combination as first summer spray. Apply three to four weeks after petals drop.

In districts where the aphis, bud moth, tent caterpillar and scab are prevalent, it will be best to apply a spray just as the blossom buds are showing color, using 5 quarts lime-sulphur, 3 lbs. arsenate of lead and ½ pint nicotine spray.

In some cases it may be necessary to add more sprays, but for the majority of orchards in Hampshire County, the one dormant spray in connection with the two foliage sprays, if applied thoroughly and at the right time, will be sufficient to produce good fruit so far as spraying is concerned.

MEMBERSHIP.

The Hampshire County Farm Bureau has completed one year of work with all bills paid and with a slight balance in the treasury. The year 1915 will go down as a successful year, for during that time the Farm Bureau was organized, a County Agent put in the field, an office secured and equipped, a clerk hired, an automobile bought, and various other articles bought which were necessary for the maintenance and efficiency of the work. The total sum used was approximately $4,000. Of this sum, the United States Department of Agriculture appropriated $1,200, the County Commissioners $2,000, town meetings $300, and the balance was raised by subscription. For the year 1916, the County Commissioners have appropriated $3,000 but in order to receive this the Bureau must raise an equal amount from all other sources combined. This means that with the $1200 from the United States Department of Agriculture, it will be necessary to raise $1800 from other sources. Between $300 and $400 can be expected from town appropriations. Thus we are safe in saying that it will be necessary to raise by subscription during the year 1916 from $1400 to $1500.

At the close of last year we had a membership of a little over 300. We seem justified in making the statement that we need at least 1000 members to properly finance the Bureau this year. When we realize that there are 2900 farms in the County according to the 1910 census, this number instead of seeming unattainable seems easily within reach. The Farm Bureaus were organized primarily for the benefit of the farmers, and if the farmers are to secure the utmost benefit possible, it is necessary that they join the Bureau and then exercise their voices in its management. We believe that if the farmers will take hold of the work we can make the Bureau a very important factor in the development of Hampshire County: for anything that will improve conditions in the rural districts will be reflected in greater amounts of trading and business in the larger centers of the County. We are therefore intending to ask the business men in the various towns to become members and assist in the work of making Hampshire County a better and more prosperous County.

The officers have asked the directors in each town to devote a part of

Continued on Page 3

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY
Published By The
Hampshire County Farm Bureau
A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Office, First National Bank Bldg.
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915 at the post office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

OFFICERS OF THE FARM BUREAU

Leslie R. Smith, President, Hadley.

W D. Mandell, Treasurer, Northampton

R. K. Clapp, Secretary, Northampton.

Advisory Board

Leslie R. Smith, Hadley
Chas. R. Damon, Williamsburg
Perley E. Davis, Granby
C. E. Hodgkins, Northampton
Warren M. King, Northampton
M. A Morse, Belchertown
Martin Norris, Southampton

EDITORIAL

The following paragraph taken from an address by Dr. B. T. Galloway, dean of New York State College of Agriculture, brings out clearly the value of local initiative in Farm Bureau work.

"Communities are much like individuals. No individual can grow unless he serves. No commmunity can grow economically, socially, normally, or ethically unless it is aroused to the need of service. Growth, to be permanent, must come from within, and the only way it can come from within is for the people who constitute it to move, to act, to do something for the common good. In the old days when we selected a good farmer, because he was a good farmer, to go out and help other farmers, the most surprised man was the good farmer himself, for he found at once that the mere fact of his helping other farmers helped him as much or more than it did his neighbors. If farm bureau work is to be permanent, if it is to accomplish its aims economically, socially, and, I might also say, morally and ethically, it must be an outgrowth of local spirit, wisely guided, but not directed or dominated by any agencies from without."

DIRECTORS FOR 1916

Amherst
H. C. Barton, N. Amherst
Ray Dickinson, N. Amherst
R. H. Whitcomb, So. Amherst'

Belchertown
Everett Howard
M. A. Morse
Wm. Sauer

Cummington
A. B. Doggett
W. M. Morey

Chesterfield
F. Baker
Charles Bisbee
Arlin Cole
H. L. Merritt

Easthampton
Jarius F. Burt
E. B. Clapp
D. A. Forbes

Enfield
Walter Bliss
J. W. Flint

Goshen
Geo. L. Barrus, Lithia
Arthur W. Packard

Greenwich
W. H. Walker

Granby
Chas. W. Ball, So. Hadley
Perley E. Davis
Earl Ingham

Hadley
Thomas Hickey, Russelville
Fred Pelissier
Leslie R. Smith
E. T. Whitaker

Hatfield
Geo. Belden, Bradstreet
Chas. Wade

Huntington
W. A. Monson
C. B. Palmer

Middlefield
J. T. Bryan
W. A. Olds

Northampton
C. E. Clark, Leeds
Wilfred Learned, Florence
H. N. Loomis
Josiah Parsons
J. A. Pollard

Pelham
Herman Page, Amherst, R. F. D.

Prescott
Waldo H. Peirce, Gr. Vil.
Walter M. Waugh, Gr. Vil.
Chas. W. Berry, Gr. Vil.

Plainfield
H. S. Packard
N. K. Lincoln
Chas. E. Thatcher

South Hadley
I. N. Day
C. A. Judd, So. H. Falls

Southampton
E. C. Searle
W. A. Parsons

Westhampton
A. D. Montague
Levi Burt
F. A. Loud

Worthington
Frank Bates
E. J. Clark
Ernest G. Thayer, W. W.

Ware
Geo. H. Timmins
Bert Green
M. D. Griffin

Williamsburg
Chas. R. Damon
E. W. Goodhue, Haydon.
John Ice.
Leon Sanderson, Hayden.

DAIRY RECORDS.

Cows in the Connecticut Valley Cow-Test Association making over 1000 lbs. milk or 40 lbs. butter fat for the month of February:

F. D. Bridgman, Westhampton, Grade, Guernsey

Milk	Fat
978 lbs.	41.1 lbs.

Hugh Bridgman, Westhampton Holsteins

1014	30.4
1219	41.4
1028	36.9
1381	45.6

Clapp Bros., Easthampton, Holsteins

1144	46.9
1097	43.9
806	43.5

E. C. Harlow, Amherst, Purebred Jerseys

614	41.8
874	42.
646	40.
632	40.4
1104	62.9
998	66.9
778	43.6
772	45.5

J. L. Ingham, Granby, Holsteins

1026	30.8
1008	31.2

C. G. Loud, Holsteins

1051	42.

James McAuslane, Easthampton, Purebred Holsteins

1423	48.4
1209	41.1

W. A. Parsons, Southampton

946	41.6

Ruth G. Sessions, Hadley, Holsteins

1267	39.3
1026	35.9
1296	50.5

E. T. Whitaker, Hadley, Holsteins

1147	42.4
1104	36.4

E. D. Waid, Amherst, Holsteins.

1356	40.7

Continued from Page 1

MEMBERSHIP

their time between March 18 and 25 to securing new members to the Bureau. Forthermore, some of the officers stand ready to go into those towns where the directors request it and assist them in making the canvass or by speaking before gatherings of farmers for the purpose of better acquainting them with the work and aims of the Bureau.

In case some should question the wisdom of attempting to raise additional money during the year 1916, let me roughly state our needs. Salaries have been increased approximately $300. We are contemplating moving into a larger office where the office equipment can be more profitably utilized and this will require an additional $200 or $300. Your officers also desire to do more in the line of club work with the boys and girls, more particularly in the rural districts, getting them interested in the pig, calf, corn, potato, garden and canning clubs. These clubs are under the direction of the Mass. Agricultural College, but in order to be made the greatest success they must be more closely supervised than is possible in the time allowed the Colleg authorities. The children are the men and women of tomorrow, and if our work is to be permanent, we must commence at the foundation. Three hundred dollars ($300) has already been appropriated for this purpose, but that will not be nearly enough to adequately cover the whole Country. Some may think that the County Agent ought to take time to supervise the boys' and girls' club work, but when you remember the 2900 farms in he County with approximately 300 working days in the year, there is very little time left after the adults have been visited, their problems studied individually and collectively, and the one hundred and one other matters to do that are continually coming up to demand the County Agent's attention.

Therefore in view of the good work that the County Agent has accomplished and is planning to accomplish during the present year and with the various plans for improving the work, we earnestly urge you to carefully consider the question and then send your dollar membership fee to your director. If you have already done so, speak a good work for the Bureau to your neighbor and secure his membership for your director.

R. K. CLAPP, Secretary.

RURAL TOWN IMPROVEMENT.

The Improvement of Towns and Villages, long considered an important phase of public work, has heretofore been undertaken only after the community has reached a certain standard of economic efficiency and financial stability. Nothing could be further removed from the ideal condition of civic growth. Any type of community betterment should be looked upon not as a luxury, but rather as a necessity, not as a future probability, but as a present possibility, which will become an asset to the Town, a tracting thereto an ideal type of citizen.

Each one of us would far rather live in a Town which boasts of clean, tree bordered streets, of neat lawns and artistically designed houses, a Town which supports fine school buildings to which we may send our children, with nearby playgrounds in which they may gain health and strength. We also demand clean, pure water, sanitary facilities of the highest type, electric lighting systems, gas for light and fuel, steam and electric railways, telephone and telegraph and other public utilities.

Heretofore we may have looked to the individual members of a community for encouragement, believing that in them we have the nucleus of the entire question. Now we hope for the co-operation of a group of men, men virtually interested in the greatest good which may accrue from such efforts, the greatest good to the Town, and thus to every citizen who has business interests within its boundaries. The Grange, the local Improvement Society, the Women's Club, the County Farm Bureau, the public schools, the churches,—all these agencies and many others may do much toward molding public sentiment.

To encourage this type of Rural Town Improvement, the Extension Service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College offers the advice of any expert on the many phases of community betterment and of rural and civic improvement. Advice will be given, and so far as practicable, plans will be prepared for the general arrangement and planting of School Grounds in both town and county, of Playgrounds and other Recreation and Community Centers, for the betterment of Railroad Stations and of Trolley Waiting Stations and their surroundings, the restoration and improvment of Village Greens and Town Commons. Advice will also be given upon the planting and care of Street Trees, and the replanting of the borders of the country roads. Rural Cemeteries for many years have been in need of vigorous measures toward proper maintenance or further extensions, and the planting and redesign of such tracts will be undertaken.

While lectures upon this work will gladly be given, the Extension Service Expert prefers to prepare plans and otherwise superintend actual, individual improvement projects, which may, however, be accompanied by a report for general town improvement. The best way to secure results is for the College Expert to visit the town for consultation with the Selectmen and other interested individuals or organizations. Then, if it seems desirable plans can be prepared for special improvements.

The work will be confined to strictly public enterprises, and no work will be undertaken for individuals. All expenses incurred in the preparation of plans, superintendence of planting or construction, and the traveling expenses of individuals other than the College Expert, will be charged at cost to the communities or organizations served.

F. A. CUSHING SMITH

SPRAYING DEMONSTRATION.

This spring all the Farm Bureaus and Improvement Leagues in Massachusetts are planning on a state-wide spraying campaign. Orchards in different sections of each County are to be taken as demonstration orchards and the spraying in each case is to be supervised and directed by the County Agent. A cost account will be kept and in the fall when the fruit is harvested, accurate data on the advantages of spraying will be available.

In Hampshire County, six orchards will be chosen for this work. In the localities where the most interest is shown and orchards best located for demonstration work obtained, work of this kind will be carried on.

The County Agent would be very glad to communicate with any individuals who are interested in this spraying demonstration and who has an orchard suited to the work. The main requierments are that the orchard shall be well pruned and accessible to a publice road so that the community can benefit by its results.

Besides these demonstration orchards, pruning and spraying demonstrations will be given in the different towns and communities wherever desired. Get in touch with your directors and have him arrange for one of these meetings.

SAFE FARMING.

Seven objections to a one-crop system of Agriculture set forth by Bradford Knapp of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to apply to the cotton growers of the south may well apply to the system of farming in the Connecticut Valley.

The reasons stated why a one-crop system is unsafe are as follows:

"First. Because the system depends upon market and crop conditions of the one crop alone. Failure of crop or failure of market alike brings serious disaster.

"Second. Because it does not provide for the maintenance of soil fertility.

"Third. Because it fails to provide for a sufficient live-stock industry to consume the waste products of the farm and make its waste lands productive.

"Fourth. Because it does not provide for a system of farm management under which labor, teams, and tools may be used to the fullest advantage.

"Fifth. Because it brings return in cash but once a year instead of turning the money over more than once a year.

"Sixth. Because it does not produce the necessary foods to supply the people upon the farm and keep them in health and strength.

"Seventh. It limits knowledge, narrows citizenship, and does not foster home building, but does encourage commercial farming."

GRAIN PRICES.

The following quotations are taken from the Boston Chamber of Commerce for March 8, 1916:

	per ton
Middlings	24.50—29.00
Bran	23.35
Mixed Feed	25.75—29.00
Red Dog	33.00
Cotton Seed Meal	35.00—37.00
Linseed Meal	36.00—38.00
Gluten Feed	30.48
Hominy Feed	29.90

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Pure-bred Ayrshire bull, 17 months old. Also a few nice heifer calves. C. T. Burt & Son, Pascommuck Farm, Easthampton, Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for one of the same breed: A Registered Guernsey Bull, three years old, to avoid in breeding. Address, John M. Black, Williamsburg, Mass.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cows, heifers and bulls; also a few nice grade cows at farmers' prices. H. W. Gurney, Cummington, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Two pure bred Holstein Bull calves, nicely marked; price $30. Address, C. E. Parsons & Sons, 168 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—1 registered Jersey Bull 11 mos. old; also one high-grade Berkshire Boar. Address C. S. Parsons, 15 Sherman Ave., Northampton, Mass.

FARM TO RENT—Small farm, 25 acres—Pasture, Wood, mowing—House and barn near State Road and Electric Cars—Town water. Price, $20 month. Work given in our mill in winter. 'Bradford Hill Farm" A. S. Hills, owner, Haydenville, Mass.

FOR SALE—Seed Corn. Try Yellow Flint. It has a reputation for high quality. Highest rewards in five entries at Boston Show. Perley E. Davis, Granby, Mass.

FOR SALE—200 Grim 13 qt. sap pails, 9 spouts, set Carlton lb. sugar moulds, 5-barrel gathering tub, all nearly new. Eight bottle Babcock milk tester and outfit, two horse sled, nearly new. All at my former residence in Worthington. Alden N. Curtis, Westfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from prize wining strain, S. C. White Leghorn, and Buff Wyandotte. $1.00 per 15—$6.00 per hundred. Also day-old chicks. A. B. Roberts, 165 Main St., Easthampton, Mass.

THE PURE-BRED Percheron, Sir Vivian, record No. 102007 will make the season of 1916 at the Park View farm, 93 West St., Easthampton, Mass. Geo. Emerson Searle, Proprietor.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Published by the Hampshire County Farm Bureau

PRICES 50 CENTS PER YEAR; $1.00 PER YEAR INCLUDING MEMBERSHIP IN FARM BUREAU

Vol. 1 Northampton, Mass., April, 1916 **No. 8**

SPRAYING CAMPAIGN IS ON

The State campaign for the spraying of fruit trees has started in full swing. Every county is making a special effort to have more orchards sprayed and records kept on as many orchards as possible to show the actual gains due to thorough spraying.

In Hampshire County the small fruit growers as well as the large are waking up to the fact that there is no profit in growing poor quality of fruit, and that if they are to receive a profitable price for their apples they must prune their trees, give them proper treatment and, above all, spray and spray thoroughly.

Good proof of the advantage of systematic spraying may be obtained from the figures on the expense of packing well-sprayed as compared with those of packing poorly sprayed fruit in the Williamsburg Fruit Growers' Association. Some of the best lots of fruit were graded and packed for 14c per barrel, while some of the poorer lots cost from 35 to 38c to grade and pack. Size had some influence on this increased cost of grading, but a large part of the trouble could be blamed to lack of thorough spraying. This difference of 20c per barrel would go a long way toward the expense for better care and more efficient spraying of the orchards.

Attend the spraying demonstrations held in your district, make sure of the materials you will need and have everything in readiness for the spraying season.

Get the bulletin on Spraying directions, published by the Dept. of Pomology, Mass. Agricultural College. You can get these at the College or at the Farm Bureau office. Decide to have your fruit trees sprayed at the right time, with the right materials and with the utmost thoroughness. We have a state law going into effect July 1, that requires us to grade and pack our fruit according to a given standard. One cannot afford to pack poor fruit under this law. This is the season to prepare to sell our fruit so that next fall we will have a product that will need no urging on the market.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS.
THE WASHINGTON TRIP.

As reward for their achievement in Agriculture and Home Economics, in boys' and girls' clubs conducted throughout the State by Prof. O. A. Morton of Mass. Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture, five boys and two girls left Springfield on February 27th for a week's free trip to Washington, D. C.

The girls were accompanied by Miss Mabel E. Turner, club work leader in Milton, while the boys were in charge of E. J. Burke, Agricultural Instructor in Hopkins Academy, Hadley. The trip winners were the first prize winners in each of the state-wide clubs:—corn, potato, market garden, pig, poultry, canning and marketing, and home economics.

The names of the champions who made the trip and their results were:

Corn—F. Earle Williams, age 13, of Sunderland, who raised 98 bushels of Dent corn per acre as weighed in the field, not water-free, at a cost per bushel of 47 cents. His exhibit scored 98 points.

POTATO—Isadore Horin, 17, of Westminister, who raised on one-fourth acre, 114½ bushels of potatoes or at the rate of 458 bushels per acre, at a cost of 30 cents per bushel. His exhibit score 88 points.

Market Garden—Gust W. Anderson, 17, of Brockton, who raised on one-twentieth acre, products that yielded $94.78 in cash value at a cost of $14.94. He won the State sweepstakes prize of a silver cup for the best exhibit of potatoes which scored 96 at the State Fair in Boston.

Pig—Willard Buckler, 12, of Pittsfield, who raised two pigs, making a daily gain of 2.28 pounds per day, at a cost of 6.6 cents per pound. His pigs scored 90 points, being the best pigs in the State. One of these pigs brought $160.000 at auction in New York City.

Poultry—J. Harold Merrick, 15, of Wilbraham, who obtained 822 eggs from 10 hens in 100 days at a cost of $5.59 or at 68-100 cents per egg. His profit was $1.50 per hen for the 100 days.

Canning and Marketing—Ethel Spooner of Brimfield canned $84.73 worth of products, having 24 varieties, the quality of the exhibit scored 93 points.

Home Economics—Effie Cahoon ,16, of Harwich. Miss Cahoon devoted 60 hours to sewing, darning, mending, ironing, baking cake and cookies, setting table and caring for her own room. Her work as exhibited scored 93.5 points.

The Champions made their headquarers at the New Ebbit Hotel, where they met the nine champions from Illinois. With Mr. O. H. Benson, club work leader for the Eastern and Western States in charge, the two delegations sallied forth each day to see more of the nation's Capitol. Some of the most important buildings visited were:

Washington Monument, Washington's Home at Mt. Vernon, Arlington Cemetery, Home of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Congressional Library, Ford Theater, New National Museum, Bureau of Fisheries, Capitol, House of Representatives, Navy Yard, White House, Pan American Union and Government Printing Office.

Continued on Page Two

ARE YOU GOING THURSDAY APRIL 6 OR FRIDAY APRIL 7 TO THE

SECOND HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CONFERENCE

At the Smith's Agricultural School, Northampton?

Take a day off and meet people from other parts of the County.

Read enclosed program and decide on the day.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY
Published By The
Hampshire County Farm Bureau
A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Office, First National Bank Bldg.
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915 at the post office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

OFFICERS OF THE FARM BUREAU
Leslie R. Smith, President, Hadley.
W. D. Mandell, Treasurer, Northampton
R. K. Clapp, Secretary, Northampton.

Advisory Board
Leslie R. Smith, Hadley
Chas. R. Damon, Williamsburg
Ferley E. Davis, Granby
C. E. Hodgkins, Northampton
Warren M. King, Northampton
M. A. Morse, Belchertown
Martin Norris, Southampton

EDITORIAL

A few of the towns have reported on the membership campaign that was made in the County during the past week.

A good example of how the hill towns are backing the Farm Bureau is shown by the results in Chesterfield. Besides appropriating money at their town meeting. Mr. Frank Baker, the director, obtained 26 new members, which brings the total membership in that town up to 36. At the town meeting in Southampton $25 was appropriated and 17 members joined the Bureau. It is this fine spirit of cooperation that is bound to promote Agriculture in Hampshire County.

THE NEW AGRICULTURE

The following quotation is taken from an address of Hon. Carl S. Vrooman, given at the Annual Conference of State Leaders and State Agents in County Agent Work, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17, 1915. Mr. Vrooman brings out clearly the aims of the organized movements that is on foot at the present time for the promotion of Agriculture and how the success of it all depends on the farmer being willing to cooperate with his neighbors and do his share toward elevating the life of the community in which he lives.

"The New Agriculture is not only a body of well-authenticated scientific fact; the New Agriculture means a new spirit. I often lay stress on the fact that people farm for money, for a living, and that the economic basis is the foundation stone. But if that is all there is to farming, just merely the laying up of one dollar on another, then we are engaged in a very sordid pursuit in a very sordid world. But, fortunately, the New Agriculture carries with it not merely this conception of a new scientific method of making use of the natural resources of the country, not merely a conception of a new standard of business efficiency in the conducting of farm operations and in the marketing of farm products—the New Agriculture means to us, and will mean to all succeeding generations, a new spirit in the minds and hearts of the farmers of the country. What spirit? The spirit of cooperation. That's an old word, a word we are all familiar with. What does it mean? It is the synonym for civilization. As human beings have learned to cooperate, so fast and no faster civilization has progressed.

"There are a great many problems that you have to work out on your own farms, by the use of individual energy and initiative. There are also a great many problems which individual initiative, individual energy, and individual intelligence are not competent to deal with, and which can only be worked out in common with your fellow farmers in your various townships, counties, States, and in the nation. Unless we farmers become imbued with this spirit of cooperation, unless we are willing to take a larger view than that of a man whose horizon is bounded by his own fences, unless we are willing to lay aside something of our suspicion of our neighbors, and unless we are willing to take a chance on poor old human nature, to unite with our fellow human beings, who, like ourselves, are made up largely of clay perhaps, yet clay that harbors a divine spark within,—unless we are willing to do these things and to take that divine spark into account, we cannot succeed. Some men perhaps, are not worthy of our confidence, but in the main the average neighbor, the average farmer, is worthy of confidence, and I am willing to take off my hat and coat and embark with him on any well-thought out common enterprise. Until that spirit fully imbues the people of this country, we are bound by a limiting factor which is just as real and effective as the limiting factor in the fertility of the soil, or the limiting factors of the hours of sunshine—that the man who goes through life suspecting everybody but himself of incompetence and moral obliquity, is riding for a fall, and that it is up to him as a human being, on a planet where the progress of man has been made through the sacrifice of the blood and the lives of better men than he, or than you or I, to contribute his share and to take his chance with the rest of the people, and to build up here in the future something better than we have had in the past; to join his local cooperative society, whether it be an elevator or a store, or whatever it may be; to go to the polls and vote like a patriot and not like a partisan, and do his duty as a citizen even if he is only a renter; to make of his home a home worthy of an American and worthy of a Christian, not merely a place where he and his wife and children can turn out crops to sell for cash, but a real home, a thing of beauty that will attract his children so that they will stay on the farm, a center from which will radiate civic influence that will elevate the life in the community to a higher plane. Unless a farmer appreciates something of the dignity and the significance of his work right on his own farm and in his own community, he will never realize anything of the higher possibilities of his great calling. For it is a great calling. I think that the farmer of the present and of the future will have the lordliest life on earth if he develops ability, character, and energy commensurate with unparalleled opportunities that are opening up before him."

WASHINGTON TRIP

Continued From Page One

In touring the City, the boys and girls met many noted men. Among these were President Wilson, Champ Clark, Senator Lodge, Congressmen Page and Walsh of Massachusetts, McKinley of Illinois, Secretary of Agriculture, Huston and his Assistant Mr. Vrooman, A. C. True, chief of the States Relation Service, P. H. Claxon, U. S. Commission of Education.

To the prize winners, the trip was most interesting and instructive. They realized full well that they were extremely fortunate in winning such an excellent prize as a free trip to Washington. The Champions returned to Massachusetts with words of praise for all who helped to make their trip such an enjoyable one, together with a firm resolve to do a bigger and better piece of club work in Massachusetts in 1916.

E. J. Burke

Second Annual

Hampshire County Conference

APRIL 6 and 7

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Smith's Agricultural School

Northampton, Mass.

Smith's Agricultural School working co-operatively with the following members of the Massachusetts Federation for Rural Progress, E. L. Morgan, Sec'y.

Mass. State Board of Agriculture
Mass. State Board of Education
Mass. State Agricultural College
Mass. Dairymen's Association
Mass. State Board of Charities
Mass. Free Public Library Commission
Mass. State Y. M. C. A.
—County Work Department

The Williamsburg and Florence Cars pass in front of the Smith's Agricultural School

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Thursday, April 6

10-10.30

Section on Agriculture—Dairying Auditorium
Live Stock Breeding
J. C. McNutt, Professor of Animal Husbandry M. A. C.

10.30-12

Herd Management—Jerseys W. H. Morey, Cummington
Holsteins George L. Smith, Barre
Guernseys
J. S. Clark, Mixter Farm, Hardwick

9-12

Section on Baby Welfare Room over Main Office
Exhibition

Collection of charts on baby care; Diagrams; Hampshire County baby facts, from the Sociology Department of Smith College.

Exhibit of food for babies and young children. In charge of the Homemaking Department, Smith's Agricultural School.

Exhibit of baby's outfit, made by the students of the Homemaking Department, Smith's Agricultural School.

10-11

Section on Town Affairs Assembly Room
Care of the Dependent Poor
John W. Henderson, Visitor for the State Board of Charity

11-12

Hampshire County Tuberculosis Work
Dr. Charles E. Perry, Supt. of Hampshire County Sanatorium

Noon

The girls of the Homemaking Department will serve dinner at 12.15 for 35 cents.

1.30

Section on Agriculture—Dairying Auditorium
Fitting Cattle for the Show Ring
P. H. Robinson, Tom Lawson Farm, Egypt, Mass.

2-4

Section on Baby Welfare Sewing Room
Better Babies Contest
In charge of the District Nursing Association.
Miss Martha Hillyer, District Nurse

Open free to any baby in Hampshire County under two years of age. Prize: Five dollars in gold, offered by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the healthiest baby scored.

1.30-2.30

Section on Town Affairs Assembly Room
What a Massachusetts Town is Doing in Town Management, C. A. Brigham, Town Manager, Norwood, Mass.

2.30-3.00

All Sections Combined Auditorium
Community Planning for Hampshire County
E. L. Morgan, Sec'y Mass. Federation for Rural Progress

3.00-3.30

The National Dairy Show and the Eastern States Exposition
Joshua Brooks, Pres. Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition, Springfield

9 A. M to 10 P. M.

Section on Industry Arena

The Northampton Board of Trade presents an automobile show in the splendidly lighted Smith's Agricultural School Arena, comprising 40 pleasure cars and trucks of the best known makes. Music by orchestra during the evening. Admission free.

8.00

Mass Meeting Auditorium
The Farmers' Side of a Municipal Market
The Hon. Wilfrid Wheeler, Sec'y of Mass. Board of Agr.

Friday, April 7

10.00-11.30

Section on Education (Subjects open for questions and discussion)

High School Divison — Assembly Room

Principal H. A. Swaffield, Chairman

Reorganization of the High School

Clarence D. Kingsley, Agent Mass. Board of Education

Elementary School Division — Auditorium

Supt. E. W. Goodhue, Chairman

The Three R's in the Newer Education, Principal John L. Riley

Forest Park School, Springfield, Mass.

Citizenship

Clarence Brodeur, Principal Westfield Normal School

11.30-12.15

Combined Divisions — Auditorium

Superintendent Clinton J. Richards, Chairman

Problems in School Administration in Massachusetts

F. G. Wadsworth, Agent of State Board of Education

10.00-10.55

Section on Baby Welfare — Science Lecture Room

Stereopticon Lecture. Baby Health in the Commonwealth.

Dr. John S. Hitchcock, State District Health Officer

The Baby Crop of Hampshire County; How It Thrives.

Dr. Oliver W. Cobb, President Hampshire County Branch,

Massachusetts Medical Society

The Preparation of Food for Babies and Young Children.

Miss Alice J. Bunce, Head of Homemaking Department,

Smith's Agricultural School

Rest room for women and children.

The Children's Home may be visited on both April 6th and 7th.

All interested will be welcome.

Exhibit — Room over Main Office

Collection of Charts, etc. See Thursday Program.

Noon

The girls of the Homemaking Department will serve a dinner at 12.15 for 35 cents.

1.30-3.00

Section on Education — Auditorium

Superintendent C. R. Reed, Chairman

Possible Influence of the Country School on the Community

F. F. Murdock, Principal North Adams Normal School

Relation of the Course of Study to the Community

John Phelan, Prof. of Rural Sociology, M. A. C.

Team Work between Teacher and Librarian

Miss Frances S. Williams, Advisory Librarian, Essex Co.

2-4

Section on Baby Welfare — Sewing Room

Better Babies Contest. (Same as Thursday).

1.30-3.00

Section on Boys' Welfare — Assembly Room

Round table in charge of Elgin Sherk,

Social Service Secretary, Mass. Agricultural College

Public School, Secular Organization and Religious Organization for the Social, Physical, Moral and Spiritual Development of Boys.

9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Section on Industry — Arena

The Northampton Board of Trade presents in the Smith's School Arena, models of the following makes of pleasure cars and trucks: Hudson, Reo, Overland, Cadillac, Ford, Oakland, Jeffrey, Stearns-Knight, Commerce, Longford, Stewart, Form-a-truck, Dodge, Maxwell.

3.00-3.45

All Sections Combined — Auditorium

Taking the College to the Country Town

J. A. Moyer, Director Mass. Dept. of University Extension

This is the Second Annual Hampshire County Conference. It is called because those who attended the last conference a year ago felt that this is a good way for people interested in pulling together in town and county affairs to compare notes and plan for the future. Nothing very satisfactory in community matters is possible without plans and cooperation.

Great pains have been taken by all who have worked on these different programs to secure practical speakers to lead in the discussions. This is to be a conference of people interested in important public questions. All are encouraged to bring questions and to enter into the discussions following the addresses.

Unfortunately so many good speakers have been secured that several discussions are going on at once. Carefully read this program and decide what you will attend.

Local organizations cooperating with the Smith's Agricultural School:

- Northampton Board of Trade
- Hampshire County Farm Bureau
- Sociological Department of Smith College
- Children's Home Association
- Hampshire County Branch of the Massachusetts Medical Society
- Connecticut Valley Breeders' Association
- District Nursing Association
- Hampshire County Hospital

Committees:

Agriculture—A. F. MacDougall, Chairman, Northampton; R. K. Clapp, Northampton; Joseph G. Cook, Hadley.

Town Affairs—W. E. Shannon, Chairman, Northampton; T. W. Smith, Amherst; Charles H. Chase, Northampton.

Education—Clinton J. Richards, Chairman, Hatfield; F. K. Congdon, Northampton; E. W. Goodhue, Williamsburg; C. R. Reed, Amherst; W. D. Miller, Easthampton; F. E. Whittemore, So. Hadley Falls.

Baby Welfare—Miss Hannah S. Sessions, Chairman, Northampton; Miss Clara E. Hudson, Secretary, Northampton; Miss Alice J. Bunce, Northampton; Prof. F. Stuart Chapin, Northampton; Miss Martha Hillyer, Northampton.

Boy Welfare—Elgin Sherk, Chairman, Amherst.

Industry—R. J. Richards, Board of Trade Merchants Committee, Northampton; Dr. R. H. Clark, Board of Trade Agricultural Committee, Northampton.

HAMPSHIRE
FARM BUREA
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Hampshire County
A. F. MacDougall,
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Northampton, Mass
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Chas. R. Damon, Wi
Ferley E. Davis, Gr
C. E. Hodgkins, Nort
Warren M. King, N
M. A. Morse, Belche
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SPRING CARE OF BEES.

The duty of beekeepers in the spring is to get plenty of bees in time for the honey flow. If this is not done his work is a failure. The population of the colony is reduced during the winter, especially where wintering conditions are not the best, and this must be corrected if the colony is to get the full honey crop. It is poor beekeeping to have weak colonies at the beginning of the honey flow from which the surplus crop is obtained.

After brood rearing gets under way, bees need three things: Room for heavy brood rearing, an abundance of stores, and protection. A common error is to cramp the colony by failing to provide empty cells for the reception of eggs. Each coloney should ultimately have the equivalent of at least eight Langstroth frames entirely full of brood, so that even a single 10 frame hive is scarcely large enough at this season. Some beekeepers practice giving a second hive body during this period of heavy breeding. This is especially necessary for colonies that have abundant stores.

If in early spring the weather is suitable and if nectar is available, the bees will add considerably to their hoards of honey, but they use it so rapidly that it is seldom that any gain in the stores occurs even during fruit bloom. However, since the weather is uncertain at this season, the beekeeper should not depend too much on incoming nectar to supply the needs of his bees. If they are short of stores, feed a warm thick sirup made of granulated sugar and feed lavishly. This will be stored by the bees in the brood combs and used as needed. The sirup may be half water and half sugar, or thicker if preferred. There is no better investment in beekeeping than to give abundant supplies in the spring.

Bees generate considerable heat in rearing brood rapidly, for the temperature of the brood must be maintained nearly at human blood heat. The better they are protected from winds and the more insulation they have, the easier it is for them to keep the proper temperature and the faster they build up.

On some warm day the hives should be opened and give a spring house cleaning. At this time one wing of the queen should be clipped so that when swarming time comes she can not fly to the woods with the swarm. If any queenless colonies are discovered (having no brood) they should be united with colonies having queens. This can be done simply by setting the queenless colony on top.

The stimulation to heavy brood rearing should occupy six to eight weeks previous to the surplus honey flow, and every beekeeper should know when that comes in his locality. If he is a beginner, any beekeeper who is older in the work can give that information. If a colony has a good queen and plenty of empty cells for egg laying, is well supplied with stores, and is protected from cold and wind, one may expect a colony which is capable of storing the maximum crop.

Having gone to all this trouble to get plenty of bees in the hive the beekeeper will readily see that he should do everything in his power to prevent swarming. Swarming just before or during the honey flow is the greatest drawback to a good crop. Experienced beekeepers have worked out methods by which this can largely be prevented and every beekeeper should study these methods.

E. F. Phillips.
Bureau of Entomology.

TEXAS ONION CROP

The Texas onion crop of 1915 is estimated to cover 10,657 acres as compared with 9,343 acres in 1915 an increase of 14 per cent. The condition of the crop on March 1 is estimated as 65.6 per cent. of normal which forecasts a yield of about 230 bushels per acre, or a total production of 5,328 cars of 460 bushels each. In 1915 the shipments amounted to about 4,607 cars. These estimates are made by the truck crop specialist of the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

The low condition of 65.6 is accounted for by two freezes and the general prevalence of the thrips, which is especially severe in the Laredo district. It is believed, however, that the ravages of this insect have been checked by the energetic efforts of the growers in spraying their crops, several crops having been so saved.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

For those who stil question the value of spraying fruit trees, the following cost accounts may be interesting.

Prof. F. C. Sears says:—

"At the Bay Road Fruit Farm we have kept careful accounts of our spraying costs, but being convinced already that it was a profitable thing to do we have not left any check trees. Here are our figures:—

53 Bearing Baldwin Trees

Labor, 3 men and team 6½ hr. at 87½c per hr.	$5.69
Spray materials 15 lbs, arsenate of lead at 8c	1.20
5 gallons lime sulphur at 14c	.70
Total or 14c per tree for spraying	$7.59

This was very thorough spraying and is a high cost. The trees averaged about five barrels of apples and were sprayed twice that year, making about 6c per barrel for spraying. It would not take many wormy apples to lose that much.

The Nebraska Experiment Station obtained the following results. This work covered a period of four years, in 16 orchards, 3300 trees, average age, 18 yrs., number of sprayings per year, 4.

Cost of materials per tree	$ .11 3-10
Cost of applying per tree,	.12 7-10
Total	$ .24

Average amount materials per tree per year 13 gals.

Sprayed trees:			
Marketable fruit	4.4 bu. @ 52c	$2.28	
Culls and windfalls	1.1 bu. @ 6c	.07	
Total	5.5	$2.35	$2.35
Unsprayed trees:			
Marketable fruit	1.8 bu. @ 41c	$ .73	
Culls and windfalls	1.7 bu. @ 5c	.08	.81
Difference in cost of sprayed trees			$1.54
Cost of spraying			.24
Net gain per tree			$1.30

The farmer who has poor apples this fall will either have to pay 35 to 40c a barrel to have his apples packed under the new law or head them up as he has in the past and label them "Ungraded." This means the lowest price on the market or in other words, small returns for his labor. Why not invest in some spray materials, give our trees a good thorough spraying and insure a good profit for our labor?

BUYING NURSERY STOCK.

At this season many people are making out an order for the nurseryman. Everyone has the feeling in the spring that they must plant something. A good axiom to follow is to always buy direct from the wholesaler. Agents have their place but not in the nursery business. Pick out two or three reliable concerns, make out your order, and then send to them for prices.

In ordering apple trees, use the two-year old trees if you are planning to set your orchard in rough or poor land, otherwise use the one-year old trees. The XX or medium tree is generally preferable. With peaches, never buy over a one year old tree. Plums, pears, cherries and quinces are usually sold as two-years' old. Select a few of the standard varieties, the fewer the better. Do not try any new varieties unless you wish to experiment. Western varieties as a rule do not thrive in New England.

In buying small fruits, especially raspberries, blackberries or strawberries, it is preferable to buy them from some local grower if he has good, clean, stock and new beds or plantations. One is surer of getting varieties that are true to name and hardy for the locality.

FARM BUREAU WORK.

Summary of the Work

(Feb. 28-Mar. 25)

Farms Visited	59
Letters Written	110
Circular Letters	144
Office calls	58
Telephone calls	71

MEETINGS

Meetings held	4
Total Attendance	270

ALFALFA CONTEST

The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture have offered the following prizes for the purpose of encouraging the growing of alfalfa in Massachusetts.

Six hundred dollars in five prizes for the best acre, planted in 1916; these Prizes to be awarded in October, 1918, as follows:—

First Prize	$250.00
Second Prize	150.00
Third Prize	100.00
Fourth Prize	75.00
Fifth Prize	25.00

The Trustees will be governed in awarding these prizes by the general condition and appearance of the crop during the season of 1917-1918, and by the total weight of field cured hay. The award of the Prizes will be based on the purity of the stand determined in the field previous to cutting. The yield of protein and moisture to be computed from analyses made by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station at Amherst, as an index of the feeding value of the crop. The cost of production will be taken into consideration in making the awards. A weigher's certificate suitably witnessed will be required.

FOUND— A gold mine in Hampshire County. Hundreds of apple trees that need spraying. Safe and sure investment. Don't delay. Opportunity will last only three months. Tel. 100-% Perfect Hampshire County Apples.

FOR SALE—Davis Strain Yellow Flint Seed Corn; White Wyandotte Hatching Eggs; Mammoth Pekin Duck Eggs; Day-old chicks and ducklings; Six fine Wyandotte Cockerels. Address, Charles H. Thayer, Hickory Farm, Amherst, Mass.

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FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, Owen Farm strain, S. C. White Orpington, 75c and $1.00 per setting. Write or phone E. J. Burke, Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Mass.

FOR SALE—One registered Chester White Boar, 11mos. old; also a limited amount of Yellow Flint seed corn. Smith's Agricultural School, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—A Son of Merry of Glenwood, her official record was 768 lbs. 11 oz. of 85% butter for one year. Sire a Grandson of Imp. Oxford Lad, his dam made 499 lbs. 10 ox. of 85% butter as a three year old. This calf was dropped June 13 and is a fine individual. Also ready for service, bulls from advanced registry cows. Prices right, quality considered. Address W. H. Morey, Bryant Hill, Cummington.

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EGGS FOR HATCHINGS—White Plymouth Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns, $1.00 per 15 or $6.00 per 100. Order early so there won't be any trouble about filling your order. Geo. H. Timmins, Greenway Farm, Ware, Mass.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from prize wining strain, S. C. White Leghorn, and Buff Wyandotte. $1.00 per 15—$6.00 per hundred. Also day-old chicks. A. B. Roberts, 165 Main St., Easthampton, Mass.

WANTED—4-can Cooley Creamer; copper-lined. Address, Lewis H. Granger, So. Worthington, Mass. Tel. 13-22.

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FOR SALE—One Leader Sprayer, 2 h.p. engine, 200 lb. pressure; can run three lines of hose, tank 150 gal. with hose, bamboo rods, nozzles all in good running order and ready for business. Price, $175. Inquire of J. Pierpont, Williamsburg, Mass.

FOR SALE—One galvanized iron sugar making outfit, consisting of a sap pan 3 X 4½ ft., about 200 Grimm's spigots, 100 pails and two dozen new gallon syrup cans. Raymond A. Warner, Williamsburg, Mass. Phone 9.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 90 acres. consisting of sugar orchard, 12-room house, pasturage, running water, 50 bearing trees, 100 young trees, Address, A. F. Dyer, Plainfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cows, heifers and bulls; also a few nice grade cows at farmers' prices. H. W. Gurney, Cummington, Mass.

FOR SALE—One pure bred Holstein Bull calves, nicely marked; price $30. Address, C. E. Parsons & Sons, 168 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—1 registered Jersey Bull 11 mos. old. Address C. S. Parsons, 15 Sherman Ave., Northampton, Mass.

FARM TO RENT—Small farm, 25 acres—Pasture, Wood, mowing—House and barn near State Road and Electric Cars—Town water. Price, $20 month. Work given in our mill in winter. 'Bradford Hill Farm" A. S. Hills, owner, Haydenville, Mass.

FOR SALE—Seed Corn. Try Yellow Flint. It has a reputation for high quality. Highest rewards in five entries at Boston Show. Perley E. Davis, Granby, Mass.

FOR SALE—200 Grim 13 qt. sap pails, 9 spouts, set Carlton lb. sugar moulds, 5-barrel gathering tub, all nearly new. Eight bottle Babcock milk tester and outfit, two horse sled, nearly new. All at my former residence in Worthington. Alden N. Curtis, Westfield, Mass.

THE PURE-BRED Percheron, Sir Vivian, record No. 102007 will make the season of 1916 at the Park View farm, 93 West St., Easthampton, Mass. Geo. Emerson Searle, Proprietor.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY
Published by the Hampshire County Farm Bureau
PRICES 50 CENTS PER YEAR; $1.00 PER YEAR INCLUDING MEMBERSHIP IN FARM BUREAU

Vol. 1 Northampton, Mass., May, 1916 No. 9

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

At the April meeting of the Advisory Board, the following projects were decided upon. It is desired that at least one demonstration be carried on in every town in the County so that next fall definite results can be shown for each community. Ten towns have not as yet made arrangements for any demonstrations. Get in touch with your directors if you desire any in your locality.

I. Name: Soil Improvement Project.

Object: To improve soil conditions and crop management in the County.

Method of Procedure:—

(a) Increase the interest in the use of lime. Show its value by demonstration fields.
(b) Through newspaper articles and Farm Bureau paper attempt to show value of barn-yard manure and how it should be handled. Encourage the utilizing of all home sources of plant food and show the place and value of commercial fertilizers and chemicals.
(c) Encourage short rotations.
(d) Create more interest in the growing of legumes.
(e) Demonstrate the value of cover crops, especially on orchard, corn and tobacco land.
(f) Assist farmers who need tile drainage on their farms.
(g) Select five fields for the purpose of carrying on the following demonstration:

Select land to be seeded this Spring on which a well fertilized crop was grown last year.

Grass mixture without clover
Lime 2500
to
3000
No Lime
Lime 2500
to
3000 (1)
Grass and Clover mixtures
Lime 2500
to
3000
No Lime
Lime 2500
to
3000 (2)

1st Year—Apply lime according to above plan. Sow oats 2 bushel per acre. Oats should be cut for hay but may be harvested for grain crop. Seed according to plan with the following mixtures:—

15 lbs. Timothy
5 lbs. Red Top
5 lbs. Red Clover
4 lbs. Alsyke Clover
18 lbs. Timothy

The crop of clover may be cut if heavy but should not be fed off.

2nd Year—Grass and clover crops should be harvested and weighed. Cut rowen crop of clover. Plow the whole area before ground freezes.

3rd. Year—Grow corn or potatoes on whole area giving uniform treatment to all parts of the field.

II. Name:—Crop Improvement Project.

Object:—To improve the hay fields increase the interest in alfalfa growing and assist in the more profitable growing of potatoes.

Methods of Procedure:—

(a) Bring into the County all agencies to assist in the eradication of orange hawk weed.
(b) Select five fields for the purpose of demonstrating the value of top-dressing grass lands with chemical fertilizers.
(c) Encourage farmers in as many towns as possible to enter the Alfalfa Contest of the Mass. Society for promoting agriculture. Obtain five farms that will keep cost accounts on ¼ or more acres of alfalfa.
(d) Encourage, through the Farm Bureau paper, lectures, etc., the more careful selection of seed potatoes and more thorough tillage. Have five demonstration fields, keeping accurate record of the cost of spraying with bordeaux and arsenate of lead. Have a small check plot unsprayed so that when the crop is harvested the net returns from spraying can be observed.

III. Name:—Dairy & Livestock Project.

Object:—To put the dairy industry on a business basis, cause more interest in high-grade stock and the raising of profitable young stock.

Methods of Procedure:—

From two cowtest associations, one in the town of Ware and the other in the towns of Middlefield, Worthington and Cummington.

Carry on the present dairy club in Ware and form clubs in towns that desire it for the purpose of holding monthly discussions on different phases of dairy farming.

Create interest in the western part of the County in the raising of more high-grade livestock. Assist in interesting farmers in the purchase of pure-bred sires.

IV. Name:—Boys' & Girls' Clubs.

Object:—To organize boys' and girls' clubs in Agriculture, gardens, poultry, pig and calf raising, home economics, and other lines, for the purpose of interesting them in improved methods of Agriculture and matters pertaining to the life of their communities.

Methods of Procedure:—

A special agent will be engaged to organize the work. All records will be handled by the Mass. Agricultural College and duplicate records kept in the Farm Bureau Office.

V. Name:—Extension Schools.

Object:—To carry on a definite source of instruction in Agriculture and Home-making for four days in each of three communities during the winter months.

Methods of Procedure:—

Arrange through the local directors for the schools. Hold a meeting at least two weeks previous to the holding of the school and have all necessary committees appointed to arrange details. Co-operate with the Grange, farmers' Clubs or any other local organization interested in the work. The women's section will be managed by Miss Bunce of the Smith's Agricultural School. The Agricultural section will be managed co-operatively with the Farm Bureau and Smith's Agricultural School.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY
Published By The
Hampshire County Farm Bureau
A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Office, First National Bank Bldg.
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915 at the post office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

OFFICERS OF THE FARM BUREAU

Leslie R. Smith, President, Hadley.
W. D. Mandell, Treasurer, Northampton
R. K. Clapp, Secretary, Northampton.

Advisory Board

Leslie R. Smith, Hadley
Chas. R. Damon, Williamsburg
Ferley E. Davis, Granby
C. E. Hodgkins, Northampton
Warren M. King, Northampton
M. A. Morse, Belchertown
Martin Norris, Southampton

EDITORIAL

Plymouth County boys and girls besides being eligible for the prizes offered by the Mass. Agricultural College in agricultural work have over $800 offered for prizes. by different individuals or organizations. This does not include any of the local prizes offered by community organizations for local exhibits. Have we not some organization in this County which will be interested in offering prizes for this good work?

Be sure and soak your seed potatoes in corrosive sublimate this sprng. Then spray your vines with bordeaux at least five times. Fertilizer is high and we must use all other means to increase the yield.

Commencing April 20, the Farm Bureau engaged Mr. R. S. Wetherbee, a senior at the Mass. Agricultural College to spend three days a week organizing boys and girls in garden and club work in the County. Mr. Wetherbee has been very successful in enlisting hundreds of boys and girls in this work. The plans are for the Farm Bureau to direct the work until July 1st and then procure local leaders to supervise it during the summer. If time and funds will permit, more or less assistance will be given through the entire season.

The directors in the town of Ware have been successful in obtaining the Percheron Stallion Ker David from the Mass. Agricultural College to stand in the town of Ware from May 4 to June 8. A paper was circulated by Mr. Timmins and Mr. Green and nearly thirty mares were obtained. Mr. Timmins has generously given stable room free. The Ware Agricultural & Driving Association has also offered prizes to be given at their Fair in 1917 for draft colts. These prizes are open to colts from any horse, but a special prize will be offered for the best colt from Ker David. The College stallion is black, weighs over 1800 and considered one of the best Percheron stallions in the State.

TREATING SEED POTATOES

Soaking seed potatoes with formaldehyde or with corrosive sublimate to prevent scab and other diseases on the tubers has long been in practice. If properly carried out, this precaution is well worth while and a profitable investment. Seed treatment will not be effective, however, if the soil where the potatoes are to be planted is already infested with scab.

In practically every section of the County, potatoes are found infested with what is known as Rhizoctonia or "Little potato" disease. In soaking the seed, formaldehyde is not strong enough to control this fungus and corrosive sublimate must be used.

At the potato show held at M. A. C. this spring, practically every exhibit was effected with this disease, showing that it is wide spread. This disease does more to reduce the yield of potatoes outside of serious infections of late blight than any other disease. It can be told on the seed by the small specks or scabs that look like dirt but which will not rub off. In the field the disease often causes missing hills, or after the vines are up, it may work on the stem and cause the vines to drop over as if cut by the cut-worm. In some cases in digging, one will find a mass of very small potatoes, 20 or 25 in number, but none marketable. In most cases the cause is the "little potato" disease. This disease is very dangerous as it is not often recognized, and a farmer does not realize the damage it causes. Be sure and take the precaution of soaking your seed in corrosive sublimate. Use 2 oz. to 15 gals. of water and soak 1½ hours. Be accurate and careful to follow directions as this material is very poisonous and if too strong a solution is used or if soaked too long, the seed may be injured. The solution may be used three times with good results.

MASSACHUSETTS BOYS' AND GIRLS' PIG CLUB IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Last year there were forty-two Hampshire County boys and girls in the State Pig Club, most of whom lived on farms in the following towns: Amherst, Chesterfield, Cummington, Hadley, Northampton, Williamsburg and Worthington.

These boys and girls fed and managed one or more pigs from weanling age to maturity; keeping records of all feed given, labor used and the gain in weight. This work was part of the State Pig Club Contest in which the members competed for prizes given to those that produced the best pig at the lowest cost. At the end of the contest the records of all members in the state were figured on a standard basis and prizes awarded to the winners. There were over 400 members in the state.

Hampshire County was well represented in the prize list. Edward Fydenkevez, North Amherst, being the leader in the county and finishing twelfth in the state. This lad fed and cared for a pig that made a daily gain of 1.34 pounds at a cost of five cents per pound. He received second prize that entitled him to a Free Trip Through New England, also a pure-bred Yorkshire pig donated by Mr. H. C. Barton, South Amherst to the best member in Hampshire County and a sum of money donated by the Northampton Fair Association. Young Fydenkevez is a pupil in Hopkins Academy and a sturdy farm boy who will become a good farmer.

Myron Gale of South Amherst won a third prize that gives him a week at the Amherst Summer Camp. He fed and managed one pig that made a dily gain of 1.23 pounds at a cost of a little over five cents per pound. He is also a pupil in Hopkins Academy and a boy who does a great deal of farm work.

Mary Devine of North Amherst was one of the girls that made a good record, by feeding and managing a pig that made a daily gain of 1.05 pounds at a cost of six cents per pound. This young lady was very careful in her work, handling her pig as would a veteran hog man. She and her brother (also a good Club member) were keen rivals in the contest, creating much interest as to which would win. The race was close and at the end of the contest Mary won by a small margin.

An excellent showing was made by Philip Damon of Chesterfield, who had two pigs entered in the contest. This member earned a pig by taking care of two owned by the local hotel proprietor.

All the members in this county made good records and considering it was the first year of the Pig Club the indications for better work and more interest are very satisfactory.

The records of all members in the state showed that the average daily gain was 1 4 pounds at a cost of slightly over four cents per pound.

Many members used a combination of pasture and grain, finding that proved an economical method for growing and fattening their pigs. By using rape or clover pasture, and supplementing this with a good grain ration the gains were made at a low cost, the saving in labor and feed being marked. There are many places in Hampshire County where this system can be followed with better results than will be obtained by grain feeding alone.

The Pig Contest work is managed by the Farm Bureau and all assistance possilbe will be given members. A number of pig shows are planned to be held in connection with the local fairs at which the pigs will be judged and prizes given, and also where a judging contest will be held for the Pig Club members. Other demonstrations and lectures will also be given.

E. N. BOLAND,
Pig Club Agent.

FITTING SHOW CATTLE

There are four distinguished Dairy breeds that we find in the show ring. viz: Jerseys. Arshires. Guernseys and Holsteins. The same rules in fitting these breeds for the show apply to all.

First I should pick my cattle of a uniform type. I should want about one year's time to condition the average cow for the ring. bulls as well. My reason for namng this length of time is on account of the fact that cattle would not be exercised on Sundays which cuts the actual time down to about ten and one half months.

I should breed cows the last half of November and the first part of December which would bring them fresh for the fall fairs. I should start in to teach them to lead nicely and to stand in a good showy position easily without harsh treatment. Cows to be shown should be kept alone when in the field, giving them exercise either in the morning or evening, but not in the sun as the sun will spoil their coats. I never blanket as they are more likely to catch cold. They should be groomed every morning after which go over with a damp sponge—luke warm water—not too wet, then rub with a dry cloth until dry. Have at all times a good supply of bedding. In fly time darken the barn and use a little sulphur napthol in water to sponge them. Do not comb switch out until show time. The night before showing braid switch as fine as possible. In the morning comb and brush out tail, clip from rump to switch also clip all hair from under and the hair from inside of ears and edge as well as hair from under belly to show veins. In trimming horns take all the white off the horn with a file, then use common sandpaper to take off the rough. Finish with emery paper after which take cotton flannel—one yard—and tear in five strips. First use one strip with ground pumic stone—a small pinch with sweet oil and see-saw the horn—three or four times to a horn. Then take another strip and do the same thing only use rotten stone. Then see-saw the horn with cloth and oil only and then with dry cloth until piano finish comes.

Two weeks before showing I would get some Tincture of Green Soap, using a teaspoonful to two gallons of luke warm water. Sponge cattle with same thoroughly every day until showing, rubbing down with a good hair brush.

In regard to feedng. I take a ton of bran, one half ton of ground oats, three hundred pounds of corn meal, three hundred pounds of oil meal—old process—and one half bushel of cow salt and mix thoroughly, giving cows about six quarts a day each. Use judgment as to amount some cows can stand. A few days before showing I should feed the milking cows a little more to give them a fresh start on their milk which will make them show up well. Be very careful the night before the show not to give them all the water they want, but give them all they want two hours before going in the ring. Milk out clean the night before showing—not again until after showing. If the skin of the udder should show blotches which resemble mosquito bits before time to show after last milking, milk out a little, to ease up on the strain. To prevent chill which some times will accur in a case like this put blankets on. Give as much green feed as you can. Give all the good hay you can, feeding the grain three times a day. In preparing feet be careful to trim neatly and trim to have proper bearing as this has a great effect on the appearance in the ring as well as adding greatly to the cow's comfort. It is an established fact that a cow with sore feet will not eat well and as consequence cannot show well.

This lecture was given by P. A. Robinson, Manager, Thomas Lawson Estate, at the recent County Conference at the Smith's Agricultural School. Mr. Robinson has fitted and shown cattle on the Island of Jersey and the Island of Guernsey as well as in the United States, thus having as much experience, without doubt, as any man living in showing cattle. His experience, together with his great personality, made his talk of great interest and value.

PUBLISHERS' STATEMENT

Northampton, Mass., May 1, 1916.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the "Hampshire County Farm Bureau Monthly," published monthly at Northampton, Massachusetts, required by act of August 24, 1912. Owner and publisher, Hampshire County Farm Bureau, Inc. Leslie R. Smith, president; W. D. Mandell, Treasurer; R. K. Clapp, Secretary. Editor, A. F. MacDougall, Northampton, Massachusetts; Managing Editor, A. F. MacDougall; Business Manager, A. F. MacDougall. Bond holders, mortgages, stockholders and other securities, none.

(Signed) A. F. MacDOUGALL,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fifteenth day of April, 1916.

J. C. HAMMOND.
Notary Public

My commission expires September 28, 1917.

FARM BUREAU WORK.

Summary of the Work
(Mar. 27-Apr. 22)

Farms Visited	20
Letters Written	106
Circular Letters	374
Office Calls	51
Telephone Calls	73
MEETINGS	
Meetings Held	20
Attendance	537

DAIRY RECORDS

Cows in the Connecticut V Cow-Test Association, making over 1000 lbs. milk or 40 lbs. butter fat for the month of April:

W. H. Learned, Florence
Grade Holstein & Guernsey

Milk	Fat
1245 lbs.	37.4 lbs.
965	40.5
907	41.7

C. T. Burt & Son, Easthampton.
Holstein

1471	47.5
1016	37.6

W. A. Parsons, Southampton

862	48.3
806	40.3

Clapp Bros., Easthampton.
Holstein

962	40.
1263	50.6

E. T. Whitaker, Hadley.
Holstein

1034	36.9

Mrs. R. G. Sessions.
Holstein

1290	42.6
1057	31.8
1224	40.3
1099	31.9
1042	39.6
1193	39.3

E. D. Waid, Amherst.
Holstein and Jersey

1195	37.
1120	41.4

E. C. Harlow, Amherst.
Jerseys

908	45.4
712	42.

J. L. Ingham, Granby.
Holstein

1094	34.2

GRAIN PRICES

The following quotatoins are taken from the Boston Chamber of Commerce for April 26, 1916:

	per ton
Middlngs	$24.00—28.50
Bran, winter	25.00—25.75
Bran, spring	23.25—24.50
Mixed Feed	25.25—29.00
Red Dog	31.00
Cotton Seed Meal	35.25—37.50
Linseed Meal	31.50
Gluten Feed	29.98
Hominy Feed	29.15
Stock Feed	30.00

Those desiring to buy or rent farms can find a substantial list at the Farm Bureau Office.

FOR SALE:—(The Levi Bryant Estate) One of the best farms in the town of Chesterfield. Less than one mile from the center. Cream collector and school team pass the door. 200 acres, including 45 acres tillage and over a million feet of lumber, two-thirds soft wood, sugar bush that will set 800 tubs. The farm is well fenced and mowings clear of stones. Large house and barn connected by shed. A fine sitely place with many good building lots—Apply to Frank Baker, Chesterfield, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 89 acres, 30 tillage, in the town of Southampton. Beautiful location, large house and barn in fine repair. Running spring water in house and barn, house equipped with modern conveniences. Several acres of good tobacco land. All equipped, ready for business. Large share of planting done. Apply to Farm Bureau Office.

FOR SALE:—A Jersey Bull Calf; 75 per cent. blood of Eminent Second. Address C. M. Pratt, Hadley, Mass.

NOTICE:—Judge a stallion by his colts. Connet, pure bred percheron, will make the season at C. E. Parsons & Son, 128 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

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Vol. 1 Northampton, Mass., June, 1916 No. 10

POTATO DISEASES

Extracts from paper read by Prof. W. J. Morse, Plant Pathologist, Maine Experiment Station, Orono, Me.

(Facts For Farmes M. A. C.)

The fact is very evident that the seed tuber is an important agent in the propagation and spread of potato diseases. It is important and desirable that potato growers should learn to recognize as many of these diseases as possible, but it is by no means absolutely necessary. If only healthy tubers from healthy plants are used for seed purposes, and as an extra precaution these tubers are disinfected before planting, much of the danger of the propagation and spread of destructive potato diseases will be eliminated.

Rough handling of seed should be avoided as much as possible, as injuries and cracks give an opportunity for the fungi which causes storage decay to gain entrance. Blackheart is caused by overheating the cars in transit and is nothing that can be communicated to other tubers.

Blackleg is a bacterial disease, is carried only by the seed potatoes, and does not live over winter in the ground in Maine. It is, comparatively, an easy disease to control. It may be entirely eliminated by carefully sorting the seed and removing all tubers which show any rot or diseased areas or any which are apparently cracked and jammed, and then disinfecting the remainder with corrosive sublimate or formaldehyde before planting.

Potato scab has been reported on a few other vegetables and root crops, but on none of these is it of any importance except occasionally on beets. This disease is of a parasitic nature and can occur only where the parasite exists in the soil or is introduced with the seed tubers. Limited amounts of uncooked, scabby potato tubers may be few to cows and the manure used with a fair degree of safety, but the germs of this disease readily pass, in a living condition, through the digestive tract of a horse.

There is a fungus which has long been known to students of pathology as Rhizoctonia. One of the characteristics of this disease is that the tops may, as a rule, look fairly strong and healthy and give promise of a good yield, but when dry weather comes on will ripen prematurely and the yield will be disappointing in quality and size. Corrosive sublimate seems to be the most effective disinfecting agent for Rhizoctonia, but seed should be selected which is as free from the fungus as possible. The land on which it occurs in a destructive manner should be given over to other crops as long as possible, before again being planted to potatoes.

In the disease known as **potato wilt**, the plants, after they reach the size when the tubers begin to set, may wilt and die more or less suddenly. Sometimes the lower leaves begin to die before there is much evidence of wilt. Tubers with discolored flesh should not be planted for they carry the fungus which causes the disease, and the man who discards all potatoes showing any suspicious discoloration will insure himself against the introduction of wilt.

Early blight is likely to attack those plants which are weakened by flea-beetle injury or dry weather. It will be seen that early blight is more of a leaf-spot disease and while these spots may run together and cause the death of the leaves, the individual spots are relatively small in size, somewhat circular or angular, and always stop at a vein or midrib. Early blight never causes the decay of the tuber.

Late blight produces large blotches on the leaves and these do not stop at veins or midrib, but when conditions are right spread very rapidly and kill the entire leaf. Epidemics of rot follow severe outbreaks of late blight on the foliage. Bordeaux mixture is a **preventive** of late blight and **not a cure**. After the spores have once germinated, and the germ tubes enter the leaves, spraying is useless.

Seed disinfection, sprays and other preventive and remedial measures are valuable and should not be neglected, but they are not the main line of defence against the enemy. **The first and most important essential is healthy seed produced by healthy plants.**

SPRAYING POTATOES

With he exception of last year, for the past five or six years we have experienced very dry seasons with a corresponding small amount of late blight on the potatoes. With practically no trouble from blight, most of the farmers have given up spraying their vines with bordeaux mixtures. Last season many lost heavily by their vines blighting and as the result are turning their attention more to spraying this year.

Spraying with bordeaux is an insurance against blight. But even if one was certain that his field would not be struck, efficient spraying with bordeaux should increase the crop to more than offset the cost of spraying.

At the Vermont Experiment Station, experiments covering a period of 21 years have been carried on with remarkable results.

During the last six years with practically no blight present, the average increase per acre of the sprayed over the unsprayed fields have been 67.5 bu.

The following figures show clearly the advantages of spraying even during dry seasons.

Green Mountain variety

		Yield per acre			
Year	No. times sprayed	Sprayed bu.	Unsprayed bu.	Gain per acre bu.	Prevalence of blight.
1906	Two	133	101	32	some
1907	Four	171	63	108	little
1908	Four	156	65	91	none
1909	Four	243	188	55	none
1910	Five	240	202	38	none
1911	Four	156	75	81	none
Average for last 6 years		183	116	67	
Average for 21 years		263	159	104	

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Martin Norris, Southampton

EDITORIAL

Farmers are going to be classed by credit men as poor risks or good risks, according to their yield per acre and their ability to market their crops.

"Too many farmers in America today are merely giving themselves hired men's jobs. What the farmers need is not only large production but profitable production."—Carl S. Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Several of the towns in the County have shown a great deal of interest during the past few weeks in the work conducted in the County by Miss Marie Sayles and Miss Laura Comstock of the Mass. Agricultural College. Miss Sayles gave many canning demonstrations, explaining the cold pack method of preserving fruits and vegetables and Miss Comstock lectured on the value of different foods in the home and on efficiency in Household Management. We wish that more of this work could be done and have greater attention paid to the home side on the farm. The women in several counties have already organized and put a woman worker in the field. Hampshire County women may well be thinking this over.

Continued from Page 1.

At the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva similar results have been obtained for a ten-year-period. The farmers business experiments mentioned in the following summary are experiments that were carried on by farmers to determine the actual profit in spraying potatoes in New York State, under farm conditions. The summary below is taken from Bul. No. 349, published by the N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station.

In the so-called ten-year experiments the ten-year average increase in yield is as follows:

At Geneva, three sprayings, 69 bu. per acre.

At Geneva, five to seven sprayings, 97.5 bu. per acre.

At Riverhead, three sprayings, 25 bu. per acre.

At Riverhead, five to seven sprayings, 45.7 bu. per acre.

In the farmers' business experiments (6 to 15 each year) the nine-year averages are as follows:

Increase in yield, 36.1 bu. per acre.

Total expense of spraying, $4.74 per acre.

Net profit from spraying, $14.43 per acre.

In 205 volunteer experiments, covering seven years, the average increase in yield was 54.3 bu. per acre.

These experiments demonstrate beyond doubt, that the spraying of potatoes is highly profitable in New York.

Spraying with bordeaux mixture should be commenced when the plants are six to eight inches high and repeated at intervals of 10 to 14 days throughout the season, making five to seven applications in all. Some poison should be added to the bordeaux whenever bugs or flea-beetles are plentiful. The spraying should be very thorough—the more thorough the better.

This year the high cost of copper sulphate (blue vitrol) has made it so that it is practically as cheap to buy the prepared sprays as Pyrox or Bordo-Lead if one is buying large amounts, as it is to make the bordeaux mixture. However, if one makes their own bordeaux, use the proportions of 4 lbs. copper sulphate, 4 lbs. lime to 50 gallons water for the first two sprays. To this add 3 to 4 lbs. arsenate of lead for the potato bugs. After the first two sprays, use 5 lbs. of copper sulphate and 5 lbs. lime in making the mixture.

Cover the vines thoroughly with the spray and remember that bordeaux is a preventive, not a cure, and must be applied throughout the entire season to get the best results.

An error was made in the last issue in the grass mixtures given for seeding down in oats. The article should read:

Mixture
No. 1—15 lbs. Timothy
5 lbs. Red Top
No. 2—18 lbs. Timothy
5 lbs. Red Clover
4 lbs. Alsyke Clover

NEW ENGLAND BECOMING ETC.

New England, America's Playground, a true saying, and more fully appreciated today than ever before, both by dwellers and by thousands of travelers from all points. Without doubt, New England will be filled with tourists this season as never before. Foreign travel will be small. There is no large exposition this year in our country. This is the year to advertise New England, each state, county, and town should be alive to this fact. Every dweller is bound to say a good word for his own community. Our own Hampshire County is one great beauty spot. Americans there are, who have traveled through Europe, but know not the beauties of their own land. New England is famous the world over. We have comforts, education, natural attractions of historic splendor. Take a look at our little world and be a does in it. You cannot help others until you help yourself. Our city and country roads, if to serve the traveling public, are worth saving for ourselves. There are different ways to do this. First provide for good drainage. A narrow, overcrowned road is unsafe and of short life if made from material taken from the ditches. I am led to believe that we ought to use drags more. In some parts of the west and south, log drags are used with particularly good results. The farmers organize and use them, the entire length of their town. They drag in spring and as frequently as possible to keep roads smooth and free from ruts. This is done when roads are moist. If followed up, at a small cost, it has been a great comfort and of much benefit.

A small model of the log drag can be seen at the County Commissioners' room at the Court House. We think that the Commissioners would be willing to furnish a drag to any town that would promise to use it. Along many of our country roads, brush is allowed to grow to the edge of the highway which keeps out the sun that is badly needed. Many roads would appeal to the traveler if brush and trees were properly cut and trimmed and a sufficient number left for partial shade and a source of beauty. This would also make property more attractive and more valuable to the owner. Chapter 145 of the Acts of 1915 gives information relating to these matters. This is not only our work and playground, but should be the playground of the country. Conditions are thoughts made. Change your thoughts and you will change conditions. Stop thinking that conditions hold you. It is you, holding onto conditions. Stop blaming others and see if you are sailing or drifting. Fill your sails and let your daily voyage spell Service.

C. E. HODGKINS.

DAIRY RECORDS

Claims are always being made that the dairy cow does not pay for her keep. In most cases the one that knocks the hardest is the one that knows the least about his cows. There are very few industries that we could ask the public to pay a profit on that is run so loosely as the dairy business. Guess work is more general than even rough accounts, and it is the rare farmer who can tell accurately what it costs to produce a quart of milk or what it cost to keep a cow a year. It is sad but true that too often the dairyman does not know whether his whole herd is returning a profit or loss, let alone the individual cows in the herd.

The grain prices have nearly doubled in the last twelve or fifteen years; the price paid for milk has only increased about fifteen or twenty per cent. and the average yearly production of milk per cow has practically stood at a standstill.

It is difficult for the farmer to change grain prices much or to raise the price of milk, but he can keep records and improve the production of his individual cows quite rapidly by weeding and breeding. The main wants of the dairy business are better cows and larger production, per cow.

By membership in a cow-test association, one can get accurate records kept on individual cows at a less cost than in any other way. Proof of the value of these associations can be found in almost any state we go. For example; in two years testing in an Indiana cow-testing association, the butterfat production in five herds was increased 32.4 lbs. per cow. To show that it is impossible to tell by guessing or estimating the profit on the basis of the amount of milk produced, the following figures taken from the records of the Connecticut Valley Cow-Test Association shows the difference in feed cnsumed by individual cows in the same herd to produce the same amount of milk:

In another herd cow No. 4 gave 10,272 lbs. milk and 349.7 lbs. fat on 6494 units of feed, this being 158.2 lbs. milk and 5.4 lbs. fat for each 100 units of feed. Cow No. 8 in the same herd gave 8616 lbs. milk and 281.4 lbs. fat on 4926 units of feed. This was equivalent to 175 lbs. milk and 5.7 lbs. fat for each 100 units of feed, or 16.8 lbs. milk and 2 lbs. fat more per unit of feed than did No. 4 which had a larger yearly total.

The following results taken from the Norfolk-Middlesex association shows the variation we find among cows even in good herds. No change is made in figuring cost of producing milk, or labor, taxes, depreciation, etc., but the comparative results are just as valuable.

	Highest Record	Lowest Record
Milk yield	12,495	3,048
Value at 5c per qt.	$290.55	$70.85
Cost of feed	$132.96	$94.86
Balance over feed	$167.59	$24.01
Cost of q. of milk	0.023	0.067
Returns for $1.00 spent on feed	2.19	0.75

At the present time in the Connecticut Valley cow-testing association, there are several cows in the different herds which are making very good records and the men owning these cows know to a cent the profits they are making on these cows, each month. Some of the best individual monthly records made during the past season are as follows:

	Lbs. Milk
E. T. Whitaker, Hadley,	1239
C. W. Ball, Granby.	1505
E. D. Waid, Amherst,	1356
R. G. Sessions' Farm, Hadley,	1498
James McAuslane, Easthampton,	1423
Hugh Bridgman, Westhampton,	1381
Clapp Bros., Easthampton,	1257
	Lbs. Butterfat
E. C. Harlow, Amherst,	62.9 66.9

During the month of May there were 16 cows out of the 254 tested that made over 1000 lbs. of milk and 14 that made over 40 lbs. butter fat. This is an excellent record. The only trouble is that there are not enough dairymen who wish to put their herds on a business basis to keep the association running at a reasonable cost. Enough herds should be available so that the cost per month should be 12½c per cow. Why is it that cow-test associations start so slow in Massachusetts? Other states that surround us see their value and have formed 30 or 40 associations as is the case in Vermont. Is it that we are not as progressive or are we more content in keeping the unprofitable cows?

There should be at least 100 dairymen in Hampshire County who desire to keep accounts other than estimates on their cows. If you have an opportunity to join an association do it for a year and you will wonder how you got along without it before. If you think you cannot afford to put all your cows in, at least put in your poor ones. By all means, don't enter just your best ones; they will take care of themselves far easier than the poor ones.

DAIRY RECORDS

Cows in the Connecticut Valley Cow-Test Association, making over 1000 lbs. milk or 40 lbs. butter fat for the month of May:

W. H. Learned, Florence, Grade Holstein & Guernsey,

Milk	Fat
1112 lbs.	36.7 lbs.
916	42.1

Hugh Bridgman, Westhampton, Holstein,

Milk	Fat
1272	39.4
1143	51.4

James McAuslane, Easthampton, Holstein

Milk	Fat
1184	36.7
1026	42.1

Clapp Bros., Easthampton, Holstein.

Milk	Fat
1257	46.5

W. A. Parsons, Southampton,

Milk	Fat
786	43.2
1146	56.1

E. T. Whitaker, Hadley, Holstein,

Milk	Fat
1187	36.8
1084	34.6

Mrs. R. G. Sessions, Hadley, Holstein,

Milk	Fat
1161	41.8
1082	36.7
1498	44.9
1090	28.3
1096	43.8

E. D. Waid, Amherst,

Milk	Fat
1115	32.3

E. C. Harlow, Amhers, Jersey,

Milk	Fat
673	40.4

698	44.
850	40.8
1208	62.8
774	45.7
J. L. Ingham, Granby.	
1086	29.4

.CLEAN MILK CONTEST,

The Clean Milk Contest under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture will start on June 30th.

Last season several farmers in the County entered this contest and won many prizes. Also employees and children of the owners entered the contest with good results.

The State Board, through its Dairy Bureau are offering this season a total of $2,700 in prizes: $1,500 for the owners, $450 for the juniors and $750 for the employees. The following are the principal rules:

1. The prizes are open for contest only to dairies of five or more cows in the state, where the owners are practical farmers, superintending their own farms and gaining their principal livelihood from their farms.

2. All entries must be made on or before June 30, 1916.

3. Dairies will be visited at times most convenient for the agents. A sample of hand drawn, unstrained mixed milk from five cows will be taken and tested for sediment. The dairies must be open for full and complete inspection and questions asked by the agents must be fully answered.

4. In cases where the milking is done for the owner by the junior contestants, the same sample may compete in both cases. In cases where the milking is done for the owner by the hired help, the same sample may compete in both cases.

Application blanks can be secured by writing to the Farm Bureau office. This contest starts in a short time so that those interested should attend to it at once. It costs nothing to enter the contest and the prizes are well worth trying for.

FARM BUREAU WORK

Summary of the Work
(Apr. 24-May 27)

Farms Visited	96
Letters Written	90
Circular Letters	512
Office Calls	47
Telephone Calls	91
MEETINGS	
Meetings Held	15
Attendance	457

Those desiring to buy or rent farms can find a substantial list at the Farm Bureau Office.

FOR SALE—Farm of 400 acres, consisting of 10 room house, large barn, pastures, wood, mowing, three blueberry lots, apple orchard, supplied with barn yard fertilizer for spring planting, some old hay. Farm located on State Road, one-third of a mile from hotel. "Hinckley Williams Farm." Address, F. H. Botlwood, 265 Morris Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE:—(The Levi Bryant Estate) One of the best farms in the town of Chesterfield. Less than one mile from the center. Cream collector and school team pass the door. 200 acres, including 45 acres tillage and over a million feet of lumber, two-thirds soft wood, sugar bush that will set 800 tubs. The farm is well fenced and mowings clear of stones. Large house and barn connected by shed. A fine sitely place with many good building lots—Apply to Frank Baker, Chesterfield, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 89 acres, 30 tillage, in the town of Southampton. Beautiful location, large house and barn in fine repair. Running spring water in house and barn, house equipped with modern conveniences. Several acres of good tobacco land. All equipped, ready for business. Large share of planting done. Apply to Farm Bureau Office.

FOR SALE—Two registered Holstein-Friesian Bulls, 3 and 6 mos. old, $50 each. 24 registered head in herd. Herd bull is a grandson of Finderne Pride Johanna Rue. She made the following record in 365 days—28,403.7 lbs. milk, 1,470.58 lbs. butter. Address, J. S. Graves, Haydenville, Mass., R. F. D. Box 13.

FOR SALE—Davis Strain Yellow Flint Seed Corn; White Wyandotte Hatching Eggs; Mammoth Pekin Duck Eggs; Day-old chicks and ducklings; Six fine Wyandotte Cockerels. Address, Charles H. Thayer, Hickory Farm, Amherst, Mass.

THE PURE-BRED Percheron, Sir Vivian, record No. 102007 will make the season of 1916 at the Park View farm, 93 West St., Easthampton, Mass. Geo. Emerson Searle, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—A Son of Merry of Glenwood, her official record was 768 lbs. 11 oz. of 85% butter for one year. Sire a Grandson of Imp. Oxford Lad, his dam made 499 lbs. 10 ox. of 85% butter as a three year old. This calf was dropped June 13 and is a fine individual. Also ready for service, bulls from advanced registry cows. Prices right, quality considered. Address W. H. Morey, Bryant Hill, Cummington.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from prize wining strain, S. C. White Leghorn, and Buff Wyandotte. $1.00 per 15—$6.00 per hundred. Also day-old chicks. A. B. Roberts, 165 Main St., Easthampton, Mass.

WANTED—4 can Cooley Creamer; copper-lined. Address, Lewis H. Granger, So. Worthington, Mass. Tel. 13-22.

FOR SALE—10-can Cooley Creamer; copper-lined. Address, Lewis H. Granger, So. Worthington, Mass. Tel. 13-22.

FOR SALE—One Leader Sprayer, 2 h.p. engine, 200 lb. pressure; can run three lines of hose, tank 150 gal. with hose, bamboo rods, nozzles all in good running order and ready for business. Price, $175. Inquire of J. Pierpont, Williamsburg, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 90 acres, consisting of sugar orchard, 12-room house, pasturage, running water, 50 bearing trees, 100 young trees. Address, A. F. Dyer, Plainfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cows, heifers and bulls; also a few nice grade cows at farmers' prices. H. W. Gurney, Cummington, Mass.

FOR SALE—1 registered Jersey Bull 11 mos. old. Address C. S. Parsons, 15 Sherman Ave., Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—Seed Corn. Try Yellow Flint. It has a reputation for high quality. Highest rewards in five entries at Boston Show. Perley E. Davis, Granby, Mass.

ONLY ONE HOLSTEIN BULL LEFT. A son, born July 28, 1915 to the three-year-old heifer, Koningin Beauty 2nd. She has given 6196 lbs. of milk from Aug. 1 to Jan. 1. Price $100. Address, Edward J. Clark, Cummington, Mass., R. F. D.

FOR SALE:—A Jersey Bull Calf; 75 per cent. blood of Eminent Second. Address C. M. Pratt, Hadley, Mass.

NOTICE:—Judge a stallion by his colts. Connet, pure bred percheron, will make the season at C. E. Parsons & Son, 128 Bridge St.,

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
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FIELD MEETINGS

Several towns have shown a desire to have field meetings held in the different sections of the County this summer and at the June Advisory Board Meeting it was voted to hold five of these meetings, scattered throughout the County. One will be held in Hadley for the Tobacco and Onion Growers. This meeting will be held on July 21st and Mr. H. G. Bell, Agronomist for the National Fertilizer Association of Chicago, Mr. J. S. Alsop, Pres. New England Tobacco Growers' Association, Avon, Conn., and Dr. Geo. Chapman of the Mass. Agricultural College have been obtained as speakers. Other meetings have been arranged for in Cummington on W. H. Morey's farm, Williamsburg on J. S. Graves' farm, Ware on Bert Green's farm, and also one in Granby. The last four meetings will be held some time in August. Plans are nearly completed for another meeting to be held on the Mixter Farm, Hardwick. The trip will be made by auto and an attempt is being made to get at least twenty autos to carry the farmers who desire to go. The Connecticut Valley Breeders' Association is co-operating to make it a success. Every dairyman, no matter what breed of stock he has, will profit from seeing this herd of 300 Guernseys, said by many to be the best in the country.

A list is given below of the towns in Hampshire County with the number of members belonging to the Farm Bureau. Also the amounts appropriated by several of the towns:

	Members
Amherst	15
Belchertown	10
Chesterfield	42
Cummington	10
Easthampton	49
Enfield	1
Goshen	10
Granby	10
Greenwich	2
Hadley	27
Hatfield	17
Huntington	38
Middlefield	5
Miscellaneous	5
Northampton	68
Pelham	1
Plainfield	10
Prescott	2
South Hadley	10
Southampton	24
Ware	37
Weshampton	13
Williamsburg	20
Worthington	6
	432

	Town Appropriation
Chesterfield	$15.00
Cummington	25.00
Granby	25.00
Huntington	25.00
Plainfield	25.00
Prescott	25.00
Southampton	25.00
Ware	100.00
Westhampton	25.00
Williamsburg	~~25.00~~ 50.00
	~~$315.00~~ 340.00

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

Contagious abortion among cattle, the annual loss from which was estimated a few years ago to be $20,000-000, is spreading so rapidly through the country that from an economic standpoint it threatens to become one of the most important of animal diseases. Formerly confined almost exclusively to dairy cows and farm beef herds, it has now found its way to the range, where losses in some instances have run as high as one-half of the calf crop. Here the conditions are such as to make its control difficult. For this reason it is important that stockmen should realize the seriousness of the disease and the necessity for the adoption of measures for preventing its spread.

At the present time sanitary and hygienic measures are the only means of control which have demonstrated their effectiveness. The drugs and proprietary preparations which have been advocated for the cure or prevention of the disease are regarded by the specialists of the department as ineffective, and their use can not be recommended. On the other hand, it is certain that proper disinfection of premises, and in particular of breeding animals, will do much to minimize losses.

Recently preparations known as "bacterins," consisting of a suspension of the killed organisms of abortion, and serum obtained from infected animals, have come into use and can be obtained from several firms who manufacture biologic products. These products are still in the experimental stage, and much time must elapse before their true value can be determined. Notwithstanding this fact, this line of treatment offers the most scientific and reasonable method of combating the disease, and our only hopes of eventually controlling abortion lies in the future development of an effective vaccine or serum.

The organism which causes the disease may be conveyed from cow to cow by means of the bull or may enter the system with contaminated food. All aborting animals and all showing a discharge should, therefore, be isolated from the healthy members of the herd in order to eliminate, so far as possible, infective material. Infected stables should be thoroughly cleaned with a standard disinfectant applied with a force or spray pump, the disinfection of the contaminated stall being repeated after each abortion. Manure and contaminated litter should be promptly removed and plowed under to prevent access to it by other cattle. Detailed instructions for the disinfection of both the cow and the bull are contained in Circular 210 of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Many herd owners fail to observe these precautions because they do not realize that the infection is present in their herds. The disease is insidious, it usually requires a long time to develop, does not reveal itself by warning symptoms, and does not, indeed, appear to affect in any way the general health of the animal. In consequence, it is quite likely that the infection will have spread throughout the herd before the owner is aware of any dnger. There are, it is true, certain tests

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EDITORIAL

O. C. Searle & Son of Southampton harvested this season one of the largest, if not the largest crop of alfalfa per acre cut in this County. On one and one fourth acres there were 375 tumbles, weighing on an average 30 pounds to the tumble. This makes a yield of 4 1-2 tons per acre ready to go in the barn. On this same piece of land, Mr. Searle states that he has never been able to grow a good crop of grass. The alfalfa was planted two years ago this summer and wintered through in fine shape as the yield indicates. Mr. Searle is so pleased with the crop that he has already planted another field and plans to increase his acreage of alfalfa to ten acres before the summer is over.

The fine co-operative spirit shown by Mr. Geo. Timmins of Ware is what is bound to better agriculture in our communities. Mr. Timmins gave free stable use for the Massachusetts Agricultural College stallion, Ker David for the month of May and is planning to again open his doors and keep the stallion for three weeks during the month of August. Mr. Timmins and Mr. Bert Green were also responsible for the extra premiums being listed by the Ware Driving Association for their Fair a year from this fall for draft colts. This stimulates the interest in breeding farm mares and already twenty mares have been bred to the college stallion and twenty more signed for August.

In the demonstration work this season the most interest has been shown in the potato spraying and apple spraying demonstrations. The following farmers are co-operating in the potato demonstration: C. C. Burt, Plainfield; C. E. Davis, Cummington; Geo. Barrus, Goshen; Fred'k Burr, Worthington; H. L. Merritt, Chesterfield, Emory Bartlett, Enfield; and Wm. Ovid Eames, Middlefield. In the apple spraying work—N. K. Lincoln, Plainfield; F. D. Steele, Cummington; Howard Damon, Chesterfield; Harry Wright, Ellis Clark, Williamsburg; Arthur Edwards, Westhampton; W. A. Parsons, Southampton and J. T. Ryan, Ware.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College reports every town in the County except Middlefield, Greenwich and Belchertown has boys and girls entered in the Agricultural and Home Economics Clubs. This a fine showing on the part of the boys and girls, may they receive the help and support of their parents and local townspeople so that their interest will keep up during the summer. Mr. Wetherbee, special agent of the Farm Bureau for boys' and girls' work during the summer is directing and supervising the work in as many towns as possible.

In several towns this spring poor stands of potatoes have been reported. The plants came up rater uneven and often the sprouts were spindling and lacked vitality. Without doubt the most trouble has been caused by "Rhizoctonia" or commonly called "Little Potato" disease. If you have an uneven stand, dig up some of the weaker plants and see if you can find the trouble. If "Little Potato" disease is present, the tips of the tender shoot, beneath the surface of the ground will often be killed and a second shoot will be found starting just below the diseased area. On some of the larger sprouts one may find brown discolored areas that later may develop and kill the plant. If you have any such trouble in your potato field, remember next year to soak the seed in corrosive sublimate.

Mr. W. A. Waugh of Prescott has a herd of grade cows that last year averaged 6650 pounds of milk for the year. This is outside what was used in the home and sold to summer people. Mr. Waugh does not keep individual records but he believes in keeping a well bred bull and raising his own heifers.

THINNING APPLES

During the past two weeks the apple prospects have greatly changed In many orchards 2-3 to 3-4 the fruit have dropped and the apples left on the trees are well scattered. In a large per cent. of the orchards it will not pay to thin the fruit this season, but in some orchards, however, the trees are set heavy enough to warrant it. A good rule to follow in thinning is to only leave one in a cluster, thin the branch enough so that there will be no danger of breaking (it may be to 3, 6 or 8 inches) and leave the largest number of apples on the outside of the tree when working on red varieties as the McIntosh or Baldwin.

POULTRY CONVENTION

The Fourth Annual Poultry Convention will be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College on July 19, 20 and 21, 1916. An exceptionally fine program has been arranged and everyone is urged to attend. No poultryman in the County can afford to miss this Convention.

GRAIN PRICES

The following quotations are taktn from the Boston Chamber of Commerce for July 5, 1916:

	per ton	
Middlings	$23.25—	$27.00
Bran, winter		22.25
Bran, spring		22.00
Mixed Feed	24.00—	28.00
Red Dog		31.00
Cotton Seed Meal	33.50—	35.50
Linseed Meal		32.00
Hominy Feed		28.65
Stock Feed		29.00
Oat Hulls		17.50
Alfalfa Meal	23.00—	25.00

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

(July 7, 1916)

Massachusetts

Tobacco—July 1 forecast, 10.700,000 lbs. producion last year, final estimate 8,030,000 lbs.

Potatoes—July 1 forecast, 2.790,000 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 3,120,000 bushels.

Hay—July 1 condition 107, compared with the eight-year average of 85.

Apples—July 1 forecast, 1,100,000 barrels; production last year, final estimate, 885,000 barrels.

GIVING THE POPULATION OF THE TOWNS IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FROM 1860 TO 1910.

Below are some very interesting figures obtained from the U. S. Census reports:

	1860	1890	1900	1910	Per cent increase or decrease from 1860-1910	From 1890-1910
Amherst	3206	4512	5028	5112	59 inc.	13 inc.
Belchertown	2709	2120	2292	2054	24 dec.	03 dec.
Chesterfield	897	608	611	536	40 dec.	11 dec.
Cummington	1085	787	748	637	41 dec.	19 dec.
Easthampton	1916	4395	5603	8542	345 inc.	94 inc.
Enfield	1025	952	1036	874	14 dec.	08 dec.
Goshen	439	297	316	279	36 dec.	06 inc.
Granby	907	765	761	761	16 dec.	05 dec.
Greenwich	699	526	491	452	35 dec.	14 dec.
Hadley	2105	1669	1789	1999	05 dec.	19 inc.
Hatfield	1337	1246	1500	1986	48 inc.	59 inc.
Huntington	1216	1385	1475	1473	21 inc.	46 inc.
Middlefield	748	455	410	354	52 dec.	22 dec.
Northampton	6788	14990	18643	19431	186 inc.	20 inc.
Pelham	748	486	462	467	37 dec.	03 dec.
Plainfield	639	435	404	406	36 dec.	06 dec.
Prescott	611	376	380	320	47 dec.	14 dec.
South Hadley	2277	4261	4526	4826	114 inc.	14 inc.
Southampton	1130	1017	1012	870	23 dec.	14 dec.
Ware	3597	7329	8263	8774	144 inc.	19 inc.
Westhampton	608	477	469	423	30 dec.	11 dec.
Williamsburg	2095	2057	1926	2132	01 inc.	03 inc.
Worthington	1040	714	675	569	45 dec.	20 dec.

Striking deductions can be made from these figures. The college towns, manufacturing centers and a few of the most prosperous agricultural valley towns are the only ones that have increased in population. The towns among the hills of Hampshire County have steadily declined especially in the last twenty or thirty years. What is the reason? Is it that agriculture is not a profitable industry in these towns? Is it due to lack of transportation facilities? Is it lack of proper social environment so that the young people are not contented to remain on the farm? Many questions might be asked and many reasons given, but this does not help to solve the problem.

From the percentages of increase and decrease of the towns, one easily sees that while some of the towns in the county have prospered and increased at the same time our sister towns have been falling back and decreasing in population. Whose job is it to join hands with these towns and help them to the front? Without question, it is the job of those who have prospered.

Many of the merchants in the large centers owe their livelihood to their neighbors in the hill towns. Without them, many of the stores would have to close. Also, if those left in the communities are not prospering, they do not have the money to trade with and business declines.

Another noticeable fact is the increasing number of summer homes we find in the hills. Business men in the cities find rest and contentment among the hills. It is a true axiom that it only takes a few generations of city life to wear out a family and then they must return to the country and nature to regain their strength and vitality with which to meet the industrial world.

In other words, the cities are dependent on the country for their existance, for their livelihood, health, and recreation. Some men wrapped up in their present business enterprise with no apparent time to look into the future for his own family as well as his neighbors may laugh at this statement. But he only has to look about him for unquestionable proofs to his business associate who owns a farm for a pastime or a hobby, or to his neighbor who is in poor health and looking to the country for the return of his strength and vigor.

The business man should join with his neighbors on the farms, help any movement which is for the benefit of agriculture at large; not that he may see immediate financial returns on his investment, but that he may be one of the whole working for the benefit of all and the building up of agriculture and country life for himself and family as well as his neighbor.

Continued From Page One

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

which can be employed to ascertain the presence of the infection, but from a practical standpoint these possess some drawbacks. All infected animals do not abort. Furthermore, after two or three abortions, cows appear to acquire a natural immunity, and are thereafter quite capable of normal reproduction, although they continue to react to the tests. A positive reaction, therefore, does not necessarily mean that a healthy calf will not be born.

On the other hand, the fact that several animals have aborted within a short period is in itself suggestive evidence of the presence of the disease. Furthermore, it sometimes happens that in cows which have acquired immunity, although apparently healthy themselves, the infection persists and they are able to transmit the disease to others. For this reason, when the infection has once established itself in a herd, the whole herd should be considered infected, and all abortions, retained afterbirths, and all tendency to sterility should be regarded as manifestations of the disease.

This does not mean, however, that all infected animals are to be disposed of. As a matter of fact, in herds in which the disease has gained a foothold, a cow that has aborted once or twice is in some ways more valuable than one that has not. It is safe to say that in practically no case do more than three abortions take place, and in the majority of instances there are not more than two. Cows which are not made sterile will in all probability resume normal reproduction. On the other hand, if they are removed to make way for fresh animals, there is a strong possibility that the new comers already are, or soon will be infected, and are actually further from immunity than the old ones. The elimination of infected animals is therefore not to be recommended as a means of controlling the disease, unless their value is not great enough to warrant the expense of treatment.

A train of complications often accompanies abortion, and of these retained afterbirth is perhaps the commonest. This, if neglected or improperly treated, may result in absorption of poisonous products, septicemia, and death. Also sterility may follow, runing the cow for everything except slaughter. Calf scours, too, seem more destructive in herds affected with abortion.

These complications, together with the great loss in calves and the lessened milk production, make the wide and ever extending distribution of the disease a matter of tremendous importance, both the dairy and beef industries.—U. S. D. A.

TO INOCULATE SEED.

Coating the seed of legumes with inoculated soil before planting is a simple method of insuring soil inoculation at slight cost. County agents in Illinois have found ordinary furniture glue effective in holding particles of inoculated soil to the seeds. This method gives each individual seed some of the particles in inoculated soil which it carries with it when it is planted. The scheme requires but a small amount of inoculated soil and costs but a few cents an acre. The method is described in Farmers' Bulletin 704 of the department.

Dissolve two handfuls of furniture glue for every gallon of boiling water and allow the solution to cool. Put the seed in a washtub, and then sprinkle enough of the solution on the seed to moisten but not to wet it (1 quart per bushel is sufficient) and stir the mixture thoroughly until all the seed are moistened.

Secure the inoculated soil from a place where the same kind of plants as the seed are growing, making sure that the roots have a vigorous development of nodules. Dry the soil in the shade, preferably in the barn or basement, and pulverize it thoroughly into a dust. Scatter this dust over the moistened seed, using from one-half to 1 gallon of dirt for each bushel of seed, mixing thoroughly until the seed no longer stick together. The seed are then ready to sow.

FARM BUREAU WORK

Summary of the Work

(May 29-June 30)

Farms Visited	88
Letters Written	72
Circular Letters	73
Office Calls	59
Telephone Calls	79
MEETINGS	
Meetings Held	22
Attendance	833

Those desiring to buy or rent farms can find a substantial list at the Farm Bureau Office.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 50 acres. Good 8-room house with wide piazza. Barn and henhouse. Never-failing spring water. 100 grafted apple trees, abundance wood and timber for farm use. Telephone and free delivery of mail. An ideal location for poultry. Price $1,000. Reasonable terms. Address owner, H. H. Mason, Worthington, Mass.

FOR RENT:—Farm of 400 acres, consisting of 10-room house, large barn, pastures, wood, mowing, three blueberry lots, apple orchard, supplied with barn yard fertilizer for spring planting, some old hay. Farm located on State Road, one-third of a mile from hotel. "Hinckley Williams Farm." Address, F. H. Botlwood, Williamsburg, R. F. D.

FOR SALE:—(The Levi Bryant Estate) One of the best farms in the town of Chesterfield. Less than one mile from the center. Cream collector and school team pass the door. 200 acres, including 45 acres tillage and over a million feet of lumber, two-thirds soft wood, sugar bush that will set 800 tubs. The farm is well fenced and mowings clear of stones. Large house and barn connected by shed. A fine sitely place with many good building lots—Apply to Frank Baker, Chesterfield, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 89 acres, 30 tillage, in the town of Southampton. Beautiful location, large house and barn in fine repair. Running spring water in house and barn, house equipped with modern conveniences. Several acres of good tobacco land. All equipped, ready for business. Large share of planting done. Apply to Farm Bureau Office.

FOR SALE—Two registered Holstein-Friesian Bulls, 3 and 6 mos. old, $50 each. 24 registered head in herd. Herd bull is a grandson of Finderne Pride Johanna Rue. She made the following record in 365 days—28,403.7 lbs. milk, 1,470.58 lbs. butter. Address, J. S. Graves, Haydenville, Mass., R. F. D. Box 13.

THE PURE-BRED Percheron, Sir Vivian, record No. 102007 will make the season of 1916 at the Park View farm, 93 West St., Easthampton, Mass. Geo. Emerson Searle, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—A Son of Merry of Glenwood, her official record was 768 lbs. 11 oz. of 85% butter for one year. Sire a Grandson of Imp. Oxford Lad, his dam made 499 lbs. 10 ox. of 85% butter as a three year old. This calf was dropped June 13 and is a fine individual. Also ready for service, bulls from advanced registry cows. Prices right, quality considered. Address W. H. Morey, Bryant Hill, Cummington.

WANTED—4-can Cooley Creamer; copper-lined. Address, Lewis H. Granger, So. Worthington, Mass. Tel. 13-22.

FOR SALE—10-can Cooley Creamer; copper-lined. Address, Lewis H. Granger, So. Worthington, Mass. Tel. 13-22.

FOR SALE—One Leader Sprayer, 2 h.p. engine, 200 lb. pressure; can run three lines of hose, tank 150 gal. with hose, bamboo rods, nozzles all in good running order and ready for business. Price, $175. Inquire of J. Pierpont, Williamsburg, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 90 acres, consisting of sugar orchard, 12-room house, pasturage, running water, 50 bearing trees, 100 young trees. Address, A. F. Dyer, Plainfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cows, heifers and bulls; also a few nice grade cows at farmers' prices. H. W. Gurney, Cummington, Mass.

FOR SALE—1 registered Jersey Bull 11 mos. old. Address C. S. Parsons, 15 Sherman Ave., Northampton, Mass.

ONLY ONE HOLSTEIN BULL LEFT. A son, born July 28, 1915 to the three-year-old heifer, Koningin Beauty 2nd. She has given 6196 lbs. of milk from Aug. 1 to Jan. 1. Price $100. Address, Edward J. Clark, Cummington, Mass., R. F. D.

FOR SALE:—A Jersey Bull Calf; 75 per cent. blood of Eminent Second. Address C. M. Pratt, Hadley, Mass.

NOTICE:—Judge a stallion by his colts. Connet, pure bred percheron, will make the season at C. E. Parsons & Son, 128 Bridge St.,

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Published by the Hampshire County Farm Bureau

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Vol. 1 Northampton, Mass., August, 1916 No. 12

FIELD MEETINGS

POULTRY DAY IN HUNTINGTON

A Poultry Field day has been arranged by the Hampden County Improvement League and the Hampshire County Farm Bureau, to be held in Huntington Aug. 11, on the farm of W. A. Munson. The program will consist of a talk on Breeding for Egg Production by Dr. H. D. Goodale of Massachusetts Agricultural College, and a demonstration on the Selection of Breeding Stock. At noon a basket lunch will be enjoyed, followed by a talk by Robert P. Trask of the Hampden County Improvement League, on Feeding for Summer Egg Production. Prof. A. G. Lunn of Mass. Agricultural College will give a demonstration in caponizing and also a demonstration in killing and dressing for market.

WARE

On August 18 the dairymen in the vicinity of Ware will hold their annual field day on the farm of Bert Green, Ware. The dairymen in this section have been "much alive" during the past year and an interesting meeting is assured. It is hoped that the dairymen in Enfield and Belchertown will attend this meeting and possibly take some action in establishing a cow test association. Twenty dairymen have already stated that they would join if one was started and it only takes twenty-six men to make a full association. Prof. J. C. McNutt of the Mass. Agricultural College who has been instrumental in allowing the college stallion, Ker David, to stand the season in Ware will give a talk on the "Care of the Brood Mare and Foal" Also in the morning Prof. McNutt will hold a stock-judging contest for adults so as to bring out the important points in a dairy cow. Prof. O. A. Jamison of M. A. C. will be present and give a talk on Marketing Milk. Prof. Jamison is one of the best men in New England on this subject and it is of special importance to the dairymen of Ware. A program will be arranged for the women's sections, but as yet no speaker has been obtained.

WILLIAMSBURG

This year the dairymen in the vicinity of Williamsburg are especially fortunate in being able to hold their meeting on the farm of Mr. J. S. Graves. Mr. Graves has a modern cow barn and manure pit and his farm is as well equipped with machinery as any found in the county. The meeting will be held on Tuesday, August 22. Mr. George Putnam, a practical farmer from Conpoocook, Vt., will give a talk on the keeping of dairy records and building up a good producing herd. Prof. J. A. McLean of the Quaker Oats Co. will discuss the Profitable Growing of Young Stock. A speaker will also be obtained for the women's section.

CUMMINGTON

Complete arrangements have been made for the dairy field day on W. H. Morey's farm, Cummington on August 28. Prof. George Story of Vermont State Agricultural College, formerly connected with the Extension Service of the Mass. Agricultural College, will be present. Also Prof. O. A. Jamison of Mass. Agricultural College. Prof. Story will give a talk on the "Growing of Young Stock" and Prof. Jamison on "The Care of Cream," topics of vital interest to every farmer in the hill towns. Miss Marie Sayles of the Mass. Agricultural College will be present to speak to the women on some phase of Home Economics. It is planned that at least the towns of Cummington, Plainfield, Goshen, Chesterfield, Worthington and Middlefield will join and attend this field day. Years ago the farmers used to visit with their neighbors more than at the present time, with telephone convenience, and it is hoped that this field day will become an annual affair with meetings held in the different towns mentioned. This would give the farmers and their families a chance to keep up acquaintances in their neighboring towns and profit from each others' experiences. The Morey Farm has a fine herd of Jerseys, a large alfalfa field and many other interesting things to show. Remember the date, Monday, Aug. 28, bring the whole family, a basket lunch, and spend a profitable as well as an enjoyable day.

GRANBY

A Community Picnic with the Church, Boys' and Girls' organizations, and the Farm Bureau co-operation, will be held on the Town Common, Wednesday, August 23d. Mr. George Putnam of Conpoocook, Vt., will speak in the morning on "Dairy Improvement." In the afternoon an exhibition of folk dancing will be given by the boys and girls under the leadership of Miss M. Carmen Burr, local supervisor. A talk will be given on some phase of Home Economics. The chief speaker of the afternoon will be Sumner R. Parker of Mass. Agricultural College, formerly of the Mixter Farm, Hardwick, on "Farm Management." This topic is of vital interest to every farmer in Granby. An exhibition of sewing, cooking, canning, etc., will be made by the girls, showing what has been accomplished this summer in the community work under the direction of Miss Burr. It has been several years since a community day of this kind has been held in Granby and practically everyone is planning to attend.

ORCHARDING CONTEST

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture offers $360 in prizes to Massachusetts orchardists for the season of 1916. Prizes are given for peach, pear and apple orchards of different ages and different sizes. Last year Hampshire County had more prize winners in this contest than any other county in the State. Entrance blanks and premium lists can be obtained at the Farm Bureau office.

How Much Do You Know About Your Farm Business?

Do you know how much you make each year for your year's work? You should know how much you make and how you make it.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY
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OFFICERS OF THE FARM BUREAU
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W. D. Mandell, Treasurer, Northampton
R. K. Clapp, Secretary, Northampton.

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M. A. Morse, Belchertown
Martin Norris, Southampton

EDITORIAL

The Ware Board of Trade, through the Civic Committee, voted to furnish prizes for the winners in the boys' and girls' garden contest in that town this season. The prizes are to be awarded at the school exhibit of vegetables which will be held early in the fall.

The farmers in the county who soaked their potato seed in corrisive sublimate have, for the most part, nearly perfect stands in their fields, while several who planted with no treatment have rather poor stands. A perfect stand with all our crops should be our aim. For example,—if with a perfect stand of potatoes the yield is 150 bu. to the acre, with a missing hill in every six (which is quite common), the yield would be reduced to 125 bu. which might mean the difference between profit and loss.

We are experiencing a season very similar to last, with regard to weather conditions in which many potato fields were practically ruined by late blight killing the vines and rotting the potatoes. Damp, humid weather gives an ideal condition for the development of potato blight. Once blight hits a field, very little can be done to check it. Try to prevent it by keeping the vines thoroughly covered with bordeaux mixture or the prepared bordeaux sprays from early summer until the end of the growing season. It will be necessary to apply the spray every ten days or two weeks. As the vines get larger and cover the ground, do not be afraid of hurting them with the team, keep on applying the spray.

CALF CLUB

Last spring when the calf club was organized in the state very few boys or girls in Hampshire County entered. It was not listed on the entry blank and for this reason several boys and girls thought the contest had been given up. Such is not the case and this club has the advantage that one can enter at any time, there being no time limit. More interest should be shown in this club and more entries are looked for during the summer and fall.

Dairying combines so well with other kinds of farming, uses waste land for pastures, uses the poorer hay and roughage so well, makes manure, provides work that women and children can do if necessary, and has so many other points that butter or whole milk alone can never provide a business of high profits. Dairying will always be done on a very close margin, and will usually tend to be overdone. For this reason, it is of the utmost importance that milk production be combined with some more prftable enterprise, such as cash crops.

—Warren's Farm Management

In several localities the mistaken idea seems to prevail that the workers of the Farm Bureau are special agents of the Mass. Agricultural College, delegated to work in this district with all expenses covered by the state. A recent article in one of the local papers in reporting the work of the agent stated that the agent came from the Farm Bureau of the Mass. Agricultural College.

We wish to correct this idea. The College always stands ready to assist and advise on any agricultural work in the state, but their teachers cannot stay in one locality long enough to make a complete study of the local needs. Farmers and business men have realized this and formed the Farm Bureau so that they could have one or more men, working in their county who could study local conditions and make more efficient use of the different organizations, as the State College, State Board of Agriculture, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, etc.

The United States Department of Agriculture and our State College have realized the importance of such an organization and have assisted our Farm Bureau in meeting about 2-3 of the agent's salary. But the greater part of the support of the bureau comes from the County commissioners and individual subscriptions, it is your organization and if you wish it to prosper you must give it your financial support as well as your interest.

If at the present time you do not belong to the Bureau and are receiving any assistance from it, your neighbors are paying for what you receive. You have a director of the Farm Bureau in your town. Find out from him what the organization stands for and get back of this movement to better agricultural conditions in Hampshire County.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF APPLES.

Last fall fourteen farmers in the town of Williamsburg and four in Chesterfield decided that they would attempt to market their apples co-operatively, have their apples graded and sorted uniformly and make a start at least in establishing a call for their brand on the market. Considering the small lots of fruit handled, and the uncertainty of the market, the attempt was considered a success.

The fruit was graded according to the Massachusetts apple grading law and the following average prices received:

	No. bbls.	Receipts		Per bbl.
Grade A	456	$1329.14	@	$2.91
Grade B	493	1096.50	@	2.22
Ungraded	435	816.10	@	1.88
	1384	$3241.74	@	$2.34

Overhead charges per bbl,	15c
Cost for sorting and packing per barrel,	19c
	34c

This gave an average to the grower after deducting for advertising, lithographs, corrugated caps, sorting and packing, packers, equipment, storage, salary of manager, etc., of $2.00 per bbl. for A's, B's and ungraded.

The cost of grading was excessive, due largely to the amount of small apples. This can be greatly lessened by the use of a mechanical grading machine.

All the growers that were in last year are planning to sell their apples through the association this fall, and the territory will be enlarged to take in any farmer with sprayed fruit who ships his appples from Williamsburg.

The plans are to have the farmers in the hill towns put their apples in barrels as soon as they are picked, squeeze the barrel heads in enough to hold the apples firm and then haul them to Williamsburg either by auto truck or spring wagon. The brick building near the railroad station that was used last year for storage will be used again for a packing and storage house. With some repairs the building will hold 1500 or more barrels. This is large enough as the fruit that is not sold in the fall will be shipped to a cold storage plant if necessary.

Each farmer will have a number and this will be stamped on his barrels. When his apples are run through the grading machine and sorted he will be given credit for so many barrels of Grade A, B, or ungrade, according to the number of each sorted out. The apples are then pooled and each grower receives for his grades what the average for each grade brings during the season. For example: If a farmer delivered 100 barrels at the packing shed and they sorted 35 barrels Grade A, 30 barrels Grade B, 30 barrels ungraded, and 5 barrels cider apples and the average price received for the season was $3 a barrel for A, $2.50 a barrel for B, $2 a barrel ungraded, and 40c a barrel cider apples, the farmer would receive $105 for A's, $75 B's, $60 ungraded, $2 cider apples, total $242, minus overhead charges and expense for grading.

This system will relieve the grower of all the trouble of trying to locate a buyer or of trying to sort and grade his fruit according to the new state law. If enough growers co-operate, it will also tend to bring larger houses into their district to buy fruit ,as they can find the fruit at a central house, uniformly graded, and in larger amounts.

The association is incorporated, and has a board of directors elected from its members at the annual meeting. The fruit is sold under the counsel of the directors by the manager of the association.

Fall will soon be here and those who have many apples to sell should be seriously thinking of where to market them to the best advantage. Several growers have signified their intentions by marketing co-operatively and if there are any others who desire to do so, the Farm Bureau will be glad to furnish them with information and give assistance where needed.

FARM LOAN ACT.

The Federal farm loan act, popularly called the "Rural credits law," was signed by the President and became a law on July 17, 1916.

The primary purpose of this act is to promote agricultural prosperity by enabling farmers to borrow money on farm mortgage security at a reasonable rate of interest and for relatively long periods of time. To attain this object, two farm mortgage systems are provided: (1) A system operating through regional land banks, and (2) a system operating through joint-stock land banks.

To attract money to the farm-loan field the act provides a method whereby those who have money to lend can find safe investment in the form of debentures or bonds, of small and large denominations, issued by the banks and based on the security of mortgages on farm lands.

These two systems are to be under the general supervision of a Federal Farm Loan Board in the Treasury Department, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, as chairman ex-officio, and four members appointed by the President. This board has authority to appoint appraisers, examiners, and registrars, who will be public officials.

OUTLINE OF FARM LOAN ACT.

The act provides for the creation of 12 Federal land banks and permits the establishment of any number of joint-stock land banks for the purpose of making loans at a reasonable rate of interest, for long periods of time, on farm lands.

A Federal Farm Loan Board has complete control over these banks.

(A) FEDERAL LAND BANKS

Twelve Federal land banks are provided, one in each of 12 districts into which the country will be divided. These banks are empowered to lend on first mortgages on farm lands in amounts of $100 to $10,000 for approved purposes. The loans are to be made through farm loan associations and agents. No loan may be made for more than 50 per cent of the value of the land mortgaged and 20 per cent of the value of the permanent improvements upon it.

National farm loan associations local organizations composed exclusively of borrowers—are authorized. These associations must be stockholders in the land banks in proportion to the amount their members wish to borrow. Eventually all stock in the Federal land banks will be owned exclusively by these associations.

A reasonable interest rate is established. The act prohibits the Federal land banks from charging more than 6 per cent on any mortgage, or requiring fees not approved by the Farm Loan Board.

The borrowers will share in the net profits of the bank because they are stockholders. It is contemplated that ultimately the borrowers will be the only stockholders.

Long-term loans are provided by authorizing mortgages for periods of from 5 up to 40 years.

Small annual or semi-annual payments on the principal are made a required feature of all mortgages.

(B) JOINT-STOCK LAND BANKS.

Joint-stock land banks are authorized. They are corporations for carrying on the business of lending on farm mortgage security and issuing farm loan bonds. They are to be under the supervision of the Farm Loan Board, but the Government will not invest in them. Subject to geographical limitations and subject to the 50 and 20 per cent limitation, these banks can lend to an individual any amount they wish, and for any purpose. They can not charge an interest rate exceeding 6 per cent, and such rate must not exceed by more than 1 per cent the interest they have paid on their last issue of bonds. Their mortgages, however, must provide for amortization payments. These banks are prohibited from charging, under any pretext, fees or commissions other than those authorized by the act.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH LOANS MAY BE OBTAINED.

The act specifically defines the purposes for which loans may be obtained. These are:

(a) To provide for the purchase of land for agricultural uses.

(b) To provide for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers, and live stock necessary for the proper and reasonable operation of the mortgaged farm; the term "equipment" to be defined by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

(c) To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands; the term "improvement" to be defined by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

(d) To liquidate indebtedness of the owner of the land mortgaged, existing at the time of the organization of the first national farm loan association established in or for the county in which the land mortgaged is situated, or indebtedness subsequently incurred for one of the purposes mentioned in this section.

Loans may be made only on first mortgages on farm land.

Only those who own and cultivate farm land or are about to own and cultivate such land are entitled to borrow.

No one can borrow save for the purposes stated in the act, and those who after borrowing do not use the money for the purposes specified in the mortgage are liable to have their loans reduced or recalled. The secretary-treasurer of each association is required to report any diversion of borrowed money from the purposes stated in the mortgages.

No individual can borrow more than $10,000 or less than $100.

No loan may be made for more than 50 per cent of the value of the land mortgaged and 20 per cent of the value of the permanent insured improvements upon it.

The loan must run for not less than 5 and not more than 40 years.

Every mortgage must provide for the repayment of the loan under an amortization plan by means of a fixed number of annual or semi-annual installments sufficient to meet all interest and pay off the debt by the end of the term of the loan. The installmens required will be those published in amortization tables to be prepared by the Farm Loan Board.

The bank is given power to protect itself in case of default by recalling the loan in whole or in part, or taking other necessary action.

COVER CROPS FOR TOBACCO

At the annual meeting of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association, Dr. E. G. Beinhart of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture spoke and laid special emphasis on the use of cover crops and rotation in the control of true root rot and troubles that appear to have the same effect on the plant. Dr. Beinhart stated that if one was absolutely sure he had true root rot, rotation was the best solution. For what appeared to be toxic effect of the soil, the use of cover crops, especially timothy, would assist in checking this trouble. The use of rye seemed to be a failure as far as checking this trouble. On the farm where the meeting was held. timothy ad been used as a cover crop in the shade grown tobacco for the last six years. Mr. S. W. Pinney, manager of the farm, stated that when he commenced using timothy, the land was yielding a very poor crop, hardly worth priming, while this year the crop promises to be one of the best in that section. Mr. Pinney sows his timothy after his field is cleared and uses a bushel of seed to every three acres.

Dr. Beinhart also stated that from his observations, as a rule, anything that would tend to increase the acid content of the soil would improve the crop. The use of sulphate of potash for example in comparison with carbonate gives better results in that it does not neutralize the soil and allow root rot or toxics to develop as does the carbonate.

The Farm Bureau has arranged for several cover crop demonstrations in the County and would be glad to assist others who desire to try a cover crop on their tobacco fields this fall.

How Many Dollars Worth of Dairy Products Do You Sell Per Cow?

How do your cows compare with your neighbors? Are you getting as large returns as your neighbor? Did you ever figure out how much your average cow brought in? Keep a few figures on your cows and find out.

FARM BUREAU WORK.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK.

(July 1-July 29)

Farms Visited	41
Letters Written	106
Office Calls	45
Telephone Calls	48

MEETINGS.

Meetings Held	4
Attendance	180

FOR SALE—Breeding stock from the following officially tested Jerseys. Two made over 700 lbs. butter, three made over 600 lbs. butter, five made over 400 lbs. butter. Wm. H. Morey, Brick House Farm, Cummington.

THE PURE-BRED Percheron, Sir Vivian, record No. 102007 will make the season of 1916 at the Park View farm, 93 West St., Easthampton, Mass. Geo. Emerson Searle, Proprietor.

WANTED—4-can Cooley Creamer; copper-lined. Address, Lewis H. Granger. So. Worthington, Mass. Tel. 13-22.

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FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cows, heifers and bulls; also a few nice grade cows at farmers' prices. H. W. Gurney, Cummington, Mass.

FOR SALE—1 registered Jersey Bull 11 mos. old. Address C. S. Parsons, 15 Sherman Ave., Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE:—A Jersey Bull Calf; 75 per cent. blood of Eminent Second. Address C. M. Pratt, Hadley, Mass.

ONLY ONE HOLSTEIN BULL LEFT. A son, born July 28, 1915 to the three-year-old heifer, Koningin Beauty 2nd. She has given 6196 lbs. of milk from Aug. 1 to Jan. 1. Price $100. Address, Edward J. Clark, Cummington, Mass., R. F. D.

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FOR RENT:—Farm of 400 acres, consisting of 10-room house, large barn, pastures, wood, mowing, three blueberry lots, apple orchard, supplied with barn yard fertilizer for spring planting, some old hay. Farm located on State Road, one-third of a mile from hotel. "Hinckley Williams Farm." Address, F. H. Botlwood, Williamsburg, R. F. D.

FOR SALE:—(The Levi Bryant Estate) One of the best farms in the town of Chesterfield. Less than one mile from the center. Cream collector and school team pass the door. 200 acres, including 45 acres tillage and over a million feet of lumber, two-thirds soft wood. sugar bush that will set 800 tubs. The farm is well fenced and mowings clear of stones. Large house and barn connected by shed. A fine sitely place with many good building lots—Apply to Frank Baker, Chesterfield, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 89 acres, 30 tillage, in the town of Southampton. Beautiful location, large house and barn in fine repair. Running spring water in house and barn, house equipped with modern conveniences. Several acres of good tobacco land. All equipped, ready for business. Large share of planting done. Apply to Farm Bureau Office.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Published by the Hampshire County Farm Bureau

PRICES 50 CENTS PER YEAR; $1.00 PER YEAR INCLUDING MEMBERSHIP IN FARM BUREAU

Vol. 1 Northampton, Mass., September, 1916 No. 13

FIELD DAY RESULTS

Seven field meetings have been held by the Farm Bureau this season with a total attendance of approximately 800. Meetings were held in all sections of the county, giving everyone an opportunity to attend. At all the meetings, with the exception of the one for the tobacco growers, and the one for the poultrymen, special emphasis was laid on dairying.

The auto trip to the Mixter Farm, Hardwick, probably created the most interest and a great deal of credit is due the Mixter farm and its manager, Mr. J. S. Clark for the success of the meeting. The Mixter Farm herd of Guernseys is composed of 178 head of milking stock and about 150 head of young stock. The average test for the milk is 5.6 to 5.8 butterfat and the bacterial count seldom exceeds 5000. The cream sold tests 55 to 60% butterfat.

DAIRY RECORDS.

At the field day in Williamsburg and in Granby, Mr. George Putnam, President Merrimac County Farm Bureau from Contoocook, N. H., brought out very forcibly the results of keeping dairy records and the use of well bred sires in improving a dairy herd. Mr. Putnam gave the results of ten years' work on his own farm, producing cream, with a herd of Jerseys. Mr. Putnam stated that in 1903 he found that with the increase cost of labor, grain, etc., with the cows that he had, he was not making the farm pay. He decided to keep records and find out what cows were losing the money.

At the beginning he was keeping 16 grade cows. The following tables show the production of the best half and the poorest half in comparison:

Best 8 Cows 1904

6115	lbs. milk	213.30 Butter fat.
5106		205.35
4873		204.24
4538		256.84
4203		211.60
4107		249.61
4102		214.07
37212		1756.01
4651	Average	219.50
258	cans "	258.00 lbs. butter

Poorest 8 Cows 1904

2146	lbs. milk	126.61 Butter fat.
3376		164.45
3687		177.00
2813		116.75
4100		204.24
3835		187.90
4030		211.60
3771		169.68
27758		1358.23
3469	Average	169.78
192	Cans "	200.00 lbs. butter

Difference between best and poorest 8 cows:

66 Cans per cow 58 lbs. butter
Difference in income at 33c, $21.78
Total difference on 8 cows, $174.24

Best Cow 1904

Pounds milk	6115
Cans	339
Av. test	4.2
Lbs. butter fat	256.84
Lbs. 85% butter	302.17
Lbs. milk for 1 lb. butter	20.2

Best Cow 1914

Pounds Milk	9580
Cans milk	532
Av. test	5.1
Lbs. fat	488.77
Lbs. 85% butter	575.02
Lbs. milk for 1 lb butter	16.66

After ten years' work with a set of scales, a pencil, and the use of poor blood bulls and a few registered cows the following results were obtained:

Best 16 Cows 1914.

7144 lbs. milk av. 379.84 butter fat
379 Cans 446.87 lbs. butter

Best 8 Cows 1904

258 Cans av. 258 lbs. butter
139 Cans difference 188.87 butter
54% increase

Value of increase

139 cans milk at 33c,	$45.87
Increase grain cost	11.12
Net value increased milk	$34.75
In herd 20 cows	$695

Continued on Page 2

NOTICE TO TOBACCO GROWERS

There has been a great deal of misunderstanding regarding an appropriation for the purpose of providing for experimental work in tobacco growing. The following letter by President Butterfield of the Mass. Agricultural College addressed to the Farm Bureau explains the final disposal of the resolve, states clearly the position of the college and the work it is planning to do under the present consideration for the benefit of the tobacco growers.

Gentlemen:

"I think that I ought perhaps to make a general statement concerning the development and status of the proposed scheme for tobacco growing at the College.

"Repsesentative Lyman writes me that the Committee itimized the appropriation of twenty thousand dollars which was assigned for improvements and equipment, and it was understood that one of these items covered the tobacco proposition. This itemization, however, has apparently not been made. The Attorney-General felt that we neither were required nor empowered to use any of this money for experimental work in tobacco growing, but both he and the Auditor agreed that we could use some of it for equipment, so that a sum of money has been set apart for the purpose of equipment needed in connection with tobacco investigation, and is available for Dr. Chapman in this work.

"Inasmuch as it is not possible to employ special help, which, had the two thousand dollar appropriation been obtained, could have been obtained for the purpose of making investigatons in the fields of growers and for superintending field experiments which it is proposed to try, we are able only to assign Dr. Chapman to certain lines of tobacco sickness and the carrying on of experiments which we hope may lead to the discovery of methods of prevention. Dr. Chapman has devoted

Continued on Page 3

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY
Published By The
Hampshire County Farm Bureau
A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Office, First National Bank Bldg.
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915 at the post office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

OFFICERS OF THE FARM BUREAU

Leslie R. Smith, President, Hadley.
W. D. Mandell, Treasurer, Northampton
R. K. Clapp, Secretary, Northampton.

Advisory Board

Leslie R. Smith, Hadley
Chas. R. Damon, Williamsburg
Ferley E. Davis, Granby
C. E. Hodgkins, Northampton
Warren M. King, Northampton
M. A. Morse, Belchertown
Martin Norris, Southampton

EDITORIAL

The price of milk is a subject much discussed. At the present time with other staple products rising in price, many farmers wonder why they cannot receive more for their milk. In some sections they are receiving more, but for the most part the price remains the same. It is necessary to lay the most of this blame at the door of the farmer. One of the largest dealers in a certain local city made the statement a short time ago that if all the farmers selling milk into this city would organize, set a standard price for their milk according to their distance from the market, and hold to it, the dealers would gladly meet a rise of one-half cent or a cent whichever it might be. The dealer who would try to use his producers right and pay 5 cents or 5½ cents at the door would have to compete wth another dealer who could go into the same locality or a similar locality and buy milk for 4½ cents, 4 cents or even less. In trying to raise the retail price to 9 cents so as to give both the farmer and himself a larger margin of profit, he has to compete with the dealer who is buying cheap milk and can retail it for seven cents. Only through a cooperative organization in which the price of milk is set, the surplus taken care of, a certain standard of quality maintained and the farmers bound by contract, can the farmers hope to ask for a raise in the price of milk and receive it permanently.

The farmers in the towns of Southampton, Belchertown, South Hadley, Granby and South Amherst are to be congratulated for the way in which they have stood together for the purpose of setting the wholesale price of milk for the city of Holyoke. Several meetings have been held with an average attendance of about 150. The price of milk has been rased 1 cents a quart. A Constitution and a set of By-Laws have been adopted and the organization is to become incorporated as soon as possible. Organized efforts of this kind or what bring results.

In some sections, the farmers are not satisfied with the number of calls the County Agents has made. This criticism is justified in a great many cases. The general policy has been to make farm visits only on written or personal requests and where the farmer has had a definite problem he wished to solve. The time is so limited that it is impossible for the county agent to visit among the farmers with no definite project in view. The Farm Bureau will, however, gladly send assistance whenever it is requested and is more than pleased to receive requests for farm visits but please do not expect calls when no requests are made.

At the Northampton Fair the boys and girls will be given a wonderful opportunity to display their garden products. A tent, 100x60 will be furnished to house the exhibits. Specal prizes are offered for school exhibits and duplicate prizes are given for individual exhibits so that young children will not have to compete with the older ones. From the present prospects it looks as if this tent would be filled to overflowng. Every boy or girl planning to exhibit at the fair send to A. J. Morse, Secretary Three-County Fair, Northampton, or to the Farm Bureau office for entry blanks and cards so as to have everything in readiness when the time comes. Remember the date of the Fair—October 4 and 5.

As the apples in the County that are to be sold in closed packages will have to be packed according to the new apple grading law this fall, many growers are wondering to what extent the law will be enforced, some people having the impression that absolutely no prosecutions would be made this fall. The State Board of Agriculture is planning to carry out the law in an education way and assist the farmers in every way possible in packing their apples according to the law. Secretary Wheeler states that the idea is not to prosecute for first offense this year or in cases where there is an apparent misunderstanding of the law, but that they do not intend to let persistent violators of the law go free, and those who absolutely disregard the law after warning will certainly be prosecuted.

We heartily endorse this statement of Mr. Wheeler's knowing that it will work to the advantage of the farmer who attempts to put up his apples according to his best judgment and keep off the market poor quality fruit that only tends to lower the price of the good fruit.

FIELD DAY RESULTS

Continued From Page 1

188.87 lbs. butter at 38c,	$66.10
Increase cost of grain	11.12
Net increase	$54.98
In herd of 20 cows	1099.60

Mr. Putnam gave the following table to show that if even only one cow was located in the year, that was losing money, by selling her, the saving in the cost of milking alone, would more than offset the cost of weighing the milk of a herd of 20 cows. From actual records taken in his own barn for the time to milk a cow and weigh her milk, he found the average was that a man could milk 10 cows an hour or 12 min. a day per cow for 300 days in a year and the weighing took 10 seconds per milking.

Time required to milk one cow
1 year 3600 min.—60 hours
60 hrs. at 15c per hr. $9.00
Time required to weigh milk
1 cow, 1 year 100 min.
1 2-3 hrs. at 15c—25 cents.

Cost to weigh milk of 20 cows 1 year $5.00

In order to raise higher producing stock, Mr. Putnam bought during the ten years two pure blood bulls and some registered calves and heifers. His total expenditure for livestock, milk scales and record sheets was $983.00

Live Stock bought to bring increased production:—

1 Bull	$100
1 Bull	75
4 Heifer Calves	150
4 2-yr. old heifers	250
4 Cows	400
	$975

Milk scales	3.00
200 milk sheets	5.00
	$983.00

Not only has he developed a herd of high producers by careful selection and breeding, knowing his stock by keeping daily records, but he has in the meantime been increasing the number of pure blood livestock in his herd and now has high grade stock to sell, disposing last year of 3 head at an average price of $300.

Mr. Putnam told his story in a modest, practical way, showing through his own experience that the average farmer needed only to apply business principals to his dairy operations to realize a good profit from his cows.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Mr. Sumner R. Parker, State Leader of County Agent Work, brought out very forcibly in his talk at the Granby meeting the importance of every farmer making a careful study of his farm operations and finding out for a certainty if he was managing his farm in a way best adapted to his local conditions. To find out if in managing the farm, as a dairy farm, should more cows or fewer cows be kept, should livestock be raised or bought, should pure blood livestock be increased, to what extent should cash crops be grown or in other words to what extent should diversity be practiced? More economic production of milk will bring the same returns as an increase in the price of milk. Mr. Parker gave the following points as essential ones to consider in trying to run a dairy farm at a profit.

1. Our Herds must be the right size for the Farm.
2. Our Cows must give at least 7000 lbs. per year.
3. We must improve our herds by careful breeding.
4. The time will soon be here, if it has not already arrived, when the stock we have for sale must be pure bred in order to sell at a high price.
5. Make sure our roughage is the best possible; clover and alfalfa in abundance.
6. Our grain ration economical.
7. Our bacteria count low.
8. Our product of high quality.

RAISING YOUNG STOCK.

At a judging contest and again in a talk on raising young stock, Prof. J. A. McClean of the Quaker Oats Company emphasized strongly the importance of careful selection and breeding in developing dairy stock and told of the great opportunity there is for the business of raising high grade dairy cattle and selling it in the wholesale dairy sections of this State. In talking on the care of young stock, he urged the farmers to take more pains in conditioning their cows before calving and then after the calf was born to start immediately and keep the calf growing, the first few months of a calf's life being the most important. Feed it all it can eat up to six months and then if it is a fall calf it can be turned out to pasture and it will be ready to take care of itself. For a grain ration for calves, Prof. McLean suggested the following: 300 Bran, 300 ground oats, 300 hominy or corn meal, 100 oil meal.

SELLING CREAM

At the meeting on Mr. W. H. Morey's farm at Cummington, Prof. O. A. Jamison gave a very instructive talk on the Handling of Cream. An interesting discussion followed in which it was quite plain that there is a lot of misunderstanding between the farmers in the hill towns selling cream and the co-operative creamery and visa versa. Prof. Jamison told of the importance of the farmers trying to produce a high quality cream so that the creamery could make a high quality butter, that no matter who the butter-maker was, unless he had good cream to work with, he could not produce butter that would bring the high market price. The advantage of selling high testing cream was also brought out and under the right conditions it was proven that 30% cream could be sold by the farmers to more profit than 18% cream that is produced at the present time. The farmers present were very desirous of getting some assistance from Prof. Jamison this coming winter and if possible, he will spend some time with them and the creamery.

TOBACCO GROWERS

Continued From Page 1

six or seven years, or at least a large part of this time, to the study of the moaaic disease, which, at the time he began the work, seemed to be one of the most serious diseases of the tobacco crop. His work has been brought to a conclusion, I understand. This frees Dr. Chapman for the new work. It has been decided to place an auto at the disposal of Mr. Chapman for a few weeks, and he will visit as widely as possible the farms both of growers who are suffering from tobacco sickness and those who are free from it. He will endeavor to learn everything possible concerning the local conditions through careful inquiry and investigations, and will, of course, make and report observations of what he sees. After this preliminary study, he will be much better qualified to direct assistants another year, when we hope money may be available for their employment. Mr. Haskins will continue to do such chemical work in connection with tobacco investigations as may be suggested by development. He has done, in the aggregate, a large amount of such work in the last few years. We can also have the cooperation of some of the other scientific departments at the Experiment Station, as, for example, the soil division under Professor Morse, or the work of Professor Osmun and Dr. Anderson in Botany.

"It seems to me that we have done all that could be done under the circumstances, and with the funds at our disposal, to try to meet the needs of the tobacco growers at this time. Personally, I feel that the whole need for help for the tobacco growers should be taken up as a general problem, and the Legislature asked to make sufficient appropriatons to carry this thing through. I should be glad to know whether the situation, as it stands at present, is reasonably satisfactory."

Yours very sincerely,
KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD.
President.

FARM BUREAU WORK
SUMMARY OF THE WORK

(July 31-Aug. 16)

Farms Visited	41
Letters Written	48
Circular Letters	648
Office Calls	32
Telephone Calls	56

MEETINGS

Meetings Held	7
Attendance	650

Is Farming A Business?

If it is, you should keep sufficient figures on your farm business so you can determine what changes you should make to increase your net income. How long could your storekeeper do business if he did not have some record of his transactions?

What Are Your Gross Receipts?

How much money do you take in in a year? Are you doing as much business on your farm as you ought to? Could you increase your net income by doing a larger business?

SEED CORN SELECTION

In harvesting corn this fall, notice how near a perfect stand you have. A poor stand is usually ascribed to the inefficiency of the men operating the planter to the work of the crows, or to the cold, wet, and late season. These all may be true but how often, does the trouble start with the seed itself, which may have been injured by heating in the crib, by early freezing and by moulding the preceding fall and winter. Such seed is often viable and under favorable conditions in the soil, may start. It lacks, however, the strong and vigorous germination of well preserved seed corn and the ability to maintain itself under adverse conditions.

Do not wait until next spring to think about seed corn and then go to the crib and pick out the big ears. Now is the time to go to the field and select the best, fully ripened ears from the normal plants. If the field is to be husked, instead of picking the ears, each stalk may be marked with a piece of bright colored cloth to attract the attention of the huskers and the selected ears thrown out at husking. After the corn is husked, put it in a warm, dry place until it is thoroughly dryed and then store in the attic or storeroom where the temperature is fairly even.

DAIRY RECORDS.

Cows in the Connecticut Valley Cow-Test Association, making over 1000 lbs. milk or 40 lbs. butter fat for the month of August:

W. H. Learned, Florence, Grade

Milk	Butter Fat
1188 lbs.	31.6 lbs.
1204	39.7
1768	42.4
J. S. Graves, Williamsburg.	
1128	37.1
1104	30.9
H. M. Bridgman, Westhampton.	
915	41.2
F. D. Bridgman, Westhampton.	
1321	55.5
936	41.2
James McAuslane, Easthampton.	
1052	34.7
1123	29.2
C. T. Burt & Son, Easthampton.	
1150	43.6
E. T. Whitaker, Hadley.	
1061	29.9
W. C. Heiden, Hadley.	
906	43.5
917	40.3
E. C. Harlow, Amherst.	
969	58.1
951	50.4
858	41.2
J. L. Ingham, Granby.	
949	43.7

Those desiring to buy or rent farms can find a substantial list at the Farm Bureau Office.

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WANTED—4-can Cooley Creamer: copper-lined. Address, Lewis H. Granger, So. Worthington, Mass. Tel. 13-22.

FOR SALE—10-can Cooley Creamer: copper-lined. Address, Lewis H. Granger, So. Worthington, Mass. Tel. 13-22.

FOR SALE—One Leader Sprayer, 2 h.p. engine, 200 lb. pressure; can run three lines of hose, tank 150 gal. with hose, bamboo rods, nozzles all in good running order and ready for business. Price, $175. Inquire of J. Pierpont, Williamsburg, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 90 acres, consisting of sugar orchard, 12-room house, pasturage, running water, 50 bearing trees, 100 young trees, Address, A. F. Dyer, Plainfield, Mass.

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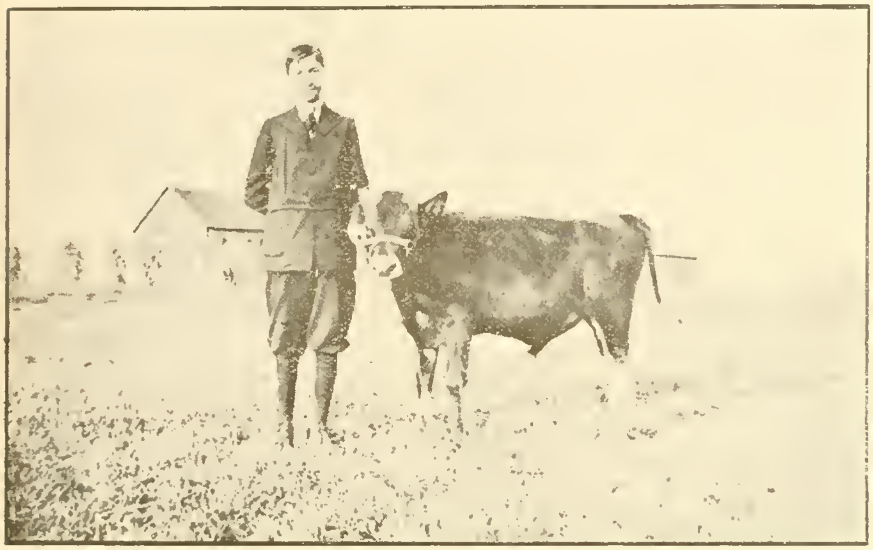

John Bishko of Hopkins Academy, Hadley, with his prize Jersey bull calf won at the National Dairy Show.

BOYS' AND GIRLS HARVEST SEASON AT HADLEY

HOPKINS ACADEMY AGRICULTURE

VALUABLE JERSEY CALF WON AT DAIRY SHOW

John Bishko, a junior at Hopkins Academy is the proud and happy owner of a valuable Jersey bull calf which he won at the Dairy Show in Springfield last week by placing fifth in the Boys' stock judging contest held in connection with the exhibit of the North-Alantic states boys' and girls' club work. This six months' old calf was donated by Mrs. Ada T. Howie of Sunnypeak Farm, Elmgrove, Wisconsin. The sire of the calf is Nobles Fawn Prince and already the youngster is showing the development expected from his pedigree papers. The calf is not for sale as John expects to raise him at the head of a fine herd of Jerseys which he will develop. The visitors are welcome at the Bishko Farm in Plainville where the calf and the boy will be glad to see you.

Hopkins Academy is proud of its student who placed fifth and wants to share honors with Sanderson Academy at Ashfield for Earle Streeter of Cummington, a student at that school, who won fourth in this same contest. These two Hampshire County boys are the only Massachusetts boys in the four western counties to win stock judging prizes.

There are also other good judges of livestock at Hopkins. In the Pig Judging contest, Dean Eldridge, Arthur Comins and Frank Bilske made up the team from Hampshire County and were capable of taking second money of $22.50 in gold. These boys were not far behind the New Jersey lads who took first. Franklin County placed third and Hampden County fourth. One member of this team also took a prize of $4 with his pig which was on exhibition.

With the ten-ear samples of corn, Hadley prizes were more numerous than those from any other town or even county in the North-Atlantic states being credited with two seconds out of five and awarded to Roger Johnson and John Pekala. Of fifteen thirds, four were awarded to the following Hadley boys: Sanford Hawley, Harold Gardner, Dean Eldridge and Frank Kokoskl.

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SMITH'S AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

The coming of the National Dairy Show to Springfield this year has been the cause of stimulating much interest among Smith's School students in agricultural fair exhibits and in agricultural judging contests. Since many prizes were to be awarded at Springfield, to picked teams of boys and girls representing their respective counties and states, it was deemed wise to have our students take part in as many contests as possible prior to the National Show. In some of the contests, especially the Livestock Judging contests, no person could compete in Springfield who had not become eligible by winning some prize at a local fair. Consequently it was early decided that Smith's School should be represented at the following fairs: Amherst, Cummington, Greenfield and Northampton.

At the Amherst Fair, the following prizes were taken by our boys. Stock Judging contest; James McCallum, first; Joseph Dickinson, second; Vegetable judging, Edgar Cox, third. Plowing Contest: Malcom Frost, first; John Hathaway, third, and Ralph Roberts, fourth. Horsemanship contest: Raymond Dragon, first: Morris Frary, second, and John Hathaway, third.

The only contests at the Cummington Fair were in Live Stock Judging and the Smith's School team, composed of Philip Clapp, Raymond Dragon and John Hathaway, took the second premium. Individual prize winners were Percy Amatt and Elmer Clapp who took second and third places respectively.

At Greenfield our boys were again very successful. In Live Stock Judging Fay Montague took first prize and Elmer Clapp second prize. In corn judging, Henry Bridgman first, Elmer Clapp second; in Potato Judging, Joseph Dickinson second.

The competition at the Tri-County Fair in Northampton was stiff but again the Smith's Agricultural School boys emerged with credit to themselves. Raymond Dragon and Joseph Dickinson were the first and

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Advisory Board
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EDITORIAL

This issue of the Farm Bureau Monthly is devoted to reports on boys' and girls' agricultural work in the County for the past season.

The success of the Boys' and Girls' Exhibit at the Three-County Fair was made possible through the efforts of the committe in charge, Mr. Raymond Clapp, vegetables; Miss Alice Bunce, Sewing, Cooking and Preserves; Mr. John Hart, Drawing, Painting, etc.; Mr. Curtis Peckham, Poultry; and to Mr. Reed, Russell and Miss Bliss of Hopkins Academy, Mr. Richards, Supt. of Schools, Hatfield and Mr. E. W. Goodhue, Supt. of Schools, Williamsburg.

Boys' and Girls' garden work was carried on in a majority of the towns in the County this past season. The work was directed by an agent from the Farm Bureau who was assisted by local supervisors, these supervisors giving their services free. Considerable assistance was also received from the Massachusetts Agricultural College. It was planned to have each child's garden visited at least twice during the season and then to hold an exhibit in the fall. In most of the towns these exhibits have been held and the results have been very gratifying. This type of work should be carried on in every section of the County. In the towns where work of this kind is not being developed, the parents should interest themselves and make plans for the coming year.

At the Northampton Fair, nine pigs were entered by Pig Club boys. For pigs over six months, Talbot Eldridge won first, Edward Montague second, and Edward Fydenkevez third. For pigs under six months, Arthur Comins won first, Sidney Sears, second and James Comins, third.

The following members of the Boys' and Girls' State Pig Club were chosen to send their pigs to the National Dairy Show: Sidney Sears, Goshen; Edward Montague, Westhampton; Talbot Eldridge, Amherst, and Arthur Comins, John Devine and Edward Fydenkevez, North Hadley.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' AGRICULTURAL WORK.

The showing made by the boys and girls at the different fairs in the County this fall is ample proof of the intense interest that is being taken in all phases of agricultural work by the younger generation. At the Amherst Fair, a tent 18x30 was filled to overflowing by displays of home and garden work. At Cummington Fair the children's work exceeded in many respects that of the adults. In several of the towns, local exhibits of the school children have been held with very gratifying results. Of especial mention were the exhibits in the towns of Hatfield, Williamsburg and Chesterfield. At the Three-County Fair in Northampton, a display not equalled in New England was shown in a large tent 100x60, many authorities stating that it surpassed in attractiveness the large boys' and girls' exhibit at the National Dairy Show. The school displays of vegetables, flowers and preserves attracted considerable attention. The silver cups were awarded as follows: For the best display of an Agricultural School or High School, Smith's Agricultural School, first, Hopkins Academy, second. For the best Grammar School or Town School display, Hadley Schools, first, Hatfield Central School, second. Williamsburg Central School also made a fine exhibit.

At the Eastern States Exposition, the boys and girls in Hampshire County out-did themselves. In the agricultural and market gardening work the boys and girls from Hampshire County won twice as many prizes as any other County. Also in poultry, one first, six seconds and three thirds, were won and in handicraft works, two firsts, five seconds and two thirds. The boys and girls from the Smith's Agricultural School and Hopkins Academy won many prizes and the winners may be known by reading the articles on these schools.

Special mention should be made of the fine showing made by the children from Hatfield. This is the first year that the Hatfield boys and girls have made any exhibit at the fairs. They won second prize for a school exhibit at the Northampton Fair and David Wells and Margaret Flint won several prizes at the Dairy Show. David Wells won third prize with potatoes; second, sweet corn; third, tomatoes; third, onions; and third on collection of vegetables. Margaret Flint also won third on best collection of vegetables.

The Root children of Easthampton made an excellent showing and won a remarkable number of prizes. Kenfred Root won third on potatoes, second on eggs and a second sweepstake prize on eggs; second, Rhode Island Red fowl; Katherine Root, second on eggs and third sweepstake prize on eggs; Elizabeth Root, third on popcorn; first on watermelon; third on collection of vegetables; and second on beans; Snow Root won third on eggs; third, White Wyandotte; and second on cucumbers. This makes a total of thirteen prizes for the Root children, probably a record not equalled by the children from any other family.

In the judging contest, the County feels proud of John Bishko of Hadley who won fifth prize out of a field of ninety-seven contestants and brought home as a prize a pure bred Jersey bull calf, sired by Noble's Fawn Prince. We also would like to share the honors with Franklin County and congratulate Earl Streeter of Cummington, a student at Sanderson Academy who won fourth prize and chose for his prize $75 in gold.

The Bread Judging team composed of Rozella Ice and Vivian Muller of Williamsburg and Stanley LeDuc of Chesterfield won fourth prize. Considering the short time this team had to prepare and of the very limited amount of instructions, their record was quite remarkable.

A Canning Juding team composed of Eleanor Clark of Worthington, Beatrice West of Worthington and Nellie Streeter of Cummington also represented the County and did excellent work.

The Market Garden team won second place, the Pig Judging team, second; and the Handicraft team, third.

Only two or three weeks' notice of the exhibits to be made at Springfield were given to the children and the way in which they responded, as shown by the results above, is remarkable. Interest of this kind in agriculture and home economics is bound to have its effect on the future prosperity of this County.

HOPKINS ACADEMY

Continued from Page One

In the dent-corn class John Devine and Kenneth Norton each received a third premium. Everyone who saw the exhibit knows the vast number of samples shown, but only two Hadley entries returned without prizes. John Devine received third prize for his story of his corn project. Robert Johnson's pop-corn was awarded second prize.

In the market gardening department, John Bishko's collection of vegetables was awarded second premium and Mary Niel of Russellville School a third. George Pitchette second, and Joe Safer third on plates of onions. The best three pumpkins, Arthur Comins, third; exhibit of celery, Harold Gardner, third.

In the poultry tent were exhibited a few pens of Hadley birds and first prizes on white Wyandottes was awarded to Kenneth Norton; second prize on Brahamas to John Pekala. In the contest of poultry stories based on the boys' project, John Bishko was awarded second prize. John Devine's story on "How I Raised My Pig." received second premium. This makes a total of one fiirst, nine seconds and eleven thirds with a cash value of $62, together with a high-priced Jersey Bull calf. It is a rather creditable showing for the boys and girls of Hadley where the competition was the keenest and the test was one of merit.

COUNTY FAIRS.

During the Fall, previous to the final show at Springfield, prizes have been tried for and won by these same youngsters. In stock judging, the prizes of all the boys totals $114.50 as follows: Deerfield Valley at Charlemont, John Devine, second, $15; Hampshire Fair at Amherst, John Devine, third, $2.50; Hampden Fair at Willimansett, Edward Fydenkevez, first, $15; George Pitchette, second, $10; John Devine, third, $5; at Hillside Fair in Cummington, Frank Kokoski, first, $15; also a prize for team work was awarded to the school having the best team of three men in the contest and Hopkins Academy won $15 for a first premium. At Palmer Fair, stiff competition was expected from Hampden County, but John Devine walked away with first, Edward Fydenkevez second and George Pitchette third; a total of $18. At the Three-County Fair in Northampton, Frank Kokoski won third of $5. At Barre, the formidable array of Hadley Boys arriving after a 45-mile auto trip, frightened the other contestants and the money was divided among the five entrants, $14 being the Hadley share. Total, four firsts, three seconds, four thirds. At Brockton Fair, four Hadley boys placed just outside of the money but were well grouped and gave good indications of their chances at Springfield.

Ability to judge corn also exists, for at Amherst Fair, John Bishko won first honors of $3, while John Devine was a close second for $2. At Greenfield, George Pitchette took first in corn judging and Frank Kokoski second in potato judging.

In vegetable exhibits, the public schools of the town, with Russellville School and Center Grammar as special features, easily romped away with first honors at Northampton Fair. A handsome silver cup was awarded for this premium. The exhibit of Hopkins Academy had a large variety of vegetables, canned goods and flowers, all of excellent quality. This display was awarded second prize. Notable features of this exhibit were the 32 plates of onions, each from the garden plots of different boys and girls; nearly as many plates of potatoes, a large variety of beans and a fine display of corn. At this fair, the vegetable awards, together with several corn, poultry and pig prizes amounted to 13 firsts, 15 seconds, and six thirds with a value of $30.60; also horsemanship honors fell to the sturdy young farmers of Hadley; first place to John Devine and second to Edward Fydenkevez. Worthy of considerable mention is the fact that first and second prizes in vegetable collections fell to Hadley. Rockwell Smith, aged nine won the larger premium and Mary Niel of grade 7, Russellville, was awarded second. Both exhibits were very well arranged and showed excellent material.

The Household Arts' Department of Hopkins Academy and a few girls from the grade schools made a fine showing of cooking, sewing and canning; a total of 14 firsts, 15 seconds, five thirds, with a valuation of $26.00. The Hadley girls took $6 in prizes at Northampton Fair in 1915—the phenomenal increase simply shows progress and accomplishment due to the untiring efforts of Miss Bliss, the instructor.

At Hampshire Fair, Amherst, fully one-half the exhibits of boys' and girls' work came from Hadley schools. Prizes awarded: 19 firsts, 24 seconds and 19 thirds; in market gardening, corn and potato, and household arts. Cash award $38.10. In the plowing contest, Edward Fydenkevez took second prize after turning three furrows very creditably and in rapid time.

A financial total of the whole fall work reads as follows: 55 firsts, 70 seconds, 45 thirds, one fourth, one fifth and the fifth is the Jersey calf. Total cash value of all but the calf $281.20. The grand total of the season's work is measured by the progress of the children in agricultural development. The true sults may be seen best by seeing the boys and girls. The value of the work cannot be measured in dollars for it reaches far into the future and may mean a new inspiration or a better beginning for many a youngster. The Fairs are simply slight reminders of the harvest season and the cash awards are tokens of appreciation. The number of premiums and their value may be used as a measure for the scope of the work and its results.

SMITH'S SCHOOL

Continued from Page One

second prize winners respectively in the Live Stock Judging contest. Malcom Frost, Robert Damon and Edgar Cox took the first three prizes in the Corn and Potato Judging contest. John Hathaway took third place in the horsemanship contest.

A departure from the usual contests was that of Bread judging and Preserve judging. It was here that the girls had their innings. Louise Clapp, scoring 100 per cent. took first prize in Bread judging, while Alvina Challet and Georgiana Landry were tied for second place. In preserve judging, Nettie Shumway and Georgiana Landry, each scoring 100 per cent. were tied for first place, while Louise Clapp and Jennie Bigelow were tied for second place.

Among the exhibits we were also successful. The display of vegetables, preserves and flowers that was put up by the school was awarded the first prize cup. Among the individual prize winners were the following: Elmer Clapp, first prize, Rhode Island Red fowls, third prize Rhode Island Red chickens, third prize carrots.

Robert Damon, prizes on Water Melons, Celery, Cauliflower, Swiss Chard Tomatoes and Potatoes.

George Burt, second prize display of vegetables, first prize on White Wyandotte chickens, second prizes on tomatoes and parsnips.

John Hathaway, first prize best display of vegetables, prizes on Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain potatoes, pop corn, field corn, beets and beans.

Rodney Howard, White Leghorns, first prize, cabbage, first prize, plate of potatoes, first prize; peck of potatoes second prize, Swiss Chard second prize.

Ralph Strong—first prizes on plates of yellow onions, red onions and white onions, first prize for best peck of onions, third prizes for tomatoes and parsnips.

Fay Montague—first prize, shell beans.

Ralph Roberts—first prize, pears.

Earl Mariz—first prize, sunflower.

Walter Filer—first prize, beans.

The great Dairy Show at Springfield was the goal toward which we had been working and the following students were permitted to represent us there.

Stock judging, Percy Amatt, Elmer Clapp, Joseph Dickinson, Raymond Dragon, James McCallum and Fay Montague.

Corn judgers, John Hathaway and William Howard.

Potato judge, Fred Challet.

Market Garden judgers, George Burt, Robert Damon and Harold Hall.

Handicraft judges, Henry Bridgman, Philip Clapp and Raoul Tatro.

Poultry Killing and picking demonstration team, Walter Filer, Harold Hall and John Hathaway.

Market Garden exhibitors, Elmer Clapp, Philip Clapp, Robert Damon, George Burt, John Hathaway, Rodney Howard, William Howard, Fred Challet, Ralph Strong and Fay Montague.

Farm Handicraft exhibitors, Philip Clapp, and Bernice Dickinson.

They were rewarded with the following prizes: The Market Garden judging team took second place and $22.50 in gold. Robert Damon scored highest on the team and was tied with Albert Kramer of Springfield for the sweepstakes prizes.

The Handicraft Judging team took third place and $15.00 in gold.

The poultry killing and picking demonstration team was reported to have given some of the most interesting demonstrations of the show. Some of the market garden exhibitors were successful. John Hathaway took second on pop corn, Fay Montague second on shell beans, Ralph Strong first on onions and third on parsnips, Elmer Clapp, third on carrots, Philip Clapp, third on cabbages, Robert Damon, second on display of vegetables and second on celery, Rodney Howard second on potatoes.

Every article exhibited in farm handicraft by the two Smith's Agricultural School representatives took prizes.

Philip Clapp—first—rope tying and splicing (10 knots tied and mounted) second—milking stool; second, trap-nest; third, ironing board.

Bernice Dickinson—first, ironing board, second, flying trap; second trap nest; second rope tying and splicing.

Considered as a whole, we feel very well pleased with the work of the Smith's School students at the fairs this fall. Our full share of prizes has been captured at each fair attended. It is especially gratifying to realize that over 80 per cent. of our agricultural students who were eligible to compete in all the contests were successful competitors. However, we are also pleased that there were individual students who shared marked consistency along certain lines. Yet in order that fairs may promote the general interest in agriculture they must so distribute their premiums that each competitor will be anxious for the return of another autumn with its circuit of fairs, and such seems to be the general feeling at S. A. S.

FARM BUREAU WORK.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK

(Aug. 28-Sept. 30)

Farms Visited	54
Letters Written	70
Circular Letters	1497
Office Calls	54
Telephone Calls	70
MEETINGS	
Meetings Held	7
Attendance	420

Those desiring to buy or rent farms can find a substantial list at the Farm Bureau Office.

DAIRY RECORDS

Cows in the Connecticut Valley Cow-Test Association, making over 1000 lbs. milk or 40lbs. butter fat for the month of September:

W. H. Learned, Florence, Grade, Jersey	
870 lbs.	40.9 lbs.
Milk	Butter Fat
Holstein	
1215	35.6
1272	35.6
J. S. Graves, Williamsburg, Holstein	
1147	47.
C. G. Loud, Westhampton, Holstein	
1102	38.6
H. M. Bridgman, Easthampton, Holstein	
1139	40.2
James McAuslane, Easthampton, Holstein	
1004	32.1
Clapp Bros., Easthampton, Holstein	
1056	32.7

FOR SALE:—Registered Guernsey bull calf, sired by Dean of the May. Dame is sired by Longwater Demonstrator and out of an A. R. O. cow. Price, $50 for quick sale. Geo. Timmins, Greenway Farm, Ware, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 50 acres. Good 8-room house with wide piazza. Barn and henhouse. Never-failing spring water. 100 grafted apple trees, abundance wood and timber for farm use. Telephone and free delivery of mail. An ideal location for poultry. Price $1,000. Reasonable terms. Address owner, H. H. Mason, Worthington, Mass.

FOR RENT:—Farm of 400 acres, consisting of 10-room house, large barn, pastures, wood, mowing, three blueberry lots, apple orchard, supplied with barn yard fertilizer for spring planting, some old hay. Farm located on State Road, one-third of a mile from hotel. "Hinckley Williams Farm." Address, F. H. Botlwood, Williamsburg, R. F. D.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 89 acres, 30 tillage, in the town of Southampton. Beautiful location, large house and barn in fine repair. Running spring water in house and barn, house equipped with modern conveniences. Several acres of good tobacco land. All equipped, ready for business. Large share of planting done. Apply to Farm Bureau Office.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
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MARKETING MILK.

During the past few months the farmers all over New England, New York state and the Middle West, have taken more concerted action in regard to marketing wholesale milk than they have ever been able to do before. More satisfactory terms have been reached and the price received comes nearer at least to returning a profit for the farmer.

In Hampshire County a small amount of milk is shipped to Boston, Ludlow and Chicopee. Springfield and Holyoke receive the product from about nine towns. Northampton, Ware and Easthampton consume a large part of the local supply and the cream produced in the hill towns in the western part of the county goes to the Cummington and Easthampton Creameries. The Amherst Creamery and Belchertown Creamery also receive some of their cream from the county.

The farmers shipping milk to Holyoke have organized what is known as the Holyoke Milk Producers' Association, with headquarters in South Hadley. This association has made an agreement with the dealers whereby the farmers in South Hadley and Granby get 6c a quart at the door (in some cases at a main cross road) and the farmers in Southampton, South Amherst and Belchertown 6c for their milk delivered in Holyoke. The retail price in Holyoke was raised by the dealers from 8c to 9c and at the present time several of the dealers are getting 10c.

In the town of Ware, the Milk Producers and Dealers organized, and set the wholesale price at 5½c and the retail price at 8c poured, and 9c bottled. The farmers in Easthampton met and voted to raise a cent per quart but with one exception, they did not hold to their agreement and sold to the dealers for 5½c. The farmers producing milk for Northampton did not attempt to organize and they are selling their milk for from 4½c to 5c a quart at the door. Milk retails in Northampton for 9c a quart.

While the increase in price to the producer is fairly satisfactory for the present, it is still doubtful if he is receiving enough to make the dairy business profitable - and attractive enough to induce him to stay in the business and produce as clean and wholesome a product as the public should, and is, demanding. The high prices paid for labor, stock, grain and dairy utensils, increases amazingly the cost of milk production. In a recent bulletin, published by the Massachusetts Agricultural College on "The Cost of Milk Production," Dr. Lindsey states that it cost 5.23 cents to produce a quart of 4% milk from a 1000 lb. cow producing yearly 6000 lbs milk. This would have to be increased to fit present market conditions.

The producers should not be satisfied with the present temporary solution of the situation. No result is wholly satisfactory that is not reasonably permanent. If producers hope for permanently satisfactory terms, they must organize on a sound basis. As stated in the New York State Farm Bureau News, "Farmers are and will continue to be handicapped in their efforts to get a just share of the cost of placing milk in consumer's hands until they are so organized as to enable them to deal collectively with the handlers and distributers of milk."

An effort is being made in Massachusetts to have every community or shipping point organized with a local organization, these represented by directors in a County Association and the County Organization in turn represented in a State Union. This would do away, for the most part with one group of farmers underselling another.

In order to meet the dealer or consumer justly in raising the price of milk the producer must be ready to practice more efficient methods of farm management, keep records on the cost of production and eliminate the low producing cows; produce a clean wholesome article, standardize it and then do his share of advertising the value of milk as a food and thus increase the consumption.

APPLE GRADING

The apple crop in the county this fall has been rather light, with the quality rather poor and the price correspondingly low. Many lots of fruit were sold for $1.00 a barrel in bulk on the farm, while the prevailing price for barreled fruit was $2.00, delivered at the station. Buyers were rather scarce and for the most part, offers were rather low. Many farmers preferred to sell at a low price and let the buyer direct the packing so that he would not be liable under the new State Law. There was absolutely no necessity for this as the average farmer could pack correctly under the law, if he tried to become acquainted with it and pack according to his best judgment. In some cases after the buyer packed the fruit, he put the farmer's name on the barrel, as the packer. No farmer should ever allow this but should require the buyer to stencil his own name on the barrel as the packer. Fruit packed by some buyers is no credit to any farmer.

In some sections, farmers have stated that the law was a detriment to the small grower and that he could not market his fruit at a profit. A statement of this kind shows ignorance of the law and lack of interest in his own welfare. The farmers who have acquainted themselves with the law and have graded their fruit accordingly, are more than pleased with it and agree that for the farmer who attempts to grow marketable apples, it is of much value and profit to him.

The main lessons taught by the first year of the apple grading law seem to be: 1. That it is unprofitable to grade unsprayed fruit and that all fruit that runs largely to worm holes and fungus should be left on the farm or sold to a cider mill. 2. That higher prices and consequently more profit can be obtained by grading high quality apples into two or more grades. By complying with the State Law and standardizing his product, the farmer now receives his returns in proportion to the quality of his fruit.

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EDITORIAL

EXTENSION SCHOOLS.

With the approach of winter, many towns in the County are considering the possibility of having an Extension School from the Mass. Agricultural College. This method of the college reaching the people has proved one of the most popular and beneficial ways of any tried by the Extension Service. The farmers and their wives go to school the farmers receiving instructions on dairying, soil fertility, fruit again for a period of four days, growing, poultry, etc., while the women listen to helpful talks on Household Management, home decorations, home nursing, etc. On the average, two schools are held in each County. The town of Westhampton has decided to have one the first week in December. This is a town of hard-working, industrious and prosperous farmers, but they are anxious and willing to take a few days off to listen to talks on ways in which to increase profitable crop production and methods of dairy improvement, etc.

The farmers in the town of Huntington are seriously considering holding a school. The farmers in this town are scattered to quite an extent which makes it rather hard for them to meet at a central point. A school of this kind is a great help in bringing the people in closer touch with each other and creating more of a cooperative spirit. This is what the farmers in Huntington are aiming for and if quick action is taken, without doubt they will have a school. The townswomen showed a great deal of interest in the talks by Miss Laura Comstock of the College last spring and signified their desire for more work of this kind.

The proposition of holding Extension schools in Granby and Ware was discussed last year to some extent and several farmers in these towns are apparently interested this year. It may be possible to hold a third Extension school in the county and without doubt, it will be held somewhere in the eastern part of the County.

FERTILIZER

Now that the crops are harvested, farmers are turning their attention to purchasing next season's fertilizer. Agents have been more than active in the Connecticut Valley for the past month and a large per cent. of the farmers have placed their orders. The prices offered by reliable agents of old established concerns are practically standardized. The source and availability of the plant foods vary with the different brands and it is these two very important points that the buyer should study carefully before placing his order. Buy on analysis; it is pounds of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash you want, not pounds of filler. High-grade fertilizers contain less filler and the price per pound for the plant food elements is less than in the cheaper grades and it usually comes from a better source. A ton of high-grade goods may contain as much plant food as a ton and a half or even two ton of a low grade mixture. Buy the best, use less and your cost of crop production will be reduced.

If a farmer is so situated that he can buy the raw materials and mix his own goods, he has the advantage of being able to select the kind and quality of the different materials he wishes and usually can save several dollars per ton as compared with mixed fertilizer.

The following approximate prices will give an idea of the fertilizer market this year. These prices are on the basis of cash on delivery.

Nitrate Soda, 15% N	$69.00
Sulphate Ammonia, 20% N	92.00
Cyanamid, 20% N	76.00
Fish, 8% N 15% P O	58.00
Tankage, 9% N 5% P O	50.00
Acid Phosphate, 14% P O	16.00
Potash	$150-$200

The price per pound nitrogen in nitrate soda, 23c, Sulphate Ammonia 23c, Cyanamid, 18c, Phosphoric acid in acid phosphate 5¾c lb.

By ordering early, better prices are usually obtained, shipments are more prompt and the farmer is more ready for rush of spring work.

LIME

There is hardly a farm in the County where lime cannot be used to advantage somewhere in the crop rotation. Last spring after it was time to be planting, several inquiries came into the Farm Bureau office asking where lime could be obtained.

There are several reasons why the purchasing of lime should be attended to early in the winter instead of waiting until late spring.

1. One cannot afford to purchase ground limestone except in carload lots on account of the freight charges. Neighbors should pool their orders early and get a car-load into the community.

2. In the spring the roads are bad and with the rush of work, time is too valuable to spend it on the road. Haul it in the winter when the sledding is good.

3. The lime quarries are rushed in the spring, orders are delayed, freight cars are usually in more demand and consequently shipments are late.

4. Prices are generally higher, some concerns adding 25c a ton on all shipments after April 1st.

Group meetings should be held within the next month or two of the farmers in a community interested in using lime. At this time the prices and analysis from different concerns should be discussed and orders placed. A minimum car on the Boston & Maine is 20 tons and on other railroads 25 tons making it necessary for only 4 to 8 farmers to cooperate in placing an order for a car.

Continued from Page One.

APPLE GRADING

3. That the day of the scrub apple tree is over and that only fruit from well pruned and sprayed trees can be harvested at a profit. Any apple tree that is sound and good variety will give big returns for all money spent in pruning, spraying, etc., providing the work is thoroughly done.

More interest than ever should be taken in all sections of the county this coming winter in the pruning and spraying of the fruit trees, making an effort to produce more "Fancy" and "Grade A" fruit, reducing the waste of time and money in harvesting, grading and packing poor grade fruit.

FARM BURUEAU EXHIBIT AT THREE-COUNTY FAIR

Cows with yearly records in the Connecticut Valley Cow-Test Association were shown in the Farm Bureau tent at the Three-County Fair for the purpose of demonstrating that the average farmer cannot pick out the high producing cows by looks alone and that the most practical, economical way to find out the profitable cows in a herd is to join a cow-test association and have records kept on the cost of production as well as yearly records. Mr. Wilfred Learned, Florence; Mr. E. T. Whitaker, H. C Heiden and Ruth Sessions Farm, Hadley, freely allowed their cows to be used for this demonstration work. All of these farms belong to the Connecticut Valley Cow-Test Association.

There were eight cows in the string and the farmers tried to pick the two highest and two lowest producers. At one and four o'clock each day of the fair, announcements were made, telling the way the cows were placed according to their yearly production records. No one during the fair picked the right cows. Every cow in the string was placed first and every cow was placed last. There was a difference of 4600 lbs. of milk between the highest and lowest producers or at 5c a quart, a difference of $107 returns for a year.

In the morning of the first day of the fair, 55 men left their records and the cow with the highest yearly milk production, 9793 lbs. was picked as the poorest cow 20 times, next to the poorest 5 times and best and second best only once each. The next highest producer seemed to be a favorite as she was picked only once as the poorest, [illegible] times as next to the poorest, 6 times for second best and 25 times for best. The next to the lowest producer was picked for the winner 7 times, as next best, 9 times and in her right place only 5 times and last 3 times. The lowest producer was picked right 6 times, as next to the poorest 6, second best twice, and as best 3 times. The cow that stood sixth or the third poorest cow in record of production seemed to deceive as many as the best cow for she was picked as the next to the best cow 22 times, as best 5 times and as poorest and next to the poorest only 3 times. The cow that stood fourth and had a record of 7544 was picked only 3 times as one of the best and placed as one of the poorest 35 times. Very similar results were obtained on the remaining days of the fair and it was ample proof that records count more strongly than looks. A "good looker" with a high yearly record is the kind of a cow that is safe to buy.

The motto is—Keep records on your cows; weed out the unprofitable ones; use a pure-blood bull who has high producing dams back of him and raise your own stock.

THE FEED QUESTION

With the exception of the question of milk prices nothing has more keenly concerned our farmers this fall than the question of feed prices. Last summer, when the government crop reports indicated a shortage in some of the leading cereal crops, many farmers throughout the county saw the probable rise in prices and prepared for it by pooling their orders and buying in carload lots. Buying when prices are low is just what the shrewd feed dealers always plan to do. They fill their storehouse to the limit in May, June and July, when feeds are always comparatively low in price. The feed dealers know that there is good profit between the summer price and the fall and winter price. This is perfectly legitimate type of business sagacity, but there is no good reason why the farmer with ready cash cannot adopt the same plan.

Farmers generally have plenty of storage space and many can pay for food as well at one season of the year as at another. Even if they were obliged to borrow in order to pay cash, the interest charge for a period of several months would be very much less than the advance in price. Some local feed dealers are glad to sell feed at anytime, at the car for cash, at a small margin of profit over cost. This is no more than fair to the man who is prepared to pay spot cash. There is no good reason why farmers who are in position to take their feed at the car in large orders for cash, should have to pay as great an advance over strictly wholesale prices as the man who wants long credit or the man who wants his feed in small lots when convenience suits his pleasure.

Local dealers should get the first opportunity to bid on collective orders and whenever their bids are fair they should be given the preference. Farmers should not, and generally will not, plan to crowd out legitimate local business—St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Farm Bureau.

HAVE YOU A BALANCED FARM?

What is a well-balanced farm? It is a farm with a larger business than the average, with crop yields and stock production better than many of the farms in your locality and with a proper proportion of stock and crops. These are the four "horses" which pull the balanced farm to success. If one "horse" is weak, it gets behind, the team pulls unevenly, and the load slows up or sometimes stops. If your farm has a weak spot, that is, if it has a small business or if it has poor crop yields, or low producing stock or an improper production of stock to crops, your profit is slowed up and your farm does not pay as it should. The well-balanced farm has its four "horses," evenly matched and all pulling steadily together to bring the farm to success.

How can you know if your farm business is well-balanced? Keep a record of your business for a year and then compare your record with figures for the average farm in your section. During the coming winter, the county agent expects to obtain business records from forty or fifty farms in some representative towns in Hampshire County. The average figures from these farms will be available to be used as "yardsticks" to measure the success of your farm and determine whether your farm is well-balanced or not.

DAIRY RECORDS

Cows in the Connecticut Valley Cow-Test Association, making over 1000 lb. milk or 40 lbs. butter fat for the month of October:

W. H. Learned, Florence, Grade, Holstein

1167 lbs. milk ETAOI

Milk	Butter fat
1167 lbs.	32.7 lbs.
1087	37.

H. M. Bridgman, Westhampton, Holstein

839	45.3

C. G. Loud, Westhampton, Holstein

1046	36.6

James McAuslaine, Easthampton. Holstein

1000	31.

Clapp Bros., Easthampton. Holstein

1011	33.4

Earle Parsons, Northampton. Holstein

1008	30.8

W. C. Heiden, Hadley, Guernsey

1009	45.4

FARM BUREAU WORK

Summary of the Work

(Oct 2-Oct. 28)

Farm Visits	28
Office Calls	41
Telephone Calls	80
Letters Written	64
Circular Letters	216

MEETINGS

Meetings	2
Attendance	46

Market quotations have been sent by the Bureau of Office of Markets to a great many farmers in the County at the request of the Farm Bureau. The Bureau has also had the quotations published daily in the Northampton papers. Quotations are now being returned only on the apple market. Another season they may be continued if the farmers in the County believe that they are of value to them. Reports to the Farm Bureau on the value of these quotations would be appreciated.

WILL THE COW-TEST ASSOCIATION BE CONTINUED?

At a recent meeting of the members of the Connecticut Valley Cow-test Association, it was voted to continue the cow-test work one more month and see if more farmers desire to put their herds on a business basis. The fifteen members were unanimous in stating that the association was of much value to them and that it should be continued. But the facts are that it cannot continue unless ten more herds are obtained within the next month. It was decided also that the towns of Amherst, Hadley, Northampton, Easthampton, Southampton, Westhampton and Williamsburg should be included in the Association. If there are not twenty-five farmers in these seven towns who desire cost accounts on their cows the work will be dropped. Farmers are everywhere complaining of the high cost of grain and labor, but very few know for a certainty whether or not they are wasting their time and money feeding unprofitable cows.

In a string of twenty cows if two cows were found not paying for their keep, it would have the same effect as reducing the cost of grain from $2.00 a bag to $1.80 a bag. Most of the farmers would welcome this reduction. It is the exceptional herd that does not have boarders. Why not reduce the high cost of grain by decreasing the cost of production? Grain and labor are too high to be guessing on whether a cow is paying or not. Have a record kept on her and know. Get the tester to stop at your place next month. Telephone the following men for information regarding cow-test work.

E. T. Whitaker, Hadley,
Wilfred Learned, Florence,
Ralph Clapp, Easthampton,
E. D. Waid, Amherst,
W. A. Parsons, Southampton,
J. S Graves, Williamsburg,
E. H. Montague, Westhampton,
Farm Bureau, Northampton.

REPORT ON APPLES IN STORAGE

On November 1, the Office of Markets, U. S. D. A., gave the following report of Cold Storage Apple holdings:

	Number of firms reporting	Combined holdings expressed in barrels	Comparison of holdings on a percentage basis
Holdings Reported on on November 1, 1916	383	2,534,268	
Comparison of Holdings on Nov. 1, 1915	283	3,688,981	100.0
and Nov. 1, 1916	283	2,078,656	56.3
Comparison of Holdings on Dec. 1, 1915	300	4,918,272	100.0
and Nov. 1, 1916	300	2,329,312	47.4

Present indications are that apples will be in demand this coming winter with prices somewhat above normal.

Those desiring to buy or rent farms can find a substantial list at the Farm Bureau Office.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 50 acres. Good 8-room house with wide piazza. Barn and henhouse. Never-failing spring water. 100 grafted apple trees, abundance wood and timber for farm use. Telephone and free delivery of mail. An ideal location for poultry. Price $1,000. Reasonable terms. Address owner, H. H. Mason, Worthington, Mass.

FOR RENT:—Farm of 400 acres, consisting of 10-room house, large barn, pastures, wood, mowing, three blueberry lots, apple orchard, supplied with barn yard fertilizer for spring planting, some old hay. Farm located on State Road, one-third of a mile from hotel. "Hinckley Williams Farm." Address, F. H. Botlwood, Williamsburg, R. F. D.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein yearling bull. Also registered bull calf. Both from high-producing dam and backed by good breeding. Both dams have records in Conn. Valley Cow-Test Association. Apply at once. Josiah Parsons, 128 Bridge St., Northampton.

FOR SALE—Excellent opportunity to get registered Holstein bull calves at reasonable prices. One out of dam with an 18½ lb. record and sired by a bull out of 21 lb. dam and he out of 25 lbs. dam. Also calf from a heifer giving 40 lbs. milk daily. J. G. Cook, Amherst, R. F. D.

FOR SALE—Guernsey Bull Calf. Dam raised at the Mixter Farm and calf sired by bull from high producing stock. A good chance if taken at once. E. D. Montague, Northampton, R. F. D.

YORKSHIRES—A chance to start in the pure-blood hog business with stock that is healthy, quick growing and very prolific. Have three sows to let on shares to right parties. Sows are bred to prize winning boar. If interested write at once for further information to H. C. Barton, South Amherst, Mass.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Published by the Hampshire County Farm Bureau

PRICES 50 CENTS PER YEAR; $1.00 PER YEAR INCLUDING MEMBERSHIP IN FARM BUREAU

Vol. 1 **Northampton, Mass., December, 1916** **No. 16**

HOME ECONOMICS COUNTY AGENT

In some sections of the County, considerable interest has been shown regarding a woman county agent, whose work would be to the home what the work of the county agricultural agent is to the farm. Several of the farm bureaus in the state have organized a women's auxiliary to carry on work of this kind. The following article is written by Miss Laura Comstock and will explain the scope of the work:

In Report No. 106 of the U. S. D. A. this statement is made: "In taking the 1910 census the Census Bureau failed to find a name that would include cook, waitress, dishwasher, dairymaid, seamstress, laundress, and baby tender, and so they assigned 'no occupation' to the farmer's wife." One therefore draws the conclusion that the business of housekeeping is not a narrow, confined, humdrum affair, but from its very nature offers most interesting situations. With the rapid advance in science along these lines, it makes it difficult for the busy mother and housekeeper to keep in as close touch with results as she desires. Current magazines contain helpful articles, but there has arisen a desire on the part of the thinking homemaker to have facts presented first-hand. This desire was communicated to the federal government, and the appeal was answered by the passage of the Smith Lever bill of 1914. The federal government works through the state agricultural colleges. Massachusetts has thereby been able to strengthen the work and enlarge her corps of workers.

The office of county agent in home economics was created during 1915. The woman who accepts such a position stands in the same relation to the housekeepers as does the agricultural county agent to the farmer. She is there to assist the women of the county, to strengthen the work they have already started, to organize groups wherever that is requested, and to confer with the individual housekeeper.

To outline the exact work of such an agent is impossible, because conditions vary in different counties and in the individual towns of the county; but it is possible to suggest various lines of activity which are her legitimate province. These always have a home connection.

First, perhaps, in line of interest, because of the time required daily to meet the situation adequately, is that of foods. The county agent stands ready to instruct, by demonstrations or otherwise, with regard to well-selected diets for babies, children, and adults.

She confers with housewives on matters pertaining to house construction and house furnishings—kitchen plans and equipment, starage facilities, curtains, papers, and floor coverings—and such questions of household management as labor-saving conveniences, laundering, plans of work, budgets, and keeping of records.

Health and sanitation are occupying the minds of thinking people everywhere, and the country has its special problem. Personal hygiene, control of communicable diseases, improvement of sanitary conditions, are all questions upon which the county agent may give assistance.

She may organize the boys and girls of the community in home economics, canning, poultry, and gardening clubs, and foster an interest in home industries.

Important as all of these are, the county agent falls short of the highest ideal of the work unless she can bring the women to a realizing sense of their responsibilities to the community as well as to the home. Chief among these responsibilities may be cited the local schools and the leadership in the recreation and general welfare of the young people of the community.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ORGANIZATION

In undertaking this work individually leaders as well as various women's organizations have proved efficient factors. The greater the number of individual women and organizations interested in the movement, the stronger the growth of the work. A complete unification of the county should not be expected, as the smaller town group, with its local appointed leader, has been found to be more efficient. A consulting committee composed of these local leaders will be found to the greatest assistance to the county agent.

In some counties an advisory board composed usually of seven members has been appointed to handle such matters of finance and organization as are not properly within the province of the county agent.

The necessary funds may be provided by the fees of membership in the county organization, by private contribution, and by public money granted under certain conditions.

FEEDING DAIRY COWS

The abnormally high prices of all dairy feeds this winter furnish additional proof in favor of certain practices that all dairymen should consider. These are the use of legume hays, the use of corn silage, the early buying of feeds in large quantities and the feeding of grain on a bisis of production only, to cows that are known to be profitable producers. The first two are of value from a saving in the amount of grain that need be fed. There is no suestion of the added value of clover or alfalfa hay for milk production as compared with timothy or the other grass hays. Any dairyman who has fed silage to his herd for several seasons knows that feeding silage greatly decreases his feed bill or increases the amount of milk he can get from a given quantity of grain feed.

This season has so far been an unusually favorable season for the diaryman who practices the early buying of his winter's grain supply. In

Continued on Page Three.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Published By The

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent

Office, First National Bank Bldg.

Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915 at the post office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

OFFICERS OF THE FARM BUREAU

Leslie R. Smith, President, Hadley.

W. D. Mandell, Treasurer, Northampton

R. K. Clapp, Secretary, Northampton.

Advisory Board

Leslie R. Smith, Hadley

Chas. R. Damon, Williamsburg

Ferley E. Davis, Granby

C. E. Hodgkins, Northampton

Warren M. King, Northampton

M. A. Morse, Belchertown

Martin Norris, Southampton

EDITORIAL

ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual meeting of the Farm Bureau comes on Saturday, January 6th. Save this date. Everyone is welcome. Attend the meeting and help by giving your suggestions as to what work should be carried on during the year 1917. The success of the year's work depends on the interest of every farmer and business man in the County. Make this a real, live, profitable meeting.

The meeting will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, Northampton at 10 o'clock.

The program in the morning will consist of reports of the different officers and the County Agent, and the annual election of officers and directors. Dinner will be served in the same building.

In the afternoon, Sumner R. Parker, County Agent Leader, Mass. Agricultural College, will tell of the work being done in other counties in the State. Miss Laura Comstock will explain the work of a Woman County Agent and tell of what success this type of work is being received in other sections. Several directors will tell of results obtained in their towns during the last year and state what is desired for the coming year.

A good old-fashioned meeting in which everyone takes part and gets acquainted with his neighbors in the surrounding towns, is looked for. Every town should be represented by five to ten men; more if possible. Remember the date, Saturday, January 6, 1917.

ORDER YOUR LIME AND FERTILIZER AT ONCE.

On account of the shortage and high price of labor, many lime concerns are not putting ground limestone on the market this year. Other concerns are planning to carry their present prices only until January 1st. The prices will then be increased 25c per ton for January and February and then another 25c for March and April. This fact along with the uncertainty of shipments that is bound to take place next spring, makes it more than important that orders should be placed immediately.

Do not delay your fertilizer order. Place it now. Demand an early shipment. All indications point to slow freight service next spring.

The fertilizer situation is very similar to that of last season. Send to your Experiment Station or the Farm Bureau Office for Circular No. 59 which explains the value and use of the different fertilizing materials and suggests formulae for different crops.

The date for the Winter Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture is January 9-12, 1917. Be sure and attend.

DAIRY ORGANIZATION.

Hampshire County dairymen are gradually binding themselves together in the several local organizations for the purpose of, as stated in their By-laws, "the improvement of conditions surrounding the production and sale of milk and cream, the supervision of contracts with dealers, and the collection and dissemination of knowledge concerning the production and marketing of milk products."

With the exception of the farmers supplying Amherst and Easthampton and the men in the western part of the County who produce cream, nearly every dairyman belongs to a local or a market organization. The Northampton Milk Producers' Association, Holyoke Milk Producers' Association, Ware Milk Producers' Association, Swift River Valley Milk Producers' Association, together with the men who belong to the Springfield Milk Producers' Association, takes in a large share of the producers. In the towns not closely connected with the market, the farmers are planning more local organizations, so that they can attend the meetings more easily and thus take more interest in the organization. As soon as conditions demand it, a county organization will be formed, composed of directors from these local organizations so that matters of county-wide interest can be handled, directly through one organization. The other counties in the state have organized or are organizing on a similar plan. If it is thought best, these county organizations can elect directors to a state union and so on up to a New England Association, but for the present at least the local organizations are the important ones. The local is the foundation and the whole value of dairy organization depends on their strength.

1916 HOME ECONOMICS CLUB

Well done, boys and girls. Stanley LeDuc, Chesterfield and Rozella Ice, Williamsburg won third prize (a week in camp at M. A. C.) Vivian Miller, Williamsburg and Vera Smith, Worthington, won fourth prize in Bread Making in the State Home Economics Club. The following girls also completed their work satisfactorily and are entitled to wear the club pin: Nellie Streeter, Cummington; Christine Smith, Pauline Shaw, West Cummington; Ethel Packard, Goshen; Catherine Snyder, Prescott; Mary Neil, Gertrude Crafts, Helen Kokoski, Catherine Gniewek, and Martha Swaikowsky, Russellville; Ernestine Browe, Dorothy Rhodes and Helen Drake, Williamsburg; Esther Tinker, Marion

Mason, Alice Perry, Elizabeth Coles, Bernice West and Maud Gilthrop, Worthington.

One thing very noticeable is that only one girl, Catherine Snyder, came from the eastern part of the County. Come on boys and girls in Eastern Hampshire; don't let Western Hampshire take all the prizes.

STATE GRANGE MEETING

The Massachusetts State Grange met for its 44th Annual session at Tremont Temple, Boston, and was called to order at 11 A. M. by Master E. E. Chapman of Ludlow. Addresses of welcome were given by Hon. Charles L. Burrill, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, who took the place of the Governor, who was out of the State; by Wilfred Wheeler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, by Mayor Curley of Boston The last speaker mentioned the fact that the question of, Drainage of wet lands, Irrigation of arid lands, Conservation of soil fertility and Labor were questions that were prominent more than one hundred years B. C. These welcoming addrssses were responded to by the Overseer, Chaplain and Lecturer of the State Grange and the meeting was fairly under way. After the noon recess, the exemplification of the work of the Juvenile Grange was given by the Juvenile Grange of Athol. These little folks all under 14 years of age, filled the chairs, went through the opening ceremony, held a business meeting, initiated candidates, gave a lecturer's program consisting of readings songs and music from their own orchestra and closed without the use of a manual, retiring with the convention on its feet giving three cheers and a tiger. Past State Master Ladd then informed the people that these little people had come to Boston at their own expense and he proposed a collection to keep them over night and give them a good time on the morrow. He said, "it will take $60.00." The collection amounted to over $130.00. It is needless to say that these 28 young people will long remember this trip.

The rest of the afternoon was taken up with the Annual Address of the Master and the State Treasurer. The important parts of both reports were referred to different committees, and the Grange took a recess until eight o'clock. In the evening, the sixth degree was conferred on 656 candidates, after which a program of music and Mrs. Catherine Ridgway as a most charming reader, was enjoyed by all.

The second day started at nine o'clock and officers' reports, standing committee reports, introduction of business was the order of the day. Charles M. Gardner of Springfield was elected as Executive Committee for three years in place of Warren C. Jewett of Worcester. The report of the Trustees of the Educational Aid Fund, showed that a total of 98 young men and women had been helped toward their education by this fund.

The report of the Chaplain, Rev. A. H. Weelock was as usual most interesting.

In the afternoon, the Lecturers' conference was held in Lorrimer Hall while the business of the session was still carried on in the main hall of the Temple, a short recess was taken to allow a representative of Dr. Conrad Myers, to give a short address. In the evening the Ladies' degree staff of Millis grange exemplified the work of the third degree and this work with its marches and tableaus received the hearty applause of the audience. Ten prizes, given by the State Grange for the best Community Service work were then awarded as was the Silver cup, given for Athletics, awarded to Rockland.

The last session was held in Lorrimer Hall and a very busy one it proved to be, many resolutions being passed, and reports considered. Among the resolutions passed was one indorsing the work of the Mass. Agricultural College, another declared in favor of National Prohibition. The chairman of the Good of the Order committee caused a laugh when reporting on a resolution in favor of turning back the clock one hour in order to conserve daylight. He said that it was the opinion of the committee that it was a little late in the day to advise the ALMIGHTY that he had made a mistake in the hour for the rising and setting of the sun. All work was finished and the session closed at 3.50 P. M., one of the most successful in twenty years.

L.R.S.

Continued From Page One

FEEDING DAIRY COWS

the average season the difference between the late spring or early sumre price of grains and that that is asked for the same grains in winter is great enough to make the early buying economical. This year the early buyer could well have afforded to borrow money at a high rate interest to lay in grain for the winter feeding. Certain July quotations gave a wholesale price of cotton seed meal of $34.00, gluten feed $29.00, mixed feed $26.00, bran $23.00, and hominy $30.00 per ton. Quotations from the same source for December on the same feeds were $45.00, $42.50, $31.00, $34.00, and $45.00 respectively, and other feeds not mentioned have increased equally in price.

With such prices it will be well to see that the cow gets only what she deserves in the grain fed, that she be fed in proportion to the amount of milk that she gives, that is at the rate of 1lb grain to each 3lb milk produced. It will be good practice to feed all of the first class hay the cow will clean up readily and, if silage is available, to feed from 30 to 50 pounds of silage per day, depending upon the size of the cow. The grain, even though high in price must be of good quality, preferably a rather bulky mixture of 3 or 4 grains, palatable, and carrying sufficient nutriment which with the roughage will furnish the material for milk production. A mixture made up of

200 pounds gluten feed
100 pounds cottonseed meal
100 pounds bran
100 pounds beet pulp

would fill the above requirements and should give satisfactory results where the different feeds can be bought right, as should also a mixture made up of

200 pounds distillers grain
100 pounds mixed feed
100 pounds cotton seed
200 pounds beet pulp.

The beet pulp as used above would be fed dry but if silage is not available, it could be fed to advantage separate from the grain mixture and soaked so as to furnish the much to be desired succulence in the ration.

The greatest saving in grain can be made in feeding it only to profit producing cows. The so called "robber" cow will dig deeper in the dairyman's purse this year than ever and it is of the greatest importance that the individual production of the cows that will eat this high priced grain be known. Production records are this year of increased value and fortunate indeed is the dairyman who has already, by means of these records, gotten rid of the poor producers.

F. W. TURNER,
Mass. Agri. College.

ORCHARD WORK.

Now that the fruit crop is disposed of, attention should be turned to the question of how can the crop for next year be improved? Before the spraying season, the important work is pruning. This work can be started at any time now when the general farm work makes it the most convenient. Some of the main things to remembers in pruning apple trees are:

Keep the tree low and spreading. Remove all dead and diseased branches. Keep the top fairly open, but not enough to invite sun scald. Avoid the crossing of branches when possible. Remember the bulk of the crop is borne on the outside of the tree and don't do all your pruning on the outside. Attempt to distribute the fruit evenly over the branches, not overload at the tips and wonder why so many limbs break. Save some of the suckers that appear toward the center of the tree and favor the new wood growth. Have a sharp saw and make all cuts close to the limbs of the tree. Stubs are a thing of the past. Make two cuts on all large branches, cutting the branch off first a foot or two from the base and then cut the stub. Use pruning shears for the smaller branches.

Peach trees are preferably pruned during the latter part of the winter if only a few acres are to be done. This is for the reason that a large amount of the winter killing of the blossoms can be detected at that time. The most important thing to remember is that only one-year old wood bears peaches; consequently, remove as much old wood as possible, both for the benefit this year's crop and also to insure a larger wood growth for next season's crop. Keep the tree low so that practically the entire crop can be harvested by the picker standing on the ground. Have the tree bowlshape and spreading so as to reduce broken branches and insure good circulation of air and plenty of sunlight. Pruning sheers can be used at a large extent in pruning peaches.

FARM BUREAU WORK

Summary of the Work

(Oct. 30-Nov. 25)

Farm Visits	86
Office Calls	35
Telephone Calls	58
Letters Written	75
Circular Letters	36
MEETINGS.	
Meetings Held	6
Attendance	187

PUBLISHERS' STATEMENT.

Northampton, Mass.,

December 1, 1916.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the "Hampshire County Farm Bureau Monthly," published monthly at Northampton, Massachusetts, required by act of August 24, 1912. Owner and publisher, Hampshire County Farm Bureau, Inc. Leslie R. Smith, President; W. D. Mandell, Treasurer; R. K. Clapp, Secretary; Editor, A. F. MacDougall, Northampton, Massachusetts; Managing Editor, A. F. MacDougall; Business Manager, A. F. MacDougall,. Bond holders, mortgagees, stockholders and other securities, none.

(Signed) A. F. MacDougall,

Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-ninth day of November, 1916.

JOHN C. HAMMOND,

Notary Public.

My commission expires September 28, 1917.

DAIRY RECORDS

Cows in the Connecticut Valley Cow-Test Assoliation, making over 1000 lbs. milk or 40 lbs. butter fat for the month of November:

	milk	butter fat
W. H. Learned, Florence,		
Ayrshire	935 lbs.	41.6 lbs.
Guernsey	1211	47.2
Holstein	1083	37.9
J. S. Graves, Williamsburg,		
Holstein	1000	31.
C. G. Loud, Westhampton,		
Holstein	1035	35.2
H. M. Bridgman, Westhampton,		
Holstein	1048	36.7
E. H. Montague, Westhampton,		
Guernsey	793	44.4
James McAuslane, Easthampton,		
Holstein	1213	32.8
P. B. Holstein	1042	33.3
C. T. Burt & Son, Easthampton,	1032	32.
Clapp Bros., Easthampton,		
Holstein	964	45.3

Those desiring to buy or rent farms can find a substantial list at the Farm Bureau Office.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 50 acres. Good 8-room house with wide piazza. Barn and henhouse. Never-failing spring water. 100 grafted apple trees, abundance wood and timber for farm use. Telephone and free delivery of mail. An ideal location for poultry. Price $1,000. Reasonable terms. Address owner, H. H. Mason, Worthington, Mass.

FOR RENT:—Farm of 400 acres, consisting of 10-room house, large barn, pastures, wood, mowing, three blueberry lots, apple orchard, supplied with barn yard fertilizer for spring planting, some old hay. Farm located on State Road, one-third of a mile from hotel. "Hinckley Williams Farm." Address, F. H. Botlwood, Williamsburg, R. F. D.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein yearling bull. Also registered bull calf. Both from high-producing dam and backed by good breeding. Both dams have records in Conn. Valley Cow-Test Association. Apply at once. Josiah Parsons, 128 Bridge St., Northampton.

FOR SALE—Excellent opportunity to get registered Holstein bull calves at reasonable prices. One out of dam with an 18½ lb. record and sired by a bull out of 21 lb. dam and he out of 25 lbs. dam. Also calf from a heifer giving 40 lbs. milk daily. J. G. Cook, Amherst, R. F. D.

FOR SALE—Guernsey Bull Calf. Dam raised at the Mixter Farm and calf sired by bull from high producing stock. A good chance if taken at once. E. D. Montague, Northampton, R. F. D.

YORKSHIRES—A chance to start in the pure-blood hog business with stock that is healthy, quick growing and very prolific. Have three sows to let on shares to right parties. Sows are bred to prize winning boar. If interested write at once for further information to H. C. Barton, South Amherst, Mass.

GUERNSEY BULL CALF FOR SALE

Dam is an A. R. O cow from the Mixter Farm. Calf is excellent type and color.

Berkshire Pigs all ages, eligible for registry. For sale, reasonable if taken at once. George Timmins, Ware, Mass.

FEB - 1918
College

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Published by the Hampshire County Farm Bureau
PRICES 50 CENTS PER YEAR; $1.00 PER YEAR INCLUDING MEMBERSHIP IN FARM BUREAU

Vol. 2 Northampton, Mass., January, 1917 No. 1

DAIRY NEWS

Holyoke Association

The annual meeting of the Holyoke Milk Producers' Association was held January 1st in South Hadley. The attendance was somewhat disappointing, but those present were unanimous in their favorable appreciation of the work of the association. The feeling was expressed that between now and spring every member should take a live interest in the organization and strengthen it in every way possible. The real strength of the organization has not been tested as yet, and the next six months will prove its worth. It all depends on the back bone of the individual members.

Dr. A. E. Cance of the Mass Agricultural College gave a very instructive talk in the afternoon on "The Value of a Co-operative Association." He stated that the points gained by an organization were:

1—Strength. The combined force of all the farmers selling milk from one district was bound to bring better results. The quotation from Patrick Henry covered the point—"Hang together or Hang separately" 2—Enthusiasm. 3—Protection. 4—Material Gain. 5—Possibilities for advertising products. 6—Education in Business. The price of organization was 1. Money Cost. 2. Sacrifice of self-loyalty. The farmer has always been more or less independent and it is hard for him to pool his interests with his neighbors, 3. It may be necessary to sacrifice present gain for future gain. The value of organized efforts depends not on the first year's work but on the results of five or ten years' service. Dr. Cance further stated that the second pull is the hardest pull. All the Dairy Associations had things very easy this last fall, especially in regard to increasing the price of milk. The second pull or where the members of the association needed to show their loyalty to the organization would be next spring or next year when there might be a surplus of milk and a force created to lower the price. The farmers had the matter in their own hands if they would only stand together.

At the business meeting of the Holyoke Association, Mr. H. M. Thompson, South Hadley, was elected president; Mr. C. E. Stiles, South Amherst, vice-president; Mr. W. A. Parsons, Southampton, Secretary and treasurer; Mr. H. A. Cleveland, Granby, manager.

Northampton Association

The milk producers supplying Northampton probably have the strongest organization in the County at the present time. During January, an agreement was reached by the directors of the association with the dealers, where-by the price of milk would be 6 cents, delivered in Northampton.

On one or two routes, it was necessary to send the milk to the creameries in order to have the dealers recognize the association and meet its demands. Approximately 9000 quarts of milk are sold in Northampton, dealers producing 2500 quarts of this amount. The members of the association produce 6500 quarts or in other words, practically every man producing milk for Northampton market belongs to the association. The following is a list of the officers: President, Wm. Phillips, Hadley; Vice-president, Josiah Parsons, Northampton; Secretary-Treasurer, J. G. Cook, Hadley; Directors, Joseph Graves, Williamsburg; Harry T. Newhall, Conway; Chas. Clark, Leeds; L. S. Graves, Whately; C. H. Crafts, No. Hatfield; Josiah Parsons, Northampton; Wm. Phillips, Hadley; Manager, J. G. Cook.

Easthampton Association

At a recent meeting, the farmers in Easthampton decided to form a permanent organization similar to those around the other market districts in the County. No definite plan of work has been outlined for this year, but it is hoped that during the winter meetings will be held for the purpose of developing more economical methods in the production and marketing of milk.

PRIZE WINNERS IN BOYS' & GIRLS' CLUB WORK

The Massachusetts Agricultural College conducts state-wide contests among boys and girls in Corn growing, Potato Growing, Market Gardening, Pig Club Work, Home Economics, Canning, Poultry, etc. The prizes in all of these clubs are: First Free trip to Washington, D. C.; second, Free trip to points of interest in New England; third, Week in Camp at the Massachusetts Agricultural College; fourth, a book on the subject taken.

In Hampshire County, the following boys and girls won prizes:

Corn Club:— Roger Johnson of Hadley, who won second prize, raised 84.2 bushels on 1 acre at a net profit of $82.20. Frank Kokoski of Hadley won third prize, raising 80.5 bushels on approximately 19-20 of an acre at a profit of $79.41. Two fourth prizes were awarded John E. Devine of Amherst and John Bishko of North Hadley being the winners. There is not as wide-spread interest in this club as in some of the others and efforts are being made to increase its enrollment for 1917. Every boy and girl in the State who has the facilities for entering this club should consider it carefully as it offers excellent opportunity for good rewards both in financial profit and in the way of prizes to be won.

Canning Club:—Third prize, Nellie Streeter, Cummington, 302½ quarts; Helen Streeter, Cummington, 341 quarts. Honorable mention, Eva Ewart, Plainfield; Rozella Ice, Williamsburg.

Market Garden:—Fourth prize, Frank Kokoski, Hadley.

Poultry:—Third prize, Katherine Root, Easthampton; Fourth prize, Snow Root, Easthampton.

Home Economics:—Bread: Third prize, Stanley LeDuc, Chesterfield; Rozella Ice, Williamsburg. Fourth prize, Vivian Miller, Williamsburg; Verna Smith, Worthington.

Pig Club:—Third prize, Edward Montague, Westhampton; Fourth prize, Arthur Streeter, Cummington; James Comins, Edward Fyrenkevez, Hadley; Talbot Eldridge, Amherst.

A great many boys and girls in the County entered these clubs and of course some were disappointed in not winning prizes; but prizes are

Continued on Page Three.

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W D. Mandell, Treasurer, Northampton
H. K. Clapp, Secretary, Northampton.

Advisory Board
Leslie R. Smith, Hadley
Chas. R. Damon, Williamsburg
Ferley E. Davis, Granby
C. E. Hodgkins, Northampton
Warren M. King, Northampton
M. A. Morse, Belchertown
Martin Norris, Southampton

EDITORIAL

Spray materials should be purchased at once. Prices are advancing and shipments are uncertain. Co-operative buying will reduce the cost. Local communities should pool their orders and obtain lower prices. Most of the farmers in the western part of the Country are planning to order through the Williamsburg Fruit Growers' Association. Immediate attention to this matter means a saving in time and money.

In the State-Wide Spraying Campaign, conducted last year of the twelve orchards reporting the average cost of spraying each tree was 50 cents, the increase in yield 1½ barrels, and the profit per tree $4.50. What other farm operation gives better returns?

Conferences are being held with the directors in each of the towns to formulate a definite plan of work for 1917. These conferences are bringing out the important projects that should be adopted by the Farm Bureau and gives these on four constructive pieces of work for each town.

Last season 200 boys and girls in Ware entered the Home Garden Contest. A large per cent carried the work through till fall and many excellent gardens were produced. On January 22, the Civic Committee of the Board of Trade presented three silver cups and four ribbons to the winners. The Town Hall was filled with nearly 700 children and many parents to see the cups awarded. The winners were first, Gertrude Griffin; second, Annie Kroll; third, Frank Martowski; fourth, William Yaborka, fifth, Catherine Malboeuf; sixth, James Dufault; seventh, Charles Molyka The local supervisors of this work were Miss Carolyn Tucker, Mrs. J. F Robinson,. Miss Hitchcock, Miss Irene Connors and Mr. F E. Zeissig.

Farmers who are interested in the forming of National Farm Loan Associations for the purpose of availing themselves of the opportunity offered by the Federal Farm Loan Banks, one of which is to be established in Springfield, should obtain Bulletin No. 13, issued by the Extension Service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This bulletin may be obtained at the Farm Bureau Office.

ANNUAL MEETING.

On January 6th the second annual meeting of the Farm Bureau was held in Northampton. About eighty men were present and the interest and enthusiasm shown was beyond expectations. Reports from the Secretary, Treasurer and County Agent were read and accepted The treasurer reported a small balance on hand. Total budget for the year $4,217. The county agent's report is to be published at an early date and so is not included in this article.

In the afternoon, Miss Laura Comstock of the Massachusetts Agricultural College explained fully the possibilities of a woman County Agent. Those present were much interested in this phase of Farm Bureau work and the sentiment seemed to be that if the women in the County would take an active part and if the finances were obtainable, it would be a valuable step for the Bureau to take.

Mr. Sumner Parker, State Leader of County Agent Work, was the next speaker and showed plainly to those present the responsibility the members and directors of the Farm Bureau held and their part in the development of Hampshire County He stated that although it was part of the director's duty to assist in raising funds for the support of the Bureau, it was only a very small part of a big job to promote the interests of this County and especially those interests along agricultural lines.

Mr. Geo. F. Farley, State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Work followed with a spirited talk on the field for work among boys and girls. He gave many illustrations of the fine results obtained through the State and of the vital influence the work had upon the club members.

Several farmers told of the value of the Bureau in their localities and the meeting adjourned with a feeling of loyalty prevailing that promised a successful year.

ORCHARD PRIZES

Further proof that Hampshire County is as well adapted to the growing of apples as any section in the State, is shown by the results of the contest conducted by the State Board of Agriculture in 1916. Out of six first and six second prizes offered in Class 3 Apples, farmers in Hampshire County won four firsts and four seconds.

The list of the farmers winning the prizes is given below:

Section 1. For the best orchard of one acre of standard apple trees, trees planted in the fall of 1911, spring or fall of 1912 or 1913, or the spring of 1914. Second, W H. Atkins, So. Amherst.

Section 2. For the best orchard of not less than three acres trees planted as in Section 1. First, O. C. Searle & Son, Southampton.

Section 3. For the best apple orchard in bearing, Third, W. H Atkins.

Section 4. For the best old apple orchard renovated, First, O C. Searle & Son; Second, W. A. Root, Easthampton.

Section 5. For best yield of marketable apples from a single tree planted in fall of 1901 or later. First, W. A. Root; Second, W. H. Atkins.

Section 6. For best yield of marketable apples from a single tree planted in spring of 1901 or earlier. First, W. H. Atkins; Second. O. C. Searle & Son.

W. A. Root also received first prize on best crop from a single pear tree.

THE COST OF MILK PRODUCTION

The following are a few reasons why the price of milk is advancing: New England Experiment Stations have figured the average cost of producing milk at from .0413 cents to .0538 cents per quart, and the average of these estimates is .0476 cents. Since these were made, the cost of many of the elements which go to making milk have greatly increased. The wholesale price of grain has increased 42 per cent over last year, which would add .006 cents per quart to the cost, and increase in cost of labor adds .005

cents per quart more. Other elements such as barns and their repairs, cost of cows, tools, utensils, bedding, etc., have all increased in price, adding still more to cost of production. If we take the average cost of producing milk at 0476 cents and add the increase in grain and labor alone, we have .0586 cents per quart as the actual cost of producing milk in New England today.

It will be readily seen that the farmer cannot sell his milk for the present average price of .045 cents per quart and continue in the business. A community whose rural population is working at a loss will surely degenerate, and it is absolutely essential for the prosperity of the towns that the farmers should receive more than the present price for their milk; and it can be readily seen that the advance of 1 cent per quart would not be sufficient to cover the cost of production alone.—Franklin County Farmers' Bulletin.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE FARM BUREAU

Elected at the Annual Meeting for the Year 1917

President, Leslie R. Smith, Hadley; Treasurer, W. D. Mandell, Northampton; Vice-President, M. S Howes, Cummington; Secretary, R K. Clapp, Northampton.

Directors:—Amherst, H. C. Barton, So. Amherst, E. D. Waid, H. A Parsons, No. Amherst Belchertown, E. F. Shumway, Wm. Sauer, M. A. Morse; Cummington, A. B Doggett, W. H. Morey, M. S. Howes, Swift River; Chesterfield, F. Baker, Bisbees, Chas. Bisbee, Bisbees, H. L. Merritt, Arlin Cole, W. Chesterfield, Chas. Drake; Easthampton, Jarius F. Burt, E. B Clapp, D. A. Forbes; Enfield, Walter Bliss; Goshen, Geo. L. Barrus, Lithia, Sidney Packard; Granby, Perley E. Davis, E. M. Ingham, Chas. W. Ball, So. Hadley; Greenwich, W. H. Walker, Gr. Village; Hadley, Leslie R. Smith, E. T. Whitaker, Fred Pelissier, Ernest Russell, Ernest Hibbard, J. G. Cook; Huntington, W. A. Munson, E. D. Cady; Northampton, C. E. Clark, Leeds, Wilfred Learned, Florence, H. N. Loomis, Josiah Parsons, Warren M. King; Pelham, Fred Shepard, Amherst; Prescott, Waldo H. Pierce, Gr. Village, Walter M. Waugh, Gr. Village, Chas. W. Berry, Gr. Village; Plainfield, H. S Packard, N. K. Lincoln; South Hadley, John Reid, H. T. Brockway; Southampton, Martin Norris, E. C. Searle, W. A. Parsons; Westhampton, A. D. Montague, Levi Burt, F. A. Loud; Worthington, Frank Bates, Fred Burr, E. J. Clark, Ernest Thayer, W. Worthington; Ware, Geo. H. Timmins, Bert Green, M. D. Griffin; Hatfield, Geo. Belden, Bradstreet, Chas. Wade, S. H Field; Williamsburg, E. W. Goodhue, Haydenville, John Ice, W. M Purrington, Haydenville, C. R. Damon.

Several projects covering the most important phases of agriculture in Hampshire County are drawn up each year for the purpose of outlining some constructive work. The following is the Dairy Project for 1917:

DAIRY PROJECT

Object:—To secure a more satisfactory dairy industry in Hampshire County.

Procedure:—

I. Organization—There are four strong local milk producers' associations formed for the purpose of Protection of members; Supervision of contracts for sale of milk; Securing and maintaining satisfactory grades. These organizations have over 300 members. There are three other districts where assistance will be given in organization as soon as the demand is sufficient. The local will be urged to form a county union with representatives in larger federations as it seems feasible.

II. Efficient Production: As cow test associations are the best known means of securing accurate records on feed and milk production their work will extend wherever possible. Efficient production will be further promoted by urging individual farmers to:

1. Keep accurate records of feed and production; 2. Eliminate unprofitable cows; 3. Feed balanced rations; 4. Grow feeds more economically; 5. Grow more legumes; 6. Use good business methods in purchase of grains; 7. Use dairy farm management analysis; 8. Keep accounts; 9. Improve quality of product; 10. Breed and keep better cows.

III. Advertising:—Efforts will be made to increase demand for local milk. The items entering into the cost of production of milk will be brought to the attention of both producers and consumers.

IV. Information: — Information regarding dairying will be gathered as follows: 1. Number of dairy farms; 2. Number of cows kept for dairy purposes and amount of milk produced per cow; 3. Number of pure-bred and scrub bulls; 4. Comparative cost of production where cows are bought and sold and where cows are raised. List farms of each type; 5. Efforts will be made to secure good heifer calves from dairy herds in milk producing sections of this or other counties to place in hill towns where there is an insufficient supply of good stock.

V. Organization: — The local milk producers' associations will be the units by which the different sections of this project will be advanced. Assistance will be requested from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, United States Department of Agriculture and other state and local organizations that are working for the development of the Dairy Industry.

DAIRY RECORDS

Cows in the Central Hampshire Cow-test Association, making over 1000 lbs. milk or 40 lbs. butter fat for the month of December:

	Milk	Fat
W. H. Learned, Florence, Grade Holstein,	1015 lbs.	34 5 lbs.
E. H. Montague, Westhampton, Guernsey,	947	40
J. McAuslan, Easthampton, Holstein,	1008	26 2
O. C. Searle & Son, Southampton, Holstein,	1095	40.5
	1065	32.
	1080	36.7
	1146	35.5
Lombello Bros., Westfield, P. B. Holstein,	1200	43.2
	1877	77.
Wilfred Parsons, Southampton, Holstein,	969	41.7
C. T. Burt & Son, Easthampton, Holstein,	1000	35.
	1032	32.
E. T. Whitaker, Hadley, Holstein,	1112	38.9
Mrs. R. G. Sessions, Hadley, Holstein,	1085	31.5
	1269	49 5
	866	40.7

Continued From Page One.

PRIZE WINNERS

only a small part of the rewards. Nearly every boy and girl who completed his work has in many cases money in the bank, a new suit of clothes or some other reward to show for his work. Besides material gain, they have obtained from each contest an experience that will be profitable in the season to follow.

The average Cow or the Good Cow.—The average cow is not the one that makes a profit. We must do better than the average if we expect a good profit in any line of business. Many years ago, a prominent agricultural teacher said that one-third of the cows of this country were kept at a fair profit, one-third just about paid their way and one-third were kept at a loss. The lower third is what we need to get out of the dairy. We cannot do this except by a close study of individuals, through the use of the scales and the Babcock test. No farmer is skillful enough to pick out his best and his poorest cows by any other means. As an illustration, at an agricultural fair in Otsego county during the past fall, several hundred farmers were asked to pass judgment on two cows, one of which had the lowest record and one the highest record in a cow testing association. Sixty-two per cent of these farmers selected the cow with the lowest record as the one having the highest record.—St. Lawrence Co. Farm. Bureau.

Use Your Auto for Belt Power

Saw-Grind-Pump-Thresh

In two minutes **HELPING HENRY** jacks up your car and is at work—weighs only 135 lbs.—all steel—carried on running board—go anywhere on farm or sell power to neighbors—takes place of expensive engine—cost less than suit of clothes. He never eats or sleeps—the ideal hired man.

Runs Hay Press—Ensilage Cutter—Pea and Clover Huller—Rice and Grist Mill—Corn Sheller—Fanning Mill—Elevator—Buzz Saw—Milker—Separator—Cider Press—Washing Machine—Pump Jack—Irrigating Pump—Sprayer—Concrete Mixer. **Does not wear tires**—there is no slipping or friction—just like running on smooth roadbed.

HELPING HENRY is guaranteed to give satisfaction. **Try him 30 days—your money refunded if not in every way satisfied.** Come in and see him today.

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(4)

O. C. SEARLE & SON,

Southampton

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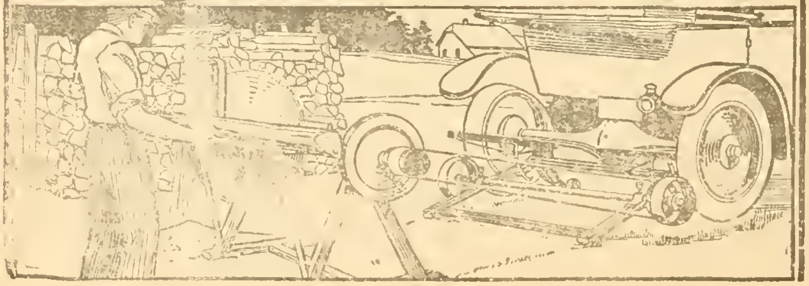

FARM BUREAU WORK

Summary of the Work

(Nov. 28-Dec. 30)

Farm Visits	33
Office Calls	36
Telephone Calls	78
Letters Written	43
Circular Letters	491

MEETINGS

Meetings Held	11
Attendance	224

FOR SALE:—Farm of 50 acres. Good 8-room house with wide piazza. Barn and henhouse. Never-failing spring water. 100 grafted apple trees, abundance wood and timber for farm use. Telephone and free delivery of mail. An ideal location for poultry. Price $1,000. Reasonable terms. Address owner, H. H. Mason, Worthington, Mass.

FOR RENT:—Farm of 400 acres, consisting of 10-room house, large barn, pastures, wood, mowing, three blueberry lots, apple orchard, supplied with barn yard fertilizer for spring planting, some old hay. Farm located on State Road, one-third of a mile from ho[illegible]. "Hinckley Williams Farm." Address, F. H. Botlwood, Williamsburg, R. F. D.

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THE NEW ENGLAND MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

During the week of February 12th, organizers from the New England Milk Producers' Association were in the County and four meetings were held for the purpose of explaining the organization and increasing its membership. Local associations were formed in Easthampton, Northampton, and Greenwich Village. According to the constitution adopted in Boston, January 10th, five members in one locality were necessary in order to form a local. These locals elected officers and their presidents represented them in the county organization—an organization composed of all the locals formed in the county. The president of the county organizations are members of the Central Association and choose its officers. The county presidents in each state also elect one of their number as a member of the exceutive committee. This executive committee is composed of one member from each of the New England States.

In Hampshire County, Mr. Ralph Clapp, Easthampton, Mr. Josiah Parsons, Northampton and Mr. Charles Felton, Enfield are the local presidents and Mr. Clapp is the county president and delegate to the central body. At the meeting in Boston, February 22, Mr. Clapp represented the County and reported a very interesting and valuable meeting. At that time, Mr. Elmer Poole of North Dartmouth was elected as the Massachusetts member of the executive committee.

The New England Milk Producers' Association is now in the hands of the dairymen of New England and their interest and leadership will govern its success. The dairymen of this County who are acquainted with the organization strongly believe in its purpose and desire its protection. They believe first, however, that their locals which were formed this last fall should be strengthened and properly financed. In nearly every case they have affiliated themselves with the N. E. M. P. A. by having some of their members join, but until their local, already formed, thoroughhly covers the district it represents and has a membership composed of all the dairymen in their section, they are of the opinion that their locals would be weakened and that also they would be of little value to the N. E. M. P. A. Every dairyman in the local and then a representation in the New England by as many of its members as possible is the opinion expressed by many.

A strong organization from the bottom up is what the New England farmer needs. The time is here for united action and the farmers are joining hands with surprising quickness.

WILLIAMSBURG FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Williamsburg Fruit Growers' Association was held in the Grange Hall, Williamsburg, Wednesday, February 14th. The morning was devoted to reports of the officers of the association; dinner was served at noon by the ladies of the Grange and in the afternoon, talks were given on Spraying by Austin D. Kilham of the Mass. Agricultural College and Prof. F. C. Sears, also of the College on Future Competition for Western & Southern Orchards. About sixty people were present and much interest and enthusiasm was shown in the reports of the work of the organization for the past year. Mr. Ellis Clark, Mgr., reported 2 carloads lime and one carload spray materials bought and 2031 barrels of apples sold.

This year, growers in the towns of Williamsburg, Chesterfield, Worthington, Goshen, Cummington and Plainfield, marketed their apples through the Association. The membership has nearly doubled, the name of the organization is becoming known on the market and the prospects are that it has won a fixed place in the western part of Hampshire County. This next year the members are planning to attempt to prune and spray more thoroughly and thus increase the quality of the fruit.

All the farmers outside of Williamsburg with one or two exceptions hauled their apples as soon as harvested, direct to the packing house which is located near the railroad station. Here the fruit was graded and packed according to the Massachusetts Apple Grading Law and each farmer was given credit for so many barrels Grade A, B, etc. that his fruit packed. The farmers in Williamsburg had their fruit packed on the farm and it was hauled direct to the cars when desired. A sizing machine was used on all the fruit, thus making the fruit more uniform and attractive in the barrel.

The following summary is made and deductions drawn on the marketing of the apples this season.

Total bbls. packed		2031
Total amount received		$4929.78
Fruit Graded	Bbls.	Price
Grade A	304½	$3.00
Grade B	1125½	2.45
Ungraded	601	2.00
Average for the grades		2.43
Culls	143	.39
	Bbl.	Total
Cost Packing Av.	21.5c	$436.42
Asso. Tax	5.0	
Caps & Lithographs		
A & B	3.0	
Ungraded	1.0	150.46
Hauling (Packing shed only)	3.0	30.92
Loading	2.0	38.16
Total Expense		$655.96
Expense per bbl.	32c	
Average Net to Grower, $2.11 bbl.		

It was the prevailing idea that it cost more to pack the fruit in the store-house than it did to go from farm to farm packing the fruit, the reasons being that the fruit had

Continued on Page Three.

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M. A Morse, Belchertown
Martin Norris, Southampton

EDITORIAL

TOWN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Farm Bureau wishes to express its appreciation of the response made by fourteen towns in the county to the support of the Bureau by town appropriations. A few towns have not had their town meeting as yet and without doubt, more will contribute. Results of this kind act as a barometer in showing the interest of the people and the loyalty of the directors and officers for the organization.

SPRAY MATERIALS.

The time is here when all farmers who use spray materials either for fruit or for potatoes should place their orders. Arsenate of lead is steadily advancing in price and fortunate is the man who ordered his material a month ago.

In regard to the materials to use, the liquid-sulphur still gives as much satisfaction as any of the fungicides for a dormant spray on all fruit trees and also as a foliage spray on apples and pears. With arsenate of lead for an insecticide, many of the growers are preferring the powdered to the paste. One-half the amount of powdered is used as compared with the paste and the cost delivered is about double. If the time in mixing is considered, the powdered seems to have the advantage. The Williamsburg Fruit Growers' Association is using powdered lead almost entirely. This Association by buying in car-load lots is able to save its members several dollars in their spray material orders. Their prices are approximately $7.00 per bbl. for lime-sulphur and 19c per lb. for powdered arsenate of lead.

FARMERS' WEEK

Save the date of March 26-30 for Farmers' Week at our State Agricultural College. Granges should send delegates and have them report at some later meeting on what they saw and heard at the College. Excursions might be formed in several towns to attend special days. Farmers interested in the growing of tobacco and onions will be interested to know that at entire day—Friday March 30th—will be devoted to the discussing of these two crops.

A Fruit Show; a Milk, Cream and Butter Show; a Potato Show; a Corn Show; a Poultry Exhibit; a Home Economics Exhibit; a Flow-Show; Junior Extension Work Exhibit; a Market Garden Exhibit; a Beekeeping Exhibit; Commercial Exhibits; exhibits of Crop Diseases and Injurious Insects. These are some of the attractions for Farmers' Week at Mass. Agricultural College. The majority of these are simply educational exhibits but the Milk Show; Corn Show and Potato Show are competitive exhibits, open to all. If financial limitations have precluded the Irish spud from your daily bill of fare you will be especially anxious to go to Amherst to gaze upon the specimens on exhibit. These exhibits are only some of the many attractions offered to the public during Farmers' Week, the big round-up meeting of the year. Every farmer and farm woman in the state should make definite plans to be present and profit by the very extensive program of the week. There will be three days devoted to women's interests. The complete program has just been issued. Send for a copy to the Extension Service, Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. or the Farm Bureau office.

Poultry raisers in the vicinity of Northampton will be interested in the announcement just made by the Northampton Poultry Association of a Public Egg Auction. This auction is to be held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Northampton, Thursday evening, March 15, at which time hatching eggs of various breeds of poultry will be sold to the highest bidder. The eggs are given to the Association by local breeders of poultry and are from both utility and show stock. The purchasers receive orders for the eggs, the donors agreeing to furnish them on any date desired.

TOWN CONTESTS

Home and School Garden Work

HADLEY WINS AGAIN

The awards for the town contests in Home and School Garden Work conducted by the Massachusetts Agricultural College, cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have just been made. These awards were made on the basis of records secured by the use of a score-card which took account of the percent of the total number of school children who cultivated various sized plots; proportion of the total engaged in the work who made individual exhibits of products; certified lists of premiums won at agricultural fairs; inspection records of the gardens; photographs of gardens; photographs of exhibits, organized clubs and organization of local committee to promote the work.

In the "Town" class, Hadley won first and Wilbraham second. There has been keen rivalry between these towns, both working hard for the coveted prize.

The townspeople and the boys and girls alike entered into the spirit of the contest. Agriculture has received a big boost, especially in the younger generation through the impetus gained by this contest.

In the "Village School" class, Hadley again receives double her share, Russell Street School, Hadley winning first; the North Hadley Grammar School, second; the Center School of Wilbraham, third; and the Center School of Brimfield, fourth.

Last, but not least, in the "One-Room Rural School" class, the Russellville School of Hadley won first, the Hartsbrook School of Hadley won second, New Boston and E. Wilbraham Schools winning third and fourth respectively.

Approximately 45,000 boys and girls all over the state figured in these contests.

Hampshire County is justly proud of the overwhelming success of the Hadley Schools. These results give undisputed proof that Agricultural work among the boys and girls in Hadley excels that of any other town in Massachusetts. The credit is due to the efficient efforts of Mr E. J. Burke, Agricultural supervisor, the teachers in the different schools, the interest and support of the local people and above all, to the boys and girls themselves who had the gardens and brought home the prizes.

Continued From Page One.

to be unheaded after being hauled to the shed and then the association had to head up all the barrels after the fruit was graded. On the farms, as a rule, the owner assisted in heading the barrels.

The results show, however, that 1159 were packed in the central packing shed at an average cost of 20.4 cents a bbl. while 872 barrels were packed on the farms at an average cost of 23.0 cents a barrel, or a difference of 2.6 cents in favor of the central packing shed. Three cents extra per barrel was charged, however, for hauling the fruit from the store-house to the cars which makes the total cost about the same. The growers who brought their apples to the central house had the advantage of not having to store their fruit, no bother in boarding the men packing, and did not have to assist in heading up the barrels.

The cost of packing apples under similar conditions varied with the amount and the quality of the fruit. The money saved by having apples of good quality is shown by the following comparisons. Farms are chosen that produced approximately the same amount of fruit.

Packed on the Farm.

Farm No.	Grade			(bbls).
	A	B	U	Total
4	27	57	21	105
5	6	28	61	95

Farm No.	Grading & Packing Cost per bbl.	Saving per bbl.
4	15.8c	6.9c
5	22.7c	

To show that the same results were obtained in the packing shed a record comparison is given.

Packing Shed

Farm No.	Grade			
	A	B	U	Culls
19	16½	68	38½	21½
18	29	72	14	9½

Farm No.	Total Marketable	Cost per bbl.	Saving per bbl.
18	115	22.5c	4.6c
19	123	21.1	

The larger the per cent. of Grade A and B's, the less it costs to pack the fruit.

In the first comparison, in packing 100 barrels, a saving would be made of $6.90. A very conservative estimate would be that 45 apple trees would produce this crop. Prof. F. C. Sears in his book on "Productive Orcharding" gives the following figures for the cost of a foliage spraying in a block of 53 bearing Baldwin trees, the trees approximately 30 years old:

Labor, 6½ hrs. (3 men and team) at 87½c	$5.69
Materials, 250 gals, spray Arsenate lead)	1.20
Total Cost	$6.89

The increased cost of spray material (lime-sulphur and lead) would increase this about 85c.

On this basis the cost for spraying 45 trees would be $6.57. In other words, enough saving would be realized on the cost of packing alone, to pay for one extra foliage spray. There is an abundance of proof right in our own County to prove that an extra foliage spray or special pains with the first foliage spray that is applied will improve the crop for more than the difference between these crops mentioned.

Besides being an economy in packing, a higher price is realized, of course, for the better grades—a difference this year of fifty cents a barrel.. The per cent of Grade A fruit is what governs the price received for the entire crop. In a cooperative association such as the Williamsburg organization where the fruit is carefully graded, the farmer receives exact returns for any improvement he makes in the quality of his fruit.

The members of the Williamsburg Fruit Growers' Association owe much to their officers and manager for the success of the organization this past year. Its future will depend largely on the assistance and support of everyone of the members.

PIG CLUB WINNERS.

Of the twenty-seven prizes given in the Massachusetts Pig Club, Hampshire County boys won five. No prize higher than third prize was won in the County but the results show that the boys did consistent work. The two first prizes awarded were won by Clifden Agar of Worcester and Willard Buckler of Pittsfield. The second prize winner was a girl, Esther Wilmot of Salisbury, Essex County. Edward A. Montague of Westhampton won a third prize and James Comins, North Hadley; Edward Fydenkevez, Hadley; Talbot Eldridge, Amherst and Arthur Streeter, Cummington won fourth prizes. There were eight third and sixteen fourth prizes offered.

Some of the facts brought out by the contest are of value to the farmers in the County as well as to the boys and girls.

The contest was four months' long.

Average weight of pigs at beginning	35 lbs.
Average weight of pigs at end	177 lbs.
Average gain in weight per pig	142 lbs.
Average initial value of pigs	$5.63
Average cost of raising pig	9.15
Average total cost of pig	14.78
Average selling price of pig	21.36
Average net profit per pig	6 58

There were 225 pigs and 169 members or 1.33 pigs per member.

Average profit per member	$8.40
Average daily gain	1.17 lbs.
Average cost per pound gain	$0.068

Pig Club members grew 40,000 pounds of pork, valued at $5,000 00 and at a net profit of $1,500.00. The average net profit per pound was $0.046.

Mr. V. A. Rice, Pig Club Agent states: "In the last two years you boys and girls have proved that hog growing in Massachusetts can be made a profitable business. In this year's results I find that 108 members used pasture. The average profit to those members who used pasture was $10.00 and the average profit to those members not using pasture was $6 90. You see what this means, that the boy or girl who uses pasture is going to make, on an average, $3.10 more on each pig grown than the boy or girl who does not use pasture."

PEACH BUDS
ARE THEY ALIVE?

The following information has just been given out by Dr. J. K. Shaw, Research Pomologist of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.

"The recent severe cold weather has killed a considerable portion of the peack buds and the question arises whether enough live buds remain to produce a crop or whether our experience of last year is to be repeated. On February 15, 1916, the temperature at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station went down to 16 degrees below zero killing a very large portion of the buds especially on tender varieties. This freeze had been preceded by a warm period January 26-28 when the average temperature was around 40-50 degrees which swelled the buds rendering them more easily killed. The big crop of 1915 came through a temperature of 18.5 degrees below on December 27 when the beds must have been strictly dormant. The 1916 crop was probably further cut down by cool cloudy weather at blooming time which interfered with the setting of fruit from the remaining buds, and also by wet weather favorable to the development of brown rot as the ripening period approached.

This year the temperature dropped on February 13 to 16 below zero, the same point as last year, yet there are several things that indicate that there is still room for hope of at least a fair crop. First, there has been no warm period to swell the buds. The average temperature for January was 23 degrees while January 1916 was 28 degrees compared with average for twenty-five years of 25 degrees; i. e., January 1917 was 2 degrees colder than the average while January 1916 was three degrees warmer, due largely to the warm period referred to. Second, the drop this year was not so sudden as that of last year but there was a gradually lower temperature on successive days, and such conditions are thought to be less fatal to the buds. Finally a count of buds from trees in the college orchard showed from 7 to 30 per cent. of live buds according to the variety. There will probably be the usual variation in different orchards, some having plenty of live buds and others few or none. Inasmuch as there was little or no wind on the coldest morning, elevated orchards may be expected to have more live buds than those located on lower levels or where for any reason air drainage is poor, but there are always what seem to be exceptions to this general rule."

DAIRY RECORDS

Cows in the Central Hampshire Cow-Test Association, making over 1000 lbs. milk or 40 lbs. butter fat for the month of January:

Milk	Butter fat
W. H. Learned, Florence, Grade Holstein,	
1037 lbs.	36.3 lbs.
J. S. Graves, Williamsburg, P. B. Holstein,	
1094	35.
E. H. Montague, Westhampton, Guernsey,	
1013	42.5
A. D. Montague, Westhampton, Holstein	
1144	44.6
1341	48.3
1124	32.6
1082	33.5
Guernsey,	
962	49.1
H. M. Bridgman, Westhampton, Holstein,	
1019	32.6
1307	43.1
J. McAuslan, Easthampton, P. B. Holstein,	
1313	42
G. Holstein,	
1039	28.1
O. C. Searle & Son, Southtmpton, Holstein,	
885	41.8
1161	41.8
1123	33.7
1140	44.5
1189	40.4
1123	40.4
Lombello Bros., Westfield, P. B. Holstein,	
1167	35.
1443	51.9
W. A. Parsons, Southampton, Holstein,	
1010	45.5
836	42.6
E. D. Waid, Amherst, Holstein.	
1337	42.4
E. T. Whitaker, Hadley, Holstein,	
1103	34.2
1157	44.
Mrs. R. G. Sessions, Hadley, Holstein,	
1121	35.9
1221	39.1
1003	27.1

FARM BUREAU WORK

Summary of the Work

(Jan. 1-Jan. 27)

Farm Visits	38
Office Calls	33
Telephone Calls	64
Letters Written	76
Circular Letters	758
MEETINGS.	
Meetings Held	9
Attendance	970

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein yearling bull. Also registered bull calf. Both from high-producing dam and backed by good breeding. Both dams have records in Conn. Valley Cow-Test Association. Apply at once. Josiah Parsons, 128 Bridge St., Northampton.

FOR SALE:—Registered Holstein bull, yearling. Dam made 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Price, $50, if taken at once. C. M. Thayer, Cummington, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Guernsey bull calves at reasonable prices. Mixter Farm breeding. Fine opportunity if taken at once. Two of the calves are from advanced Registry Cows. George Timmins, Ware, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 50 acres. Good 8-room house with wide piazza. Barn and henhouse. Never-failing spring water. 100 grafted apple trees, abundance wood and timber for farm use. Telephone and free delivery of mail. An ideal location for poultry. Price $1,000. Reasonable terms. Address owner, H. H. Mason, Worthington, Mass.

FOR RENT:—Farm of 400 acres, consisting of 10-room house, large barn, pastures, wood, mowing, three blueberry lots, apple orchard, supplied with barn yard fertilizer for spring planting, some old hay. Farm located on State Road, one-third of a mile from hotel. "Hinckley Williams Farm." Address, F. H. Botlwood, Williamsburg, R. F. D.

GUERNSEY BULL CALF FOR SALE Dam is an A. R. O cow from the Mixter Farm. Calf is excellent type and color.
Berkshire Pigs all ages, eligible for registry. For sale, reasonable if taken at once. George Timmins, Ware, Mass.

FOR SALE—Excellent opportunity to get registered Holstein bull calves at reasonable prices. One out of dam with an 18½ lb. record and sired by a bull out of 21 lb. dam and he out of 25 lbs. dam. Also calf from a heifer giving 40 lbs. milk daily. J. G. Cook, Amherst, R. F. D.

Try Davis Yellow Flint Corn for high yields and quality—Perley E. Davis, Granby.

YORKSHIRES—A chance to start in the pure-blood hog business with stock that is healthy, quick growing and very prolific. Have three sows to let on shares to right parties. Sows are bred to prize winning boar. If interested write at once for further information to H. C. Barton, South Amherst, Mass.

FEB [illegible] 1918
College

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Published by the Hampshire County Farm Bureau

PRICES 50 CENTS PER YEAR; $1.00 PER YEAR INCLUDING MEMBERSHIP IN FARM BUREAU

Vol. 2 **Northampton, Mass., March, 1917** **No. 3**

GRAIN PRICES

Farmers the county over, whether they meet at the grocery store, the church, or the grain mill, exchange remarks regarding the high prices of feeds. Some grains are unobtainable while practically all of them are selling at prices that almost prohibits their use. The prospects are that these conditions will continue for some time to come. How can these conditions be met and still keep the livestock on the farms at a profit? Without question, the only solution is to grow more of the feeds on the farm.

A silo is found on nearly every dairy farm, and all agree that silage makes one of the best and cheapest crops to grow. If there is any farmer in the county at the present time who is keeping over ten cows and does not have a silo, he should seriously scrutinize his system of farm management immediately and decide if it would not be profitable for him to build a silo and grow some silage this season.

A practice that many farmers are following is to grow only enough corn to fill the silo and grow no corn for grain. Horses and hogs require corn and it should be grown on the farm. Some farmers break off enough corn from their ensilage field to feed the horses and hogs a part of the year at least. There is no advantage in this practice as a general rule, it is only a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul. It will, without doubt, be profitable this season for some farmers to grow soy beans to put in the silo, along with the corn. This increases the protein content of the silage and decreases the demand for grain.

As a supplement to silage, clover hay or alfalfa has no equal. Good clover hay or alfalfa will go a long way toward decreasing the grain bill. A well drained soil, lime, a good seed bed, and plenty of strong viable seed, are some of the requirements for a stand of clover. Alfalfa has passed the experimental stage and more farmers should attempt to grow it. A farmer who can grow clover is qualified to try alfalfa.

The feeding value of the two crops are about equal, but alfalfa has the advantage, if properly started, of producing a crop or a greater number of years. Clover can only be counted on to produce a crop for one year and possibly two.

The farmer who enters the winter with a silo full of ensilage, a crib full of corn, a liberal sprinkling of clover through his hay, and a bay or two of alfalfa, has taken a big step toward meeting the high prices for concentrates. The dairy farmer ought to think of these crops when planning his season's work.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

The interest among the boys and girls in Hampshire County in Agricultural and home-making work has steadily grown until it has now reached the stage where it is absolutely essential that it be organized and given direct supervision. To meet this need, the members of the the advisory board of the Farm Bureau at a recent meeting voted to engage an assistant county agent who would devote a large share of his time to boys' and girls' work. By the time this paper is distributed, the new agent will probably have been engaged.

The work will be organized in all the towns in the County that desire to develop work of this kind. The plan of organization will be for the county agent, cooperating with the Massachusetts Agricultural College, to interest the children in the schools by talks and illustrated lectures, these to be followed by meetings with the parents and teachers to insure support from the homes and schools. Boys and girls will be enrolled in the different state clubs as the corn club, potato club, market garden club, pig club, poultry club, etc., and then for the children under ten years of age or for the older ones who do not desire to enter the state clubs, local groups will be formed of those who will start a home vegetable or flower garden. Town exhibits will be held in most cases where the children can show the results of their summer's work, prizes to be offered by some local organization or group of organizations.

In order to insure the success of the work, it will be necessary to have several voluntary supervisors in each town, each supervisor to have charge of the work of the children in his or her district under the direction of the Farm Bureau Agent. The gardens should be visited two or three times during the summer and assistance and encouragement given the children.

During the first week in May, Prof. G. L. Farley, State Leader of Junior Extension Work and Mr. V. A. Rice, State Pig Club Agent will visit as many schools in the county as possible, explaining the work and assist in the organization of the boys' and girls' work in the County.

THE FOOD SUPPLY

The Committee on Food Supply and Conservation, serving as a part of the Committee on Public Safety, appointed by Gov. McCall, is urging the following as a possible help in the solution of the food shortage and high prices that are bound to prevail the coming season.

1. Increasing the production of staple crops, mainly, corn, beans, live stock, market gardens.
2. Garden work among the boys and girls.
3. Family back-yard gardens in the manufacturing towns.
4. Canning and preserving vegetables and fruits that otherwise would be wasted.

The food supply will grow more serious as the year advances and every individual should do his share with what he has available toward supplying the wants of his community or district. For the people in the factory towns, it is almost necessary that they should plant back-yard gardens in order to meet the increasing cost of food products. The boys and girls can be of unlimited assistance along this line. On the farms where livestock is kept, it is quite possible that the imports of grain will be checked and that they will have to rely, to a large extent, on home-grown grains. This means

Continued On Page Three.

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EDITORIAL

FARMERS' WEEK

Massachusetts Agricultural College March 26-30

Monday .... Market Gardening
Tuesday .... Field Crops
Wednesday .... Dairying
Thursday .... Fruit Growing
Friday .... Connecticut Valley Day
Women's Section—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Exhibits

Corn Show; Potato Show; Milk, Cream and Butter Show; Flower Show; Fruit Show; Poultry Exhibit; Market Garden Exhibit; Exhibit of Boys' & Girls' Club Work; Home Economics Exhibit; and several other Educational Exhibits.

You cannot afford to miss it.

SEED POTATOES

The local supply of seed potatoes is practically exhausted. The demand for staple crops guarantees at least a fair price for potatoes next fall.

The high cost of seed, labor and fertilizer warrants the use of only the best selected seed. Immediate action should be taken by the farmers in obtaining their supply. Selected seed from fields where 350 or more bushels per acre were grown, can be obtained for $3.00 a bushel by the carload, delivered. The Plymouth County Trust Company recently purchased a carload of this seed for the farmers in their district and report entire satisfaction. If any group of farmers are interested, please get in touch with the Farm Bureau at once.

DIRECTORS' MEETING

On March 2, the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held by the directors of the Farm Bureau took place in Northampton, forty-two men being present, representing seventeen of the twenty-three towns in Hampshire County.

President Smith outlined the plans for the year and then called upon the following speakers: Mayor A. J. Morse; W. A. Clark, President Northampton Board of Trade; Dr. L. Clarke Seelye, Pres. Emeritus Smith College; M. S. Howes, Cummington; J. A. Sullivan, Northampton; W. M Purrington, Haydenville; and S. D. Drury, Northampton. The importance of agriculture to the future development of Hampshire County was emphasized by all the speakers and it was made quite clear that the Farm Bureau was filling the need of more organized effort on the part of the business men and farmers toward developing the resources of the County.

Dr. Seelye who is now chairman of the committee investigating the needs of the Mass. Agricultural College, appointed by the Governor, spoke very forcibly on the importance of agriculture, stating that its development was the most important problem of the world and that intelligent farming was the only thing to save the nation in the present crisis. Dr. Seelye called for the sentiment of the meeting regarding the work of the Agricultural College and several spoke on the efficient and valuable service the College was rendering.

Mr. J. A. Sullivan stated the relation of the merchants in Northampton to the agriculture of the county, showing that prosperity among the farmers meant prosperity among the business men.

Mr. S. D. Drury spoke especially of the value of a farm training to a boy or girl in preparing them for their life work. He stated that the isolation of farm life, especially in the hill towns developed in the boy or girl a resourcefulness and ingenuity that would help them in any profession that they undertook and that this asset alone gave them an advantage over the boy or girl who grew up in a large town or city.

The meeting ended with a spirit of good feeling and enthusiasm that is bound to bring a more prosperous and full year to the Farm Bureau and its members.

PREPAREDNESS IN FOOD SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION

In these hours of wars and rumors of wars it is imperative that we look well to that fundamental asset, our food supply. In peace we must be fed; in war even greater emphasis must be laid upon the need of a constant and adequate food supply. As a state and as a nation the largest work will be done, but that work can only reach its highest efficiency when we, as individuals, do our part in the general plan. And what is our part? If we are on a farm, it is to increase production in 1917 to a maximum; if, in a suburban locality, it is to plant a garden, if you have none, or to enlarge in size and productiveness the garden you have; if you are in the city, it is to have a garden, if possible; and it is for all to conserve the products of the garden and the farm by utilizing on the table, in the market or by preservation everything that is produced. You may need definite instruction and advice. Your State College of Agriculture at Amherst, beginning next Monday, holds its annual Farmers' Week with nearly one hundred speakers and over one hundred subjects on its program. Go to Amherst for the instruction and enthusiasm that you will receive. The State Committee on Public Safety has a sub-committee of ten on Food Supply and Conservation. The plans of this committee will be outlined during the week. There will be some twelve or fifteen shows and exhibitions and numerous other instructive features. Send to the college for a complete program. Enlist now in the voluntary preparedness brigade which mobilizes at Amherst next week, and get there the ammunition for the season's campaign.

HOME CANNING TRAINING SCHOOL

AMHERST, APRIL 3 to 6 inclusive.

One phase of agricultural preparedness is the full utilization of crops produced. One means of accomplishing this is through the home canning of whatever products cannot be satisfactorily marketed when produced. The Massachusetts Agricultural College is laying heavy stress on this matter and as a preliminary step has arranged a four days' school of instruction in home canning, primarily for boys' and girls' club leaders and supervisors but open to anyone interested. A representative of the U. S. Dept. of

Agriculture will be present and assist in the instruction. The dates of the school are April 3, 4, 5 and 6. The forenoons will be largely given up to discussions and the afternoons to demonstration work. Anyone interested should send to George L. Farley, Supervisor Junior Extension Work, M. A. C., Amherst, Mass. for a detailed program.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Continued From Page One.

an increased acreage of corn. A large farm garden will also materially decrease the cost of supplying the dining-room table. Staple crops that require small amounts of fertilizer and labor as field beans, may be increased to advantage and assist greatly in meeting the present unsettled conditions. In case of war, the food supply will be one of the limiting factors and it would be the duty of every farming community to do their utmost in meeting the demands of the country for food products.

HATCH CHICKENS NOW.

Poultryman Makes His Greatest Profit from Birds Hatched Before the First of May.

The poultryman makes his greatest profit from the chickens which are hatched before May 1. The early hatched cockerels are sold as broilers when the broiler market is at its best. The flood of late hatched broilers brings prices down and congests the market. The greater returns received defraying the cost of raising the pullets. These pullets in turn begin laying when eggs are bringing the highest prices and when there is the greatest shortage of strictly fresh eggs.

Still more important, early hatched chickens grow more rapidly than those hatched late in the season and are much less likely to become sick. The late hatched chickens always are the first to catch cold and spread disease throughout the flock. Chickens hatched late in the year will not mature before cold weather and usually will not lay until well into the winter, or even toward spring. This means that they will have to be fed and carried over for several months at a constant expense, with no return, and this at a time when feed is at its highest.

The early hatched pullets can be developed to a large extent on range, and a saving in grain feed is possible in this way.

The highest producing pullets are those which begin laying early. To get into the 200-egg class a pullet must lay 60 or more eggs before March 1. In order to do this, pullets must be hatched before May 1, so that they will begin laying by the 1st of November. In the section of the country north of the Ohio river it is advisable to begin hatching not later than March 1 and to continue hatching at intervals through March and April, so that pullets of different ages will be coming on, and the broilers will not all be ready for market at the same time.

The American breeds (Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc.) should be hatched earlier than the Mediterranean breeds, such as the Leghorns, Minorcas, etc., because they take about one month longer to mature. Pullets of the American breeds will begin laying at about 7 months of age, and those of the Mediterranean breeds at about 6 months.

It is often difficult to get enough broody hens to set the eggs early. This may be partly overcome by setting the earliest eggs in an incubator and putting those eggs under hens a few days before they are ready to hatch. A hen usually can brood from one and one-half to two times as many chickens as she will hatch, so that additional chickens hatched in the incubators can also be given to hens which are hatching eggs at the same time.

Early hatching will produce more eggs in the fall and winter, while a larger proportion of hens will get broody early in the spring, thus completing the necessary circle for early fall egg production.

Early hatched chickens are by far the most profitable in every way.—U. S. D. A.

CARE OF A YOUNG ORCHARD

The most important time in the life of an apple tree is during the first seven years after being set, just as we are told that the years of growth in children and live stock are the most important; a mistake in treatment or a setback in the growth in all tree cases means a decided loss. I have found in my experience that one or two-year-old trees set in an orchard need as near individual attention as it is passible to give them if we expect to get a uniform growth.

My experience has been chiefly with cultivated orchards. By comparing them with trees grown in uncultivated land, I have always been favorably impressed with the cultivated trees, especially during the first ten years of growth.

In setting out an orchard I find it very important to get the rows of trees straight and square, not only for looks, but for the greater ease in cultivating, and the less danger to the trees themselves, as they are much less likely to be injured by the team, plow, cultivator or harrow, if they are all in a straight line than would be the case if the row varied.

Some people stake out the orchard by means of boards or wires running from two base lines at right angles to each other. This is the method I have always followed, although I recently visited a large orchard that was laid out with a plow and I must say that the trees were in rows straight enough for all practical purposes. The method of laying out the orchard was as follows: The field was measured and staked along all four sides and along all high places where one could not see the full width across the field. Then with a pair of horses one man held the plow and one took each horse by the bridle and walked straight for the stake at the opposite side of the field. This was done in both directions and then the trees were set in the angle where the furrows crossed. This method not only served to locate the trees, but also helped in digging the holes, as very little hand digging was necessary after these two furrows were made.

In regard to dynamiting the holes for the trees, I have talked with quite a number who have set out trees with both dynamite and hand dug holes, and I have also tried both methods. While I find some very firm believers in dynamited holes, I find more in this section that have tried that method and can see no advantage in it over the hand-dug holes. In every case where the man believes firmly in the dynamiting I find that his soil is more or less clay or hardpan, while the men who do not find any advantage in the dynamite have an open soil tending toward gravelly loam. This is the case with my soil.

When the orchard is set the first pruning must be done and at this time it is necessary to decide on the type of tree and the height of head that is wanted. I have adopted the method of heading at about 2½ to 3 feet from the ground. On a fairly good soil I have found that a one-year whip is fully as satisfactory to set as a two-year-old tree, especially if I wish to change the head from that made in the nursery. On the other hand, on poorer land where it is more difficult to get a tree to grow

I have found that a thrifty two-year tree is more satisfactory than the one-year whip.

It is quite easy to throw a branch in any direction desred by pruning to a bud on that side of the branch for the terminal bud. In pruning the small branches where the wound is normally sure to heal in one year I have found it quite essential to prune quite near to a bud, and this will insure a smooth wound and will leave no scar or stub, which is so often the case if from one-half to one inch is left beyond the bud.

I think it is possible to prune too much during the first ten years in the life of the orchard. This is more apt to be the case after the third or fourth year than before that time. I have found where a tree in good condition after being set four years is making good growth, that it does not require much pruning other than cutting out interfering branches and water sprouts. Indeed, I think it is apt to delay the bearing of fruit, if too much pruning is done at this time, as it tends to throw the energies of the tree into growth of wood rather than into the formation of fruit spurs and buds.

During the first three or four years of growth of the tree if other conditions are favorable the more the tree is pruned the more growth it will make, and during this time I have found that if from one-third to one-half of the growth is pruned off in early spring it tends to give a more branching growth and at the same time the growth is more stalky. During this time the main branches are being selected, and with this method of pruning it will give more fruit spurs near the center of the tree.

The cultivation during the first years in the orchard can easily be that of companion crops planted between the trees, but the welfare of the trees should always be uppermost in our minds. One minute of carelessness in cultivating or driving the team in the orchard may do injury to a tree that will never be overcome. It is very easy to drive too near to a tree so that either the horse may break the branches off or the harrow may rub off bark enough so that it will take four years to heal the wound. I have found it of great advantage to have a team that will stop at once when told, when working in the orchard, as a few feet means the difference between running down a tree and saving it when the team or implement is going straight for it.

I have not found it of any advantage to keep all weeds and grass cleaned away from the trunk of the tree during the growing season, but I do hoe the trash away in the fall, so that the mice will not find shelter there and girdle the tree during the winter, which would kill it unless promptly and carefully treated.

I have found that stable manure, if it is to be had, is a very good fertilizer for the young trees, about a bushel to each tree during the first few years, and more in proportion later. I have also used chemicals in connection with the manure, and a rule that has worked well with me was as follows: During the first three years apply about 2 to 4 ounces of nitrate of soda, depending on the growth of the tree; those that do not show a good growth requiring more. In connection with this I applied, before the potash salts were out of the market, about a pound to each tree of a mixture consisting of 3 parts (by weight) of muriate of potash and 5 parts of acid phosphate. At present I find wood ashes very good as a substitute, as they not only contain potash but also have some lime.

By raising some kind of hoed crop, like small fruits, vegetables or even corn between the young trees during the first few years of their growth, the expense of cultivation and care of the trees can be met and often some profit be made besides, so that when the orchard begins to bear it has no debt to pay off.

Frank T. Haynes.
The Worcester County Farmer.

CUT THE COST OF LIVING WITH A BACK-YARD FLOCK

Never before in the history of the Commonwealth has the necessity been so great as at present for making use of the back-yard in helping out with the high cost of living, and one of the best ways of doing this is to keep a small flock of hens, or raise a few chickens. Such flocks have long been considered very profitable, dut to the fact that much of their feed comes from garden refuse and from the house in form of table scraps. A profit of from $2 to $3 a hen is the usual thing but it is not uncommon to find hocks that yield a profit of from $4 to $6 per hen, depending, of course, upon care and management, local prices as well as the nature of the stock itself.

A coop 6 x 8 feet is large enough for 10 or 12 hens. Table scraps and garden refuse may easily form 1-3 to 1-2 of the daily ration. Feed one of the commercial mashes; one-half of the feed should consist of a "scratch feed," one to 1 1-2 quarts per day. Raise chicks or buy pullets in the fall; be sure they are hatched early and are of vigorous stock. Sow a patch of rape as soon as frost is out of the ground. This will cut down feed bills materially. Raise a few beets and mangle for winter feed.

FOR SALE:—Registered Holstein bull, yearling. Dam made 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Price, $50, if taken at once. C. M. Thayer, Cummington, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Guernsey bull calves at reasonable prices. Mixter Farm breeding. Fine opportunity if taken at once. Two of the calves are from advanced Registry Cows. George Timmins, Ware, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 50 acres. Good 8-room house with wide piazza. Barn and henhouse. Never-failing spring water. 100 grafted apple trees, abundance wood and timber for farm use. Telephone and free delivery of mail. An ideal location for poultry. Price $1,000. Reasonable terms. Address owner, H. H. Mason, Worthington, Mass.

FOR RENT:—Farm of 400 acres, consisting of 10-room house, large barn, pastures, wood, mowing, three blueberry lots, apple orchard, supplied with barn yard fertilizer for spring planting, some old hay. Farm located on State Road, one-third of a mile from hotel. "Hinckley Williams Farm." Address, F. H. Botlwood, Williamsburg, R. F. D.

Try Davis Yellow Flint Corn for high yields and quality—Perley E. Davis, Granby.

FOR SALE:—Fair driving horse; cheap farm horse. Also at a bargain, New 70-egg Cypher Incubator, never been used. Park Hill Farm, Easthampton.

FOR SALE:—Extra good driving horse. Six years old, free roader, sound in every way. Weight, 950. Must be sold at once. Apply Farm Bureau Office.

FOR SALE:—1 No. 15 DeLaval Separator, nearly new; 1 Cambridge Reversible Plow, new; 1 76A Reversible Plow; 1 4-bottle Babcock Tester; 1 2-seated Spring Wagon, with automobile top. A. F. Dyer, 24 Summer St., Northampton.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY
Published by the Hampshire County Farm Bureau
PRICES 50 CENTS PER YEAR; $1.00 PER YEAR INCLUDING MEMBERSHIP IN FARM BUREAU

Vol. 2 Northampton, Mass., April, 1917 No. 4

OUR FOOD SITUATION

Cereals are the staple food crops of the world. These are held over from year to year and a shortage any year or in any country is made up by other countries or by a reserve supply left over from years of good crops.

Due to short crops and the European War, the present reserve supply of grain in the world is low. Compared with normal times, there is a shortage of 150,000,000 bushels in the world's supply of corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye. There seems to be no chance of over-production of any of these staple farm crops. Careful estimates by authorities indicate good prices another year even if crops are good and the war stops soon.

No one will dispute the necessity of increasing our production of these crops. Such work must be gone into quickly but not hastily. This is not a year to experiment or to try new crops. Over the greater part of Massachusetts, corn is the only grain crop we normally grow. Therefore, corn must be our contribution to the world's grain supply. It is the duty of the Massachusetts farmer to grow as much corn for grain as possible. All of us recognize the acute labor situation and hope for more satisfactory conditions. In spite of all the difficulties, every farmer must do what he can.

Of the other crops whose production should be increased this year, beans are probably second in importance. There seems to be little possibility of over-production of these. Some of the problems with this crop are: the labor question, the high price of seed, and to some extent the fact that beans are a new field crop in New England.

The question of regulation of prices by the government is on many minds. It seems doubtful whether anything will be done this year as there are many details to work out. There can be no dispute regarding the justice of this for farmers and our government will likely follow the example of England if the war continues. At the present time, there is every indication that high prices for farm products will exist another year. For both economic and patriotic reasons our food productions must be increased this year. The American farmer must not be found wanting at the present time when our farms can do more for the nation than our armies.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products? The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old men alike and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

WOODROW WILSON

READY MONEY

So much of the farmer's capital is necessarily invested in his plant that he is frequently handicapped in the spring by a lack of available cash.. The result is sometimes an obvious and most detrimental limitation of his operations. The recognition of this condition of affairs has recently led to the establishment of the Farm Loan Banks throughout the country, based on the principle that the farmer ought to be able, by association, to borrow money more easily. And in this connection it might be well to call attention to similar opportunities made possible by the hearty co-operation of the banks in the county and of certain patriotic citizens of means.

First, the banks propose to lend small sums of money to boys and girls who wish to undertake an agricultural project in a serious way. A boy or a girl with a definite plan for the cultivation of an acre of corn for example, may apply to the Farm Bureau for financal assistance. On the recommendation of the Bureau the banks will advance from $10.00 to $20.00 by virtue of which the Bureau will see to it that the young farmer gets the necessary seed and fertilizer. The borrower must give a note for the sum received, signed by himself and his parent or guardian, and pay back the principal with interest at the usual rate (five per cent) at the end of the season. In the case of the savings banks which require by law adequate security, the banks themselves will provide such security by means of a collateral note covering the gross amounts of these loans and given by interested citizens of means. This at least is true of the Northampton Institution for Savings where all of the money for the boys and girls girls will doubtlessly be raised.

The plan which is being pushed by the Bureau and the County Committee in regard to adults is as follows. A farmer who thinks that he could plant more acreage is to present his project to the Bureau and in case the proposition seems practicable the Bureau will seek to find a public-spirited man in town who will advance the money for the project on a fifty-fifty basis: that is, on the basis of an equal share of the crop. The farmer invests his land, tools, labor and attention; the other invests money for seed, fertilizer and spraying materials; they share equally in the profit or loss, presumably the former. It is desirable but not essential that the partners in the enterprise be acquaintances. Blanks for this agreement are to be had from the Bureau, to be filled out and signed and deposited with the Bureau.

In case such money is not forthcoming it has been made possible to borrow from the banks, either on the basis mentioned above, the financial backers assuming the risk and giving a note secured by one half the crop as specified, or on the

Continued on page four.

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FARM BUREAU MONTHLY
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A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
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Northampton, Mass.

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OFFICERS OF THE FARM BUREAU

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E. B. Clapp, Easthampton

FARMERS' PATRIOTIC DUTY

"I urge our farmers as a matter of patriotic duty to cultivate every foot of their soil; none of it is too poor to raise something. White navy beans and buckwheat will be in demand—in fact, anything that is food for man or beast will be a contribution to the pressing needs of our country.

"Our farmers should require no greater inducement than the present high prices of all farm products to encourage them in the cultivation of every foot of tillable soil. The fact that no large stocks of food will this year be carried over is in itself an assurance that the price of farm produce will be high for another year, even if peace were immediately declared."

Gov. Philipp of Wisconsin.

NORTHAMPTON MANUFACTURERS RESPOND

The manufacturers of Northampton have raised $10,000 to be used in cultivating about eighty acres in the Hockanum Meadows. It is estimated that the sum available will be adequate to grow fifty acres of corn and thirty acres of potatoes. The contributors are moved only by patriotic impulses, hoping to provide foodstuffs for their employes at cost prices, and promising that any surplus will be turned over to the Red Cross or some other worthy organization.

EMERGENCY WORK

The Hampshire County Farm Bureau is co-operating most heartily with the County Committee on Food Production and Conservation. Mr. L. R. Smith, president of the Bureau, is also chairman of this committee and is devoting all of his time at present in the important work of mobilization along agricultural lines. An extension office has been procured, and Prof. Jones and Mr. Rand of the staff of the State College are putting in practically all their time to meet the increased demands for service.

The Committee has visited nearly every town of the county already, holding in each a mass meeting to encourage food production, and organizing a local town committee to work in conjunction with the county organization. Mr. Purrington of Haydenville has presented his so-called 50-50 proposition (described elsewhere in this issue) to the various towns with considerable response. The co-operation of the banks is a notable feature of the campaign, and the enlistment of the manufacturers in the $10,000 project is highly significant.

A survey of the farms in the county has been made and the committee is now seeking to provide labor as far as possible for the farmers who need it. It is obvious that experienced labor is hard to get at any price, but it is hoped that student help will be forthcoming at reasonable rates and will prove satisfactory for the present crisis. There is to be an endeavor to interest such high school boys as can stand farm work physically, in the hope that they can be employed near at home. In case any farmers were missed in the survey and desire more help, it would be well for them to get in touch with the Bureau, through the town committee.

The County Committee is already making plans for a campaign for conservation when the time shall come, and a sub-committee is working on the problem. The entire committee has voted to meet every Tuesday afternoon in the Board of Trade Rooms during May. The members of this committee are as follows:

Members of the Advisory Board of the Farm Bureau and Messrs. J. A. Sullivan, E. F. Stratton, S. D. Drury, W. D. Mandell, H. H. Chilson, Collins H. Gere and H. N. Loomis, Northampton.

Dr. A. E. Cance, M. A. C. Amherst.

M. S. Howes, Cummington.

Wm. Cordes, Florence.

W. M. Purrington, Haydenville.

E. J. Burke, Hadley.

Mrs. F. W. Bement and Mrs. B. B. Hinckley, Northampton.

Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley.

GARDEN MOBILIZATION IN THE COUNTY

The nation is looking partly to the townsman for the supply of the world's food in this crisis. He is being encouraged to devote his leisure hours and his bit of backyard to agriculture. And in case he has no land, others who have it in abundance are being urged to make their own available for him. This work is in charge of the town committee appointed for the purpose.

In Easthampton such a committee has been appointed with Mr. E. B. Clapp as manager. A working capital of $3000 has been donated by local citizens and H. A. Rorstrom, a senior at the state college, has been hired as supervisor of the gardens. Tracts of land have been given for the season and most of them are already plowed and staked into plots. 700 bushels of potato seed, several bags of beans, and a carload of fertilizer have been purchased.

In Ware the manufacturers have given forty acres for gardens to be cared for by about four hundred adults. T. J. Gasser has been hired from the college to take charge of the work and two carloads of seed potatoes and two of fertilizer have been ordered.

In Northampton, 650 children have enlisted for garden work, 200 of them on land given and prepared by C. E. Childs. A survey has been made of Northampton to ascertain what assistance each home is prepared to give to the children. Saturday, May 5th, has been designated as "school planting day" and most of the gardens will be planted at that time. Fifty Smith College girls have volunteered their services until the middle of June and the gardening will be done under volunteer supervision by Northampton women.

In Northampton there have also been 130 applications for land by adults, 25 acres being provided in various parts of the city. Mr. Wirt Drury of Amherst has been engaged as supervisor. Five acres have already been plowed and the work is being done on a working capital, raised in the city.

BUREAU BUYS SEED POTATOES

The Hampshire County Farm Bureau has recently bought and disposed of a carload of seed potatoes (eight hundred bushels) and an order has been sent in for a second carload. This was done not in competition but in co-operation with the local seed dealers, for the purpose of meeting the unusual demand. The deal was made possible by virtue of a note signed by patriotic members of the County Committee on Food Production and Conservation.

NEW DEPARTMENT IN BUREAU

A new department has been established in the Bureau to take charge of the Boys' and Girls' club work. The demand for this has been very great, and the Bureau takes pleasure in announcing the appointment of Mr. John Mensel of Northampton as head of this work. Mr. Mensel is a graduate of Dartmouth, 1916, and has had some experience in farming in Chester, Mass., and in the middle West. At present he is busy throughout the county interesting the young people in the work and perfecting their organization for it.

The attempt to line up the boys and girls in all kinds of agricultural club work is not an emergency measure. Of course it is obvious that the more hands, under proper guidance, at work in the gardens of the earth, the greater will be the harvest. And every peck of potatoes looms large this year. But the whole movement has more significance than this.

It will further acquaint the boys and girls with the soil, teaching the more ignorant many things and even the farm boy some. It is important that our people know more about gardening. When the war shall be over it will still be desirable, both from the standpoint of health and from that of economy, that every man with a backyard have something of value growing there. And the farmers themselves are not wholly above criticism in this matter. The clubs look far to the future.

They will develop in the young folks a new sense of responsibility. It is a great thing for a boy, or man either, to have some one project for the success or failure of which he is wholly responsible. It is upon such training that character depends. The clubs give to the gardener just such a project, and the way in which it is handled must be to some degree a matter of common knowledge. The cases of the boys who borrow money for their enterprise are peculiarly fitted to exert this influence.

They will give to the young people a real share in our patriotic response as a nation to a great world crisis. They will be better citizens to-morrow for their service today.

If the clubs come to your town and your boys wish to join, give them every encouragement.

DO YOU DRINK MILK?

The following table, compiled by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, shows the qualities of various foods needed to supply as much protein or energy as 1 quart of milk.

Protein—1 quart of milk: 7 ounces of sirloin steak; 6 ounces of round steak; 4.3 eggs; 8.6 ounces of fowl.

Energy—1 quart of milk: 11 ounces of sirloin steak; 12 ounces of round steak; 8½ eggs; 10.7 ounces of fowl.

Another method of comparison is shown by the table below, in which the relative value of certain foods as economical sources of protein is given:

To supply protein at equal cost.

	As Cheap as—	
Milk at—	Sirloin steak at—	Eggs at—
Cents a qt.	Cents a lb.	Cents a doz.
7	16.3	17.6
8	18.6	20.1
9	21.0	22.6
10	23.3	25.1
12	27.9	30.2
15	34.9	37.7

According to this table, if milk is selling at 10 cents a quart steak must sell as low as 23.3 cents a pound and eggs at 25.1 cents a dozen to supply protein at equal cost.

To supply energy at equal cost.

	As Cheap as—	
Milk at—	Sirloin steak at—	Eggs at—
Cents a qt.	Cents a lb.	Cents a doz.
7	9.9	9.3
8	11.3	10.6
9	12.8	11.9
10	14.2	13.2
12	17.0	15.9
15	21.3	19.8

CORN TO THE RESCUE

The United States stands first among the nations of the world in the production of corn. In other words, we produce three-fourths of the world's corn. It may be a surprise to some to learn that corn will produce two-thirds more food per acre than wheat. We have no crop so well adapted to both man and beast which will yield anywhere near as much per acre as corn. We would in no way discourage the sowing of wheat or minimize its importance, for we need more wheat, and bread is an all important food product.

It is our purpose, however, to urge a larger acreage of corn this year and to emphasize the value and importance of the corn crop. There is still time to make preparation for a larger corn crop and it may be done with a feeling that it is no makeshift but as valuable a crop as can be grown.

The average yield of corn in the United States is about 26 bushels per acre and wheat averages about 15 bushels. Neither of these crops was up to the average last year, and with the increased demand for food by the nations across the seas, the present supply of corn and wheat is made very low. It would be a very unusual condition to have an overproduction of either of these crops. It is safe, as anything can be in agriculture, to plant a large acreage of corn, for the world needs it and a good price is practically guaranteed.

We appreciate that corn needs close attention during the time of cultivation and that this is a busy season of the year for the farmer. The scarcity of labor may lead some to doubt the wisdom of increasing the acreage of corn. But we have reason to believe that the problems of securing labor for taking care of the farm crops is going to be met. Every city throughout our nation is alive to the farmers' problems and organizations are being formed which will extend a helping hand when needed.

This is no time for doubting or hesitating, but rather a time for belief and action. Our country is calling for food and it is our duty to heed this call.—Hoard's Dairyman.

BUCKWHEAT FOR LATE PLANTING

Buckwheat may be planted later than any similar crop, and often does well on old meadows or waste land that can be broken after the more exacting crops are planted. In some sections where experience has demonstrated that the cereals, except rye, can not be relied on, buckwheat is a crop of considerable importance. The acreage could well be increased, especially in portions of New York, Pennsylvania and New England, where the crop now is grown to a considerable extent.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

HINTS FOR THE SEASON

Plant Good Seed. This year above all others we must eliminate all waste. Poor seed means waste—in time, labor, space and money. Therefore take every precaution. If there are ten days before planting test your corn for germination, and be sure to treat seed potatoes against scab.

Spray Potatoes. The potato bug is only one of your enemies. You can prevent blight, early and late, by liberal application of Bordeau Mixture on time.

Make Every Square Foot Count Seed, labor and fertilizer are so expensive that we cannot afford to make a single false move. Do not plan more than you can do well.

Plant Corn In Check Rows. The extra time in planting will be well invested when it comes to cultivation. You cannot afford to hoe corn very much this year.

Keep Your Hens. Many people are selling out or reducing their hatches; and eggs will be in great demand next spring.

Clean Out Your Stables and Hen Houses. Every bit of manure should be in use.

Don't Let the Pests Get Ahead of You It is estimated that one plant louse will breed 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 in a season, if you let him alone. The lady-bugs are your friends, for they feed on plant lice.

Don't Despise Student Labor. But don't plan too many kinds of work for it, for the boys will require direction for every step. Don't expect too much from them until they have time to get toughened.

Remember Your Pigs. On your route to town there may be people burning or burying garbage. Your pigs might better have it. Perhaps you should turn some pigs on forage.

Don't Throw Away Extra Garden Stuff. Perhaps you can dry, can or pickle it for next winter.

Grow Your Own Stock Feed as Far as Possible. Silage and clover will partially take the place of grain in your ration. It is predicted that the people will be depending on corn for bread next fall. If you expect to need it for your stock, you had better plan to grow it.

Grow Winter Vegetables. You can do so easily and cheaply, and food is certainly going to be higher before spring.

Remember that beans, peas, beets and cabbage do best on a sweet soil. This is not true of potatoes, because of the scab.

Replace Missing Hills Immediately This is efficiency.

Don't Worry About the Market. With all the world at war the producers are few. But every one must eat and will be glad to pay dearly for the privilege.

DAIRY RECORDS

Cows in the Central Hampshire Cow-Test Association, making over 100 lbs. milk or 40 lbs. butter fat for the month of March:

Milk	Fat
W. H. Learned, Florence, Grade Holstein	
1006 lbs.	32.2 lbs.
J. S. Graves, Williamsburg, Holstein,	
1112	43.3
1012	30.3
A. D. Montague, Westhampton, Holstein,	
1196	43.1
1088	37.
H. M. Bridgman, Westhampton, Holstein,	
1049	39.9
1070	33.2
1116	37.9
E. H. Montague, Westhampton, Guernsey,	
1116	41.3
H. L. Parsons, Southampton, Jersey.	
818	49.1
Lombello Bros, Westfield, R. F. D.	
1585	53.9
1270	44.9
Clapp Bros., Easthampton, Holstein,	
1101	46.2
1104	39.7

To provide good succulent pasture for the swine, a few acres should be seeded to rape, acccording to J. S. Coffey, of the Animal Husbandry Department, Ohio State University. Rape seeded early in April should be ready for pasture early in June, if the season is favorable and the soil fertile. Ordinarily an acre of rape will furnish enough pasture for two sows and fifteen pigs during the summer and fall. Dwarf Essex is regarded as the best variety to plant, and generally costs about fifteen cents per pound. Ordinarily the rape is sown by itself on a carefully prepared seed-bed at the rate of five or six pounds per acre. It may be broadcasted or drilled, and some prefer to sow it in rows sixteen inches apart, thus making lanes for the swine to walk in, so that the loss from tramping is lessened.—Farm Journal.

Continued From Page One.

basis of a straight loan to the farmer concerned, the Bureau and banks helping him to get the signatures of underwriters and the security again being the crop in prospect.

Farmers are already taking advantage of these exceptional opportunities. The time for action is at hand. All steps should be taken through the Bureau.

People are becoming crazy about planting. A farm publication urges its readers to "plant every acre, no matter how small."—Chicago Tribune.

PUBLISHERS' STATEMENT

Northampton, Mass.,
April 30, 1917.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the "Hampshire County Farm Bureau Monthly," published monthly at Northampton, Mass., required by act of August 24, 1912. Owner and publisher, Hampshire County Farm Bureau, Inc. Leslie R. Smith, Pres.; W. D. Mandell, Treas.; John Mensel, Secretary; Editor, A. F. MacDougall, Northampton, Mass. Bond holders, mortgages, stockholders and other securities none.

(Signed) A. F. MacDougall.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this seventeenth day of April, 1917.

JOHN C. HAMMOND,
Notary Public.

My commission expires September 28, 1917.

FOR SALE:—Registered Holstein bull, yearling. Dam made 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Price, $50, if taken at onoe. C. M. Thayer, Cummington, Mass.

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FEB 5 1918

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

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Vol. 2 Northampton, Mass., May, 1917 No. 5

THE APPLE CROP

Along with the propaganda to increase the acreage of the staple crops in the county, emphasis should be laid on improving the apple crop by checking the production of poor quality apples and by practicing a more efficient method of spraying. Some farmers are of the opinion that next fall prices will be so high that apples will be looked upon as a luxury and that the demand for them will be correspondingly low. This is a mistaken idea. The food value of the apple ranks favorably with the value placed upon the common foods. Apples at $3 a barrel are equivalent in energy value to potatoes at $1.75 a bushel. Outside of the energy value the apple is wholesome, palatable and attractive as a food, furnishing a very important part of a well-balanced diet, especially during the winter months when green vegetables are at a premium. The apple is very easy to store, many varieties retaining their crispness and flavor well into the spring.

The season for the dormant spray on the apple trees is past, but the foliage sprays in many sections should commence at once. In orchards where the tent caterpillar, bud moths, cuculio, aphis, or scab does damage to any great extent, a spray should be applied just before the blossoms open. For material use 1 gallon lime sulphur, 1-2 pounds of arsenate of lead (powder) or three pounds arsenate of lead (paste), and if aphis is present, 3-8 pint nicotine sulphate 40 per cent to 50 gallons of water.

The second and most important spray of all is applied within a week or ten days after the petals fall. Use the same material as in the spray already described. This application is mainly for the codling moth, cuculio and apple scab. Remember not to spray while the trees are in full bloom because then there is danger of killing bees. The spray should be applied, however, before the calyx lobes on the apples close; otherwise it will not be effective for the control of the codling moth.

In orchards where the codling moth or scab and sooty fungus are especially prevalent a third foliage spray should be applied, using the spray already described with the exception of the nicotine.

Spraying will help improve the quality of the apple more than any other factor. Spray thoroughly at the right time and with the right material. Careless spraying is a waste of time and money. Good spraying will be paid for by the saving in grading fruit alone. Poor apples hardly pay for picking while apples of high quality give as high return on investment as any other product of the farm.

THE WAR AGAINST WASTE

The general increase in production is significant and helpful only as it is followed up by conservation of everything not immediately consumed. Preserving will soon be the watchword of the hour.

Those in charge are convinced that in this national crisis we must take steps to insure the elimination of waste in our handling of foodstuffs. The Hampshire county committee on food conservation has been active of late, to be ready for the work to come. It has enlarged its membership and organized under the name The Woman's Council of the Hampshire County Farm Bureau. The members are as follows: Mrs. F. W. Bement, chairman, Mrs. Josiah Parsons, secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Henry Sleeper, Mrs. B. B. Hinckley, all of Northampton, Mrs. Clifton Johnson of Hadley, Mrs. Anson Morse of Amherst, Mrs. Thaddeus Graves of Hatfield, Mrs. J. E. Brown of Easthampton, and Miss Grace Spencer of Ware. The Council is running a column in both of the Northampton newspapers. It is called The Economy Column and women are urged to use it to ask questions concerning the problem and processes of food conservation. Directors have been appointed in each town of the county and they, working in correlation with the county committee, are arranging for various local lectures and similar activities. Plans have been made for instruction in food conservation in all the towns of the county, and the Bureau has voted to hire a woman to take permanent charge of this home demonstration work when the right person becomes available.

MANUFACTURERS' PROJECT WELL BEGUN

The project of the manufacturers of Northampton and nearby towns, by which they plan to raise fifty acres of corn and thirty of potatoes in the Hockanum Meadows, is well in hand. Mr. Josiah Parsons, who has made a notable success in potatoes and other crops in the Meadows, has been secured to oversee the work. Three pairs of horses have been bought and are now at work plowing in the less arable parts. For the rest a tractor engine has been rented from George P. Smith of Sunderland and is being operated by Fenner Gardner. Eighteen acres are ready for planting. The seed potatoes have been dipped and cut, and as soon as the fertilizer arrives will be put into the ground.

50-50 PLAN MOST SUCCESSFUL

The so-called 50-50 plan for raising money for increased acreage among the farmers, whereby the townsman who invests his money for seed and fertilizer, shares the crop on an equal basis with the farmer who furnishes the land and does the work, has met with most gratifying success. Between five and six thousand dollars were readily raised, in Northampton for the most part. and almost as readily placed among the farmers on the hills. As a result Cummington is already planting eighteen more acres than usual, Goshen fourteen, Chsterfield fourteen, Plainfield four, Pelham five, and other towns accordingly. The County Committee is now raising another thousand dollars on the same basis. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Purrington of Haydeuville who first conceived the plan in a large way and who has given a great deal of time in promoting it. Mr. Willard, secretary of the State Commttee on Food Production and Conservation, has said that the 50-50 plan is wholly unique with Hampshire county.

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Advisory Board

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E. B. Clapp, Easthampton

MORE SHEEP?

The State Board of Agriculture is raising the question as to the desirability of increasing the flocks of New England sheep and is prepared to introduce breeding ewes from the far West into the state in case there is sufficient demand. The sheep under consideration are a cross between the Lincoln and the Rambouillet, the former being a large animal with very long wool and the latter the largest of the Merino group with heavy fleece and fair mutton quality. The cross has been recommended by the department of of animal husbandry at the State college. The ewes will be delivered at Northampton and will sell for about $14 apiece. There is no question but that the hill towns are well adapted for sheep and the matter of the dog nuisance is largely subject to local control. The Bureau would be glad to hear from the farmers of the county in regard to this project.

BUREAU BUYS MORE SEED POTATOES

The Farm Bureau in conjunction with the County Committee has purchased over two thousand bushels of seed potatoes this spring, and another carload is on the way. These potatoes have been purchased largely to meet big orders which the local dealers were too rushed to handle, and sold from $3.60 to $3.75 a bushel.

CORN COMMENTS

The mistake of planting untested seed is becoming more and more apparent. A single ear of dead kernels will make a big difference in the row in which it is planted and might have been eliminated by a little intelligent care. Certainly it would be well to have a few tested ears to fill in the missing hills next month. There is something to be known from the very appearance of the seed on the ear. The puny ears and those not well filled out should be discarded. Treatment of the seed with arsenate of lead is a wise precaution in case there is trouble from crows.

Coldness of soil causes much loss in the corn crop, and because the fall frosts are more serious than those of spring, there is danger at both ends of the season. Much can be done by harrowing to warm up the soil and in this way the planting time may be thrown forward a bit. It is generally believed that one fall frost is worse than three spring frosts.

It is a debatable question whether a farmer can afford to hoe corn with labor so high. Where witchgrass is pevalent it is probably necessary to hoe once carefully, but this can be simplified and later hoeings avoided by using the check-row system of planting. This means that a marker must be used to determine the location of the hills; but this can be easily constructed at home and after the marking has been done the planting will go on as is usual with field corn in New England, by hand. Of course if a check-row planter is available it saves much labor. The immense advantage of being able to cultivate in both directions is obvious.

After the problem of weeds the most serious one is that of moisture. The land should be so loosened as to take in the rainfall readily, and on a side hill the rows for silage corn should run along the slope to prevent washing. And after the moisture is in the soil, a surface soil mulch should be maintained to keep it there. This applies only to that period before the corn is high enough to shade the ground. This has been more fully explained elsewhere in this issue, but it cannot be too strongly emphasized.

The dairyman must be sure to fill his silo. The more food that he can raise on the farm, the less grain he will have to buy next winter, and it looks as though the grain problem will be more serious than ever before.

BOSTON BOYS' AGRICULTURAL CAMP

Thirty Boston boys, sixteen years old and over, under the supervision of Mr. Mitchell Freeman, a Boston lawyer, have rented thirteen acres of land near the Lower Pond in Belchertown for an agricultural camp. They plan to work out for the local farmers as much as possible, using bicycles to go to and from their work, and to insure the activity of any spare time or extra hands they are going to cultivate a good share of the thirteen acres in beans, and possibly more land in potatoes and other winter vegetables. Mr. Mallory of the State College has been employed to take charge of the farm work and twelve boys are already on the job.

M. A. C. FARMERS IN CHESTERFIELD

Much interest is being taken in the project of Edwin Whiting and Messrs Smith, Lipshires and Phipps of the State College on the Whiting farm in Chesterfield. The young men are planting twenty-six acres of potatoes. The young men have bought horses and machinery and are working night and day to make the venture a success. By exchanging work with the local farmers they are giving some of their machinery the greatest possible utility. The ground has all been plowed and the seed is rapidly going in.

PIGS FOR THE BOYS

The Farm Bureau through the agency of Mr. Gould of the Agricultural college, released for the time being to help out in Hampshire county, is getting pigs for selected boys and girls and is thus encouraging the home production of pork. The buyer may pay for the pig outright (usually $7.00) or he may give his note for the price plus fifty cents as security and pay in the fall with current interest after the pig has been fattened and sold. The project is proving very popular.

Fifty-six pigs were distributed in Northampton the morning of May 26 and over a hundred applications are on file. In the case the buyers live well out in the country the pigs will be delivered by the Bureau.

BREED YOUR SOWS NOW

Every breedable sow should be bred to bring a fall litter. It is important that all sows be used to increase he food supply, and no sow should be carried over the summer unbred. Fall litters under common sense management are profitable. The pigs should come in early fall—September and October—so that they may be weaned and have attained sufficient growth to shift for themselves before cold weather arrives. The earlier the pigs come in the fall the cheaper their growth will be made on available pastures and the stronger they will be to withstand the winter. The period of gestation for a sow is approximately 112 days, so that a sow bred on May 15 would farrow about September 5. This means the sows must be bred for fall litters during the months of May and June.

All sows should be bred. Scruples over breeding immature sows should be forgotten. While in normal times most hog raisers do not breed gilts earlier than eight months of age, sows will breed as early as five to six months of age. There are thousands of young gilts farrowed last fall and winter which will take the boar and should be bred this spring. By breeding them this spring the feed given them through the summer will have been more completely devoted toward food production. It will help to produce a greater meat supply and a supply ready for market six months earlier than if they were not bred until fall. Breeding such young gilts will have no bad effects on the farm herd. Results at the Missouri Experiment Station show that the young pregnant sow continues to grow under proper feeding and that the size of the litter is not appreciably reduced. Suckling the pigs retards the growth of the young sow but this permanent retardation of growth is small and of minor importance when the sow will produce a good litter of pigs.

Larger litters are obtained by flushing sows before breeding. This is done by feeding in such a way as to have the sows putting on weight at the time of breeding. The suckling sow should have her pigs weaned shortly before being bred. Her udder should be dried up by a reducting of feed. She should then be flushed and in a few days can usually be bred. After breeding, the sow should be watched to be sure she has caught. If she has not 21 days later she will again show indications of heat and can again be bred.

A good pure-bred boar should be used, preferably of the same breed as the sow or of that breed which predominates in the sow. This will result in a more uniform lot of pigs and an upgrading of the breeding herd. For the young gilts and small sows a breeding crate may be necessary if the boar be large.

The pregnant sow should be fed a ration consisting of bone-making and muscle-making feeds. She should gain weight but not be made fat. Pasture with a small grain ration proves excellent for carrying the pregnant sow until she is almost ready to farrow.—U. S. D. A.

TIMELY GARDEN NOTES

The early varieties of cabbage should have been set out several weeks ago. It is now time for the mid-season varieties such as Ballhead, Succession, All Season, or Flat Dutch.

The Ball-head variety will be found best for storing and shipping. Cabbage responds in a marked degree to thorough cultivation, and this is particularly desirable when plenty of manure has not been available for use.

When transplanting tomatoes the plants should be set deep in the ground, nearly up to the first branches in fact. As the plants root all along the stem, it is evident that deep setting will result in a better root system. Tomatoes will grow on much poorer land than most crops, and fertilizzation is not of so great importance. If a paper is wrapped around the stem of the plant when it is being set, so as to project one inch below the ground, no danger from cut worms need be feared. The growing plants may be supported by frame work or allowed to rest on the ground. One method strongly recommended is to tie them loosely to poles set about six feet above the ground and trim off all the shoots leaving one leader.

Common varieties are Earlyann, Bonny Best and Chalk's Jewel. New Stone and Matchless are representative of the good late varieties.

In planting cucumbers and squash make hills one and one-half to two feet in diameter, work in thoroughly about two forkfuls of well rotted manure or a cupful of good commercial fertilizer, cover to a depth of one inch. Twelve to fifteen seeds should be planted in each hill. It is desirable as soon as the plants appear above ground to dust them with dry slack lime as a prevention against the striped beetles which usually appear at the same time.

Blight which appears later in the season and is indicated by the leaves shriveling and turning brown may be prevented to some extent by the use of Bordeaux mixture as a spray.—M. A. C. News Letter.

PLENTY OF HIRED MEN

The labor situation seems greatly alleviated. The Bureau has spent a good deal of time in seeking to fill places on farms in the county and several men, most of them students of nearby colleges, have been placed in this way. However, due to the increased interest in farming, the conscription bill, and the rapidly advancing season, the demand for help seems to be largely met. Some farmers have told us that help has not been so abundant for years as now. If any of the readers of the MONTHLY desire help for any length of service, the Bureau will do what it can to supply it. Many desirable boys of high school and college will be available for the summer vacation.

WHY WE CULTIVATE

We cultivate to keep down the weeds, it is true. But we cultivate for other reasons also. One of them is the preservation of moisture in the soil. Most soil under normal conditions contains a great deal of moisture. This moisture is constantly being drawn upward (and sideways too for that matter))through the minute pores of the ground by a law called capillary action. The smaller the passageways, the farther the moisture will be drawn by this action. Now this is very important for the plant because it depends upon this moisture for sustence. But there is a disadvantage in the action of this law; the little passageways that are consantly forming in the soil quite naturally continue to the surface. The obvious result is that the moisture passes readily to the surface where it evaporates quite as rapidly as from clothes which are hung out to dry, and is lost to the plant. By cultivation we break up these passageways near the surface and hold the moisture in the soil for the plant. Moreover a loose soil surface allows rain water to enter readily and reduces the loss by runoff. Such cultivation should not be deep but it should be constant. And it should begin early. Incidentally we catch the weeds when they are just starting to grow. Cultivation, moreover, opens up the soil to the air, which results in increased activity of certain benignant soil-organisms and increased availabilty of plant food, both the organic matter which is decaying and the mineral matter as well.

OUR FRIENDS, THE ENEMY

(In the garden)

The asparagus beetle: "A most beautiful creature, slender and graceful in form, blue black in color, with red thorax and lemon-yellow and dark blue wing covers with reddish border. Its length is a trifle less than 1-4 inch." Eggs deposited on leaves and stems from April 1 on. Apply arsenate of lead on young plants, old plants after cutting season or plants reserved as bait.

The Weevil (bean and pea): An insect 1-8 inch long and covered with fine pubescence. It develops in the seed during the winter and emerges in the spring. Fumigate the beans in the fall with bisulphide of carbon.

Anthracnose: A fungus disease that attacks the beans, particularly the wax varieties. It is characterized by black spots with reddish or yellowish margins on all parts of the plant above ground and by rusty spots on the seed. It is transmitted mainly through the seed and the best way to combat it is the selection of clean pods for planting.

The Maggot (cabbage, cauliflower, etc): A fly similar to but smaller than the housefly, developing from a footless white lava. It feeds on roots and stem. Place card discs about the plants early in spring, or fight with carbolic acid emulsion.

Aphis (cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, peas, etc): Little green bodies with large paunches, commonly known as plant lice. They pass the winter in eggs on refuse and multiply enormously. Apply kerosene emulsion.

Cabbage worm: A large white butterfly with black spots on the fore wings, developing from a larva an inch long, nearly green with black spots, developing in turn from yellowish eggs on the under side of leaves. Apply arsenate of lead.

Club root (cabbage, turnip, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, radish, etc): A disease causing a distortion of the root, to be avoided by use of seed and soil which are not infected.

Cucumber beetle (cucumbers, melons, squashes): A beetle 2-5 of an inch in length with black head and yellow striped back, developing from a white larva with a brown head. 3-10 of an inch in length. Dust plants with air slacked lime or cover hills with mosquito netting.

The squash bug (squashes, cucumbers): A large black beetle with a red triangle in the back, coming from egg clusters under the leaves. Crush the eggs and pick beetles by hand. Trap under boards in the night.

The cut worm (tomatoes, corn, beans , etc): A slender worm with a brown back, which eats through the stem of the plant. Use poisoned bait (bran, clover or weeds), and paper collars in transplanting.

BOYS AND GIRLS "DOING THEIR BIT"

The Bureau is co-operating with the County and town committees in encouraging the children to plant gardens in a serious and systematic way. Over six hundred children in Northampton have enlisted in the garden work, and the oversight is in the hands of many local "visitors," Northampton women and Smith students, who in turn are under the supervision of six trained men. One of these men, Mr. Rand, is contributed by the Bureau for two days' service a week. Mr. Rand is also supervising the children's gardens in Easthampton where the local grange is giving generous prizes for the best cared-for plots. About 150 children are enrolled in Easthampton.

PLOWMAN'S PROVERBS

A weed pulled in time saves nine.

There is many a slip twixt the egg and the chick.

Early to hoe, early to spray.
Makes the potato field flourish and pay.

Do not put up a scarecrow after your corn has been stolen.

A little squash-bug is a dangerous thing.

Many are milked, but few are entered in advanced registry.

Answer not the hired man according to his anger lest thou become like unto him.

Deny the fish-rod and spoil the child.

Summer goeth before a fall.

He that raiseth the beans is greater than he that taketh the city.

Cast your corn upon the market and it shall come back to you in tin cans.

A soft emulsion turneth away the plant lice.

Weeds spring eternal in Dame Nature's breast.

It's a wise cow that knoweth her own stanchion.

A good bull is rather to be chosen than many heifers.

A hoe in the hand is worth two in the barn;

A hen on the roost is worth two in the garden;

DAIRY RECORDS

Cows in the Central Hampshire Cow-Test Association, making over 1000 lbs. milk or 40 lbs. butter fat for the month of April:

W. H. Learned, Florence, Grade Holstein,
1303 39.1 lbs.

J. S. Graves, Williamsburg, G. Holstein,
1057 31.7

P. B. Holstein,
1585 41.2

E. H. Montague, Westhampton, G. Guernsey,
1090 44.7

C. G. Loud, Westhampton, P. B. Holstein,
1779 58.7

A. D. Montague, Westhampton, G. Holstein,
1175 37.6
1011 34.4

H. M. Bridgman, Westhampton, G. Holstein,
1071 38.6
1158 35.9
1404 56.1
733 41.
1038 42.6
1042 33.3

Lombello Bros., Westfield, P. B. Holstein,
1042 31.
1695 50.9

Clapp Bros., Easthampton, G. Holstein,
1049 37.4
1004 40.2
1007 45.7

E. T. Whitaker, Hadley, G. Holstein,
1001 34.

Mrs. R. G. Sessions, Hadley, P. B. Holstein,
1100 35.1

FOR SALE—New milch cows; also a new separator, 650 lbs. capacity, never used. C. M. Thayer, Cummington.

WANTED — Duroc-Jersey Boar ready for service. J. A. Sturgis, Easthampton.

FOR SALE:—Guernsey bull calves at reasonable prices. Mixter Farm breeding. Fine opportunity if taken at once. Two of the calves are from advanced Registry Cows. George Timmins, Ware, Mass.

FOR SALE:—Farm of 50 acres. Good 8-room house with wide piazza. Barn and henhouse. Never-failing spring water. 100 grafted apple trees, abundance wood and timber for farm use. Telephone and free delivery of mail. An ideal location for poultry. Price $1,000. Reasonable terms. Address owner, H. H. Mason, Worthington, Mass.

FEB 5 1918

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
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THE WORK OF CONSERVATION

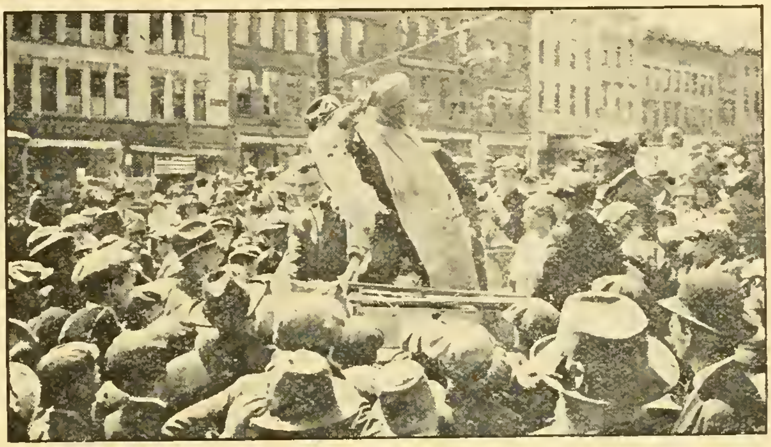
The waste in the American kitchen has become proverbial, and if this is more true in the city and town where there is no pig pen handy, it is also true in the country when the pig is fed too expensive a fare of left-overs and when a surplus of garden or orchard stuff is allowed to rot on the ground. The situation was serious before the war; now it is highly critical. The Woman's Council of the Bureau is seeking to do two things: first, to make the great mass of housewives of the county realize how important conservation is, and second, to make more generally understood the various methods by which it may be accomplished.

The Council is fortunate in the co-operation of an excellent team of instructors from the State College, and has already inaugurated an educational program which will embrace the whole country, bringing to each town for at least one day a group of specialists who will present the various phases of the subject. There are four lectures by Miss Eudora Tuttle; one on the subject of reducing the cost of foods, one on elimination of waste in foods, one on fruit-canning, and the last a demonstration of canning fruit and vegetables. Many women do not realize how comparatively easy it is to can such things as string beans and greens and how delicious they are in the winter. Miss Marie Sayles is giving a lecture on meal planning and Prof. Thomson speaks on dry storage. Prof. Chenoweth speaks upon the subject of evaporation of fruits and vegetables and upon co-operative canning. There are also consultation hours with time for plenty of questions.

These "schools," as they are called, are already well under way. Two-day meetings have been held in Amherst, Hadley, Easthampton and Northampton. The rest of the schedule is as follows:

June 14 — Southampton; 15 — Westhampton;

July 10—Plainfield, 11—Cummington, 12—Goshen (?), 13—Chesterfield, 17—Middlefield (?), 18—Worthington.


Pig Distribution in Northampton.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

In connection with this emergency work among the women of the county, the Bureau has taken the highly significant step of hiring a permanent home demonstration agent. Her work will be largely educational in a practical way. She will deal with the problem of foods, their relative value and desirability, their most wholesome and economical preparation. She will give demonstrations in cooking and preserving, and will also give some attention to sewing and other phases of home economics, in fact everything that pertains to the home. Her work will be almost entirely in the field and should become a very important part of the Bureau's service to the county.

The new agent, hired June 8 to begin work at once, is Miss Helen Harriman of North Adams. She is a graduate of Middlebury College (1913), has taken the summer course at Simmons, has taught domestic science for two years at Northfield Seminary and for two years at the Maryland State College for Women.

Another change in the Bureau staff should be mentioned. Mr. John Mensel has resigned as Boys' and Girls' Club Worker, and his place will be taken, for the summer at least, by Charles H. Gould, M. A. C. 1916, and for the past year field agent of the College faculty.

MORE PIGS

The distribution of pigs among the boys and girls of the county goes merrily on. As stated in our last monthly and vividly illustrated in this, there were fifty-six pigs distributed at the Court House corner in Northampton on May 26. Some of the crowd who stopped to watch the process, saw more pigs together than they had seen before for a good long time, but the generally expressed wish that one would escape from Agent MacDougall who was handing them out, was quite properly not gratified.

This was the gala pig day in town, but it was only a single day after all. Charles Gould of the Bureau has been most busy scouring the country by automobile and telephone for the little porkers and delivering them in many instances at the home of the buyer. One hundred twenty-five boys and girls of the county are now in the pig contest, each eager to raise the best and largest hog by October 1. Through the co-operation of the Northampton National Bank the Bureau has been able to take the children's notes for the pigs, and December 1, the date these notes are due, promises as much excitement for Northampton as May 26, the date of general distribution. Mr. Gould reports that the girls of Hampshire County are not afraid

Continued on Page Four

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SUCCESSIVE GARDEN CROPS

With the farmer the garden is often too much of a side show and not enough of a hobby to command a great deal of attention. Half reluctantly he takes the team away from the corn field to plow it, and he plants it in a hurry when he gets an hour to spare in his busy life. Frequently a good garden owes its care to the farmer's wife.

How often the farmer investigates in August and exclaims, "Why there is plenty of sweet corn." A plenty there usually is, but in a week most of it is uneaten and no longer fit to eat. And the farmer observes that the season for sweet corn is over. Then he makes the inevitable resolution next year to plant his corn in three or four batches, ten to fourteen days apart, and then enjoy the fruitage three or four times as long. The same is true of lettuce, string beans, and other things.

Did you make that resolution last summer? And are you living up to it? It is not yet too late.

SPRAY YOUR APPLE TREES

Don't get so busy that you forget to spray the orchard. This is just the time for the most important spray of all. Full directions appeared in the May issue of the Monthly.

SPRAYING POTATOES

Spraying is absolutely necessary to combat bugs and prevent blight. In the case of the latter it is insurance against loss and must be done before the blight appears or the larger part of its value will be lost. In dry years when no blight develops spraying keeps the plants in a healthier condition and thus insures a larger yield. It is not safe to attempt to grow a crop of potatoes without spraying.

The proper application of a good mixture is the secret of success. To be effective, spraying must be done thoroughly. The spray should be applied as a fine mist so that it will settle over and entirely cover the vines, the under surface of the leaves as well as the tops.

For areas of one acre or less a compressed air sprayer is good. Knapsack sprayers which are carried on the back and require continual pumping are also satisfactory. A brass tank is the most durable and satisfactory. Great care must be taken with these sprayers that the work is thoroughly done. For five acres or more it is desirable to buy a traction sprayer. For areas between one and five acres the problem is more difficult . Barrel sprayers with one or two leads of hose, such as are used in orchards, are very good. One reliable man is needed at the pump to insure good uniform pressure, and another handles the spray. Sometimes it is possible to rent a traction sprayer. This is a good year in which to buy a traction sprayer co-operatively. In this way several men in one community can obtain the use of an excellent machine at a minimum expense. It may be advisable to have one man responsible for the machine to insure its proper care, and quite possibly arrangements could be made so that he would also do all the work. Possible one man in a community would invest in a traction sprayer on his own responsibility in case the others would guarantee him a sufficient acreage to care for.

The first spray should be applied when the vines are about six inches high, for both the blights and the beetles. Another spray should follow two weeks later, and subsequent sprayings should be made throughout the season, during wet periods as often as every ten or fourteen days. Arsenate of lead is the most satisfactory material for controlling bugs, and Bordeaux is the most satisfactory for the blight. For large areas this mixture may be made as it is needed, and at present this is the most economical way of preparing it. After the first two sprays the arsenate of lead is no longer needed unless the earlier applications have failed to destroy the bugs.

Bordeaux mixture is commonly composed of 4 lbs. of copper sulphate, 4 lbs. of lime, and 50 gals. of water; hence the formula 4-4-50. Late in the season it may be well to increase the proportion to 5-5-50. Dissolve the sulphate in 2 gals. of hot water, using a wooden container. Then slake the lime in a wooden tub or half barrel until it has reached a creamy consistency. When it is cold pour the lime mixture through a wire strainer (about 20 meshes to an inch) into spray barrel and fill it half full of water. Then add the sulphate, properly diluted, and mix. It is possible to keep the sulphate and lime mixtures on hand, made on the basis of 1 lb. per gal. Then four gals. of each are mixed with the barrelful of water. The arsenate of lead is thoroughly mixed with a little of the Bordeaux and then strained into the barrel. About 3 lbs. of the poison in paste form and about 1½ to 2 in powder are used to 50 gals. of Bordeaux.

There are satisfactory ready-mixed materials on the market. Some contain simply the Bordeaux and others have also the poison. Pyrox and Bordeaux-lead contain both. Parisgreen and arsenate of lead are simply poisons. These ready-mixed materials are convenient for small areas, but simply as materials are more expensive than the other.

The Bureau will be glad to help any farmers who will undertake to keep records of the cost of growing potatoes this season, furnishing to them blanks on which accounts may be easily kept. These records will be of great value for another year.

CANS

The County Committee has ordered a carload of canning jars: 700 dozen of pint size and 1400 dozen of quart. They are the Ball cans, Lightning style, and will be sold for approximately 75 cents a dozen for the pints and 80 cents for the quarts. It is expected that most of them will be sold from the car, but if it is necessary, the committee will transfer those that remain to a vacant store in Northampton for a two-day sale. Communities should pool their orders and make arrangements at the Bureau office for getting the cans at once. Word has just been received that the cans are on the way.

THE GREEN HAND

The opinion, prevalent in the cities, that any one can readily become efficient as a farm hand is of course erroneous. There are many odds and ends of everyday work that require something of knowledge and something of knack, and the green man will waste a great deal of time over them and sometimes make costly mistakes. The care of the stable and handling of horses are a typical instance. Then much of the regular work which seems comparatively simple is quite otherwise on the necessarily large scale with which it must be done. There is a right way to hoe and many wrong ways, and the principal differences become evident in both speed and comfort after two hours in the sun. And of course in the many more intricate phases of farm work only the trained man is efficient.

Still with the increased acreage throughout the country, the fabulous wages paid in the cities, and the demand for men in military affairs, the trained man is hard to get. Some of the men who have been farming over conscription day may be expected to drift into other lines of work later, and the haying and harvesting season are ahead. Applications for work are less frequent at the office and it is possible that extra hands will be very hard to get during the summer.

As the schools close for the summer a certain amount of green help will become available and the Bureau feels that much of this ought to be turned out on the land. It is now looking about in the high school for boys who are strong and intelligent enough to make helpful farm hands, but who are seldom worth as much as such as they can obtain in other and less strenuous ways. It will be necessary to appeal to their patriotism to get them for farm work. Fifteen likely boys have already applied for places. A few college men may also be secured.

There are some things in favor of such hands. They are usually intelligent and interesting and willing to learn. They do not have their own notions of how things should be done and insist upon doing them according to those notions. They are tidy and pleasant to have in the home, sometimes becoming in a very real sense part of the family. And they do not command so high a wage.

The Bureau may have your application for such help as it becomes available. If not, and you want it, let us know.

CHICK FEED

D. W. Fields of Brockton has established a new record as an auction buyer by bidding off a five-months-old Holstein bull in Worcester, June 7 at $53,200.

One of the reasons for keeping out of the bean patch during damp weather is that any bruises suffered at such times increases the liability to anthracnose.

There are nearly 3000 agriculural counties in the United States and in 1278 of them there are county agents at work. There are 478 women at work in the field.

In Mississippi, Alabama and North Carolina, in districts which suffered recently from floods, over $85,000 worth of seed was purchased for the farmers with the balance of the flood relief appropriation.

Only about 10 per cent of the Indian corn of this country is used for human food. Shades of Corn Bread and Corn Muffins!

The Bureau has handled 2925 bushels of seed potatoes this spring.

Seed America First—Wall Street Journal.

The New York state survey indicates that the state is growing 25 per cent. more potatoes this year than last, 31 per cent. more corn, 42 per cent. more beans, and 77 per cent. more cabbage.

Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley is raising its own stable crops for the coming winter and the college girls, under the direction of the college gardener, are doing the work. They are to continue the work throughout the summer, coming to South Hadley in installments for the purpose.

Pigs like fresh air, green forage, and clean quarters. No animal, or human either, would thrive in the average pig-pen.

Weeds are vegetables out of place: pansies are weeds in a beet bed, and beets are weeds among pansies. Witch-grass is always a weed.

One milk man sells 500 quarts of buttermilk in Holyoke. Although cheaper than whole milk it is nearly as nutritious and considerably more healthful. And like olives, those who have acquired a liking for it pronounce it delicious.

One woman recently said that she had been trying for two days to get us by telephone, but that our line was always busy. Business, not gossip!

Of the first five canning schools conducted in Massachusetts by the extension department of the college, three were in Hampshire county.

One pound of cottage cheese on the basis of protein is equivalent to 1.52 pounds of fowl, and on the basis of energy, to 10 3-4 ounces of fowl.

Three tractor plows have been at work in the Northampton meadows this spring.

Ayrshire breeders! 39 cattle from Hunter & Montgomery's, Scotland, are to be sold at the Eastern States Exposition grounds in Springfield, June 14.

THE BUREAU AND CHILDREN'S GARDENS

Mr. Gould has established a school garden at the Kimball School in Enfield which may well serve as an example to other district schools of the county. The children have one-fourth of an acre of land, plowed and harrowed, and are planting it with Kidney and Yellow Eye beans. Under the direction of Miss Florence E. Johnson, their teacher, they are to care for the crop. The project is being financed by the Northampton National Bank with the endorsement of the Bureau, and proceeds are to be devoted to improvements in the school house.

There are a thousand children in Ware, South Hadley and Northampton working in school and home gardens under supervision. In Northampton the supervision is being furnished by the Bureau for seventy gardens in the Williams Street playground and for the home gardens in Wards One and Three. Local visitors are doing splendid volunteer work in all these towns.

Mr. Rand, of the Bureau, has recently secured land from the Mount Tom Pulp Mill for sixteen children on Mount Tom Island, and the children have planted mostly corn and beans. In Easthampton, where the Grange is giving large prizes for the best cared for gardens, he has personally visited 150 children and reports 116 bona fide gardens, that is gardens at least fifty square yards in area, containing at least five varieties of vegetables, and wholly cared for by the boy or girl concerned. The award of the prizes will be on the basis of two inspections by expert and disinterested judges.

In Northampton, June 23, has been reserved by the city committee for a field day for the young gardeners, with ice-cream and patriotic buttons furnished by the Equal Suffrage Association, and addresses pertinent to the occasion by the mayor and Prof. Farley of the State College. There will be nearly seven hundred children for the celebration. Admission will be limited to garden workers strictly.

MID-SEASON FERTILIZATION

There is little application of fertilizer during the growing season. Under certain circumstances, however, it may be wise to do so. Many farmers believe in a top dressing as a final stimulus to the crop. These farmers practice mid-season fertilization regularly and will probably do so this year. But there may be another reason for the practice this summer. Almost all up-to-date farmers depend to some extent upon commercial fertilizer, and commercial fertilizer was very hard to secure this spring. Therefore many men, undertaking an increased acreage, were unable to secure all the fertilizer which they wished and had to go ahead without it. Now that the rush is over, commercial fertilizer is again upon the market, and it is entirely practicable to buy it and apply it now. In this way the deficit in the earlier application will be made up and the crop will have every opportunity to reach its maximum.

The nitrogen element is usually the one which becomes most readily available for the plant and so a fertilizer high in nitrogen is to be preferred. Nitrate of soda, however, immediately available as it is, is not wholly satisfactory to apply, partly because of its cost and partly because of the danger of its coming into direct contact with the plants and burning them in consequence. Probably for most crops the usual fertilizer mixtures, 4-8-0, 5-10-0, etc., are most desirable. If there was a lack of phosphoric acid in the earlier application, it would be made up in the latter. The fertilizer should be sowed broadcast and cultivated into the ground, not later than the second cultivation of the crop. The sowers may be so adjusted as to sow only between the rows, or the work may be done by hand. The work should be done when the plants are perfectly dry to prevent the fertilizer's sticking to them and causing harm. The best time is just before a rain.

There is little value in applying manure during the growing season because it becomes so slowly available and because it is so difficult to mix it thoroughly with the soil. A word might be said, however, looking toward another year. As the manure accumulates in the cellar the farmer should see to it that it does not go to waste. The greatest food value lies in the liquid part and this frequently runs away in the washing which results from rains. Sufficient bedding should be used to absorb all of this, and the manure pile should not be exposed to the weather more than necessary. Certainly the manure should be kept under cover, to be applied at its full value before plowing in the fall or spring.

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is sown, either broadcast and harrowed in or by use of the drill, from June 15 to July 15 on land prepared as for corn. Three to four pecks of seed are required per acre, costing about $3 a bushel. To insure full returns from crop 200 to 400 pounds of fertilizer low in nitrogen and high in phosphoric acid should be applied per acre. Too much nitrogen causes lodging. There is little danger from weeds, diseases and pests, and the continuance of blossoming is insurance against blasting by heat.

It should be harvested before frosts (the seeds having begun to mature), with a reaper or binder if available, with a mower on smooth land, or with scythe or cradle on rough. Bundles are not bound, but after drying a few days, are set up in long narrow shocks, without caps. The grain will continue to ripen after cutting. It is brought from the field to be threshed by hand, or a thresher with concaves removed. The Japanese and Silver Hull are equally good varieties, the former being more extensively grown.

Buckwheat is thus easily grown and a good short-season crop. With grain so high it will appeal particularly to the poultryman. The middlings are good for stock. Hampshire Country should increase its buckwheat acreage.

BEANS

May be planted as late as June 20; may be drilled from 3 to 4 inches apart in rows from 28 to 30 inches apart, or in case disease is prevalent in hills at the same rate; should be cultivated shallow and left alone in wet weather. Pea beans are best for general conditions and for late planting. They will repay 250-500 pounds fertilizer (low in nitrogen and high in phosphoric acid) to be spread broadcast before planting. Three pecks of pea beans will plant an acre. Select clean pods for seed to avoid anthracnose or pod spot, pulling disease plants from a seed plot for another season. Fumigate beans in fall with carbon bisulphide to combat weevil. There is no danger of overproduction. Plant beans!

MORE PIGS

of pigs and that the winner of this year's contest is quite likely to belong to the gentler sex.

There are various clubs for the young people and boys and girls in every town but three in the county are enrolled in club work. Father versus son promises to be the situation in several cases in the corn and potato clubs. The boys are growing their potatoes in a scientific way, having treated their seed with corrosive sublimate and making definite plans for spraying.

It is highly probable that the Bureau will buy fifty pigs averaging twenty-five pounds in weight to sell to the farmers at approximately $7. It might be well for those who are interested in this project to drop a line to the Bureau at once.

ELECTED SECRETARY

Mr. MacDougall was elected secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of County Farm Bureaus and Improvement Leagues at its Worcester meeting last week.

ALFALFA CONTESTANTS

Only three Hampshire farmers, George Timmins of Ware, James Comins of North Hadley, and William Morey of Cummington, have entered the Massachusetts Alfalfa Contest. It is possible that other farmers planted alfalfa last fall and so are eligible for the contest. In case their applications are received by the Bureau in time to provide inspection of the crop before the first harvesting, they may still enter. There is nothing to lose and prizes from $25 to $250 to gain.

MORE MONEY FOR MILK

At a meeting of the Holyoke Milk Producers' Association in South Hadley recently, the price of milk was raised to seven cents, delivered to the dealers in Holyoke. The ultimate consumer in the city is paying eleven.

WANTED—2-frame honey extractor, C. M. Thayer, Cummington.

FOR SALE—New milch cows; also a new separator, 650 lbs. capacity, never used. C. M. Thayer, Cummington.

WANTED — Duroc-Jersey Boar ready for service. J. A. Sturgis. Easthampton.

FOR SALE:—Guernsey bull calves at reasonable prices. Mixter Farm breeding. Fine opportunity if taken at once. Two of the calves are from advanced Registry Cows. George Timmins, Ware, Mass.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Published by the Hampshire County Farm Bureau

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AN APPEAL TO WOMEN

Secretary Houston of the United States Department of Agriculture has made a significant appeal to the patriotism of the women of the country, and the following paragraphs are of peculiar interest to the readers of the Monthly:

"Every woman can render important service to the Nation in its present emergency. She need not leave her home or abandon her home duties to help the armed forces. She can help to feed and clothe our armies and help to supply food to those beyond the seas by practicing effective thrift in her own household.

"Every ounce of food the housewife saves from being wasted in her home—all food which she or her children produce in the garden and can or preserve—every garment which skill and care make it unnecessary to replace—all lessen that household's draft on the already insufficient world's supplies.

"To save food the housewife must learn to plan economical and properly balanced meals, which, while nourishing each member of the family properly, do not encourage over-eating or offer excessive or wasteful variety. It is her duty to use all effective methods to protect food from spoilage from heat, dirt, mice or insects. She must acquire the culinary ability to utilize every bit of edible food that comes into her home. She must learn to use such foods as vegetables, beans, peas and milk products as partial substitutes for meat. She must make it her business to see that nothing nutritious is thrown away or allowed to be wasted.

"Demonstrate thrift in your homes and encourage thrift among your neighbors.

"Make economy fashionable lest it become obligatory."

ANNUAL MEETING OF FARM BUREAUS

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of County Farm Bureaus and Improvement Leagues was held in Worcester, June 29. The most important subject of discussion was the problem of financing the farm bureau organization. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, E. F. Richardson of Norfolk; vice president, L. R. Smith of Hampshire; secretary, A. F. MacDougall of Hampshire; treasurer, C. F. Grant of Hampden. Hampshire county was represented by President Smith, Agent MacDougall and Mr. Fred Pelissier of Hadley.

FIRST FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION

On June 16 a representative of the Northeastern Farm Loan Bank and a representative of the Farm Bureau met a group of farmers from the eastern part of the county at Enfield and organized the first farm loan association of the county. The two requirements of the bank, namely, that the applicants number at least ten men and their combined wants aggregate at least $20,000, were readily met and most of the afternoon was spent in the process of organization. Officers and a board of directors were elected. Mr. F. A. Upham of Three Rivers was chosen president of the board of directors, and Mr. Alfred LaBelle of Enfield was chosen secretary. Other men may join upon vote of the directors. The advantage of borrowing money through this organization is the long term for payment and the process of paying off the principal in 36 years by keeping up the interest. Eventually the farmers who belong to the association will, though stock in the bank taken out for the period of the loan, become the owners of the bank.

BOYS AND GIRLS ENLISTED FOR CONSERVATION

The Bureau, through the Boys and Girls worker, Mr. Gould, and the Home Demonstration Agent, Miss Harriman, is organizing the young people in conservation clubs to meet the great problem of food wastage. These clubs are to be under the direction of a local supervisor, who will be encouraged to attend the conservation school in Amherst July 10-20. Miss Harriman will also give instruction before each of the clubs. Exhibits and contests will feature in the club work, and a minimum amount of practical work will be required of each member. The following towns have been selected for immediate organization: Hatfield, Easthampton, Ware, Worthington, Enfield, Williamsburg, Hadley and Northampton.

MARKETING

The question of marketing is rising again. General farmers located some distance from the markets have always sold their produce at disadvantage. Every one knows of instances of a glutted local market in one place, and a scarcity with resultant high prices in another not far away. Taken the country as the whole, there is no such thing as over-production; but inadequate distribution is very common.

It is obvious why the individual farmer must market his stuff at a disadvantage. His market is largely determined by his location and he seldom has proper facility for storage. The chances are that most of his neighbors are growing the same crops. The result is that all of them, maturing their crops at the same time, turn in the produce together. The public cannot handle so much produce at one time, and prices drop tremendously or else the middlemen provide the storage and pay the producers on the basis of the reduced rate. A farmer is seldom in a position to barter for good prices anyway. When he brings a load of produce to town, the dealers know he cannot afford to carry it out again and buy it at practically their own price. When he sends it in to a wholesaler on a commission basis, he is completely at the mercy of the buyer. As mentioned before, he frequently has not provision for storage at all, and even if he had, he is not in a position to rush the produce to market when it will bring the highest price.

Moreover the produce of individual farmers as now marketed is not offered in such form as to justify top-notch prices. Naturally there is no uniformity in either quality or container. There is no reason why individual farmers could be expected to grade their produce uniformly. They do not have the same conceptions of quality, and even if they had, some are more conscientious than others. One or two men who dump all kinds of stuff into a barrel under an attractive top layer will injure all the other farmers in the community. The

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W. D. Mandell, Treasurer, Northampton
A. F. MacDougall, Secretary, Northampton.

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FERTILIZER SOARING IN PRICE

Commercial fertilizer has risen from twenty to thirty per cent in price, according to the July price lists. This in itself is startling enough, but it is generally agreed that it will become constantly higher. In view of the alarming situation there seem to be two or three things which may be done.

Farmers may order fertilizer now for another season. High as it is, it is bound to be higher, and it is quite possible that some advantageous arrangement may be made if the matter is taken up at once. Farmers should be encouraged to use lime on sour soils and do everything they can to promote the growth of clovers on their land. The legumes are the only plants that have the power of taking nitrogen, the most expensive of plant foods, from the air and adding it to the soil. And in the third place, farmers should, whenever feasible, grow a cover crop this fall to plow under in the spring. Where there is plenty of moisture a cover crop of rye or some such thing may be sown in the corn during the last cultivation; and certainly a cover crop should be grown in the orchards. The time has come when we must take every precaution to preserve the goodness of our manure and use every means possible to maintain the food content of the soil

MAKE SAVING RATHER THAN SPENDING YOUR SOCIAL STANDARD

Use cereals freely,—flour, meal, breakfast-foods. Prepare them carefully and vary to avoid monotony.

Drink milk, and use it in cooking. Each child should have a quart a day. Skim milk lacks the fat but has protein and mineral matter essential to health. For adults the requirement of body-building foods, (meats, meat-substitutes, fruits, vegetables) is not large.

Plan your meals closely. Provide neither too little, nor too much. Notice how much of the staple foods, flour, sugar, milk, etc., you use each week and reduce when possible. Buy non-perishables either alone or with your neighbors, in large quantities when the reduction in price warrant it and you have provisions for storage.

Watch your garbage can for suggestions of thrift. Seek to overcome "finicky" tastes in yourself and family.

True economy lies not only in buying wisely, but also in making the fullest possible use of what is bought.

THINNING

It is simply calling attention to what every good farmer knows to speak of thinning cultivated plants. Yet we frequently neglect to attend to this in the rush of other work. It is perfectly obvious that plants crowded together will become all top and no body, probably stunted in growth and imperfect in yield. A man cannot raise three good carrots in a square inch of earth nor seven or eight good stalks of corn in a hill. As to the distance to which plants should be thinned, a little recollection as to the size of the plant at maturity and a little common sense will direct.

THE HELP PROBLEM

There is little to say about the help situation. The Bureau has been able to get some satisfactory men but the demand is exceeding the supply. Many men who apply for farm work funk when confronted by an actual job. Experienced men are seldom available. Some of them are engaged in other occupations, and it may be necessary to try to secure their release for the harvesting season. But none of them have expressed any desire for this shift. Inexperienced men (and boys) are disturbed to find out how little they have any right to expect by way of pay and many of them will not consider a job beyond reach of Mountain Park. The Bureau is glad to know the needs of the farmers and is doing all that it can to meet them.

PUMPKINS

Where have the pumpkins gone? That is a question which is being asked not only by the Halloween youngsters and the autumnal poets, but also by the agricultural specialists.

That there is value in the pumpkin is self-evident. They are a splendid succulent feed for cattle and hogs. The United States Department of Agriculture reports that by weight uncooked pumpkins are two thirds as nutritious as silage. More than that, they act as an appetizer and a corrective of digestive troubles. It has been found that 400 lbs of pumpkins will save between 100 and 150 lbs of grain in producing 100 lbs of pork. And then there is pumpkin pie.

Moreover pumpkins are easy to grow. They are planted during hoeing in missing hills or regularly in the rows. They grow with the corn and require practically no attention. They are convenient to harvest and simple to store. It isn't too late to plant them. Doesn't it seem worth while?

CLEAN MILKING CONTEST

Notice has been received of the provision for $3000 to be awarded this year to those dairymen, juniors, or hired men who stand highest in their respective classes in clean milking. There are 200 prizes for the owners, ranging from $5 to $15. For the juniors and hired men there are only 100 each, ranging from $4 to $8. However, a single sample may count for both owner and the junior or hired man who does the milking. The competition is most simple and preeminently fair. Farmers are urged to apply for entry blanks to P. M. Harwood, State House, Boston.

GALA DAY FOR GARDENERS

On Saturday, June 23, the children of Northampton who are caring for gardens under supervision, together with their supervisors, attended a festival at the driving park. Members of the Grand Army were present and there was patriotic music. Captain Hammond of Company I distributed pins of honor, upon which was the caption "Uncle Sam's Gardeners." Prof. Farley of the State College explained the meaning of the work. The Boy Scouts served as marshalls and distributed ice cream cones to all. The celebration was made possible by the work and generosity of the Equal Suffrage Association of Northampton.

COUNTY COMMENT

Two tractor engines have come into Granby this spring. One is owned by Mr. Perley Davis, and the other by Mr. C. H. Bryant.

One of our thrifty housewives reports that she has served Red Dog biscuit to her family with great success. Not only were they accepted by her unknowing tablefolk, but they were praised as being exceptionally good. Red Dog costs less than three cents a pound.

One of the youthful recipients of a Bureau pig has written that he was so delightful with the little porker that he gave him his first meal on the rug in the parlor. He did not say whether his mother was present.

Rose bugs are being complained of everywhere. Not only are they eating the rose leaves, but they are riddling the leaves of cherry trees and bean plants and have caused trouble among young peaches. There is no satisfactory remedy. The most effective is a mixture of 6 lbs. arsenate of lead, 1 gal. cheap molasses, and 50 gals. of water.

Granby housewives have bought nearly nineteen gross of Atlas cans for the conservation season. The project was conducted by Mr. Eastman.

Mr. Johnson of Springfield has been hired to supervise the boys' and girls' gardens in Huntington.

The first of two boys' agricultural camps is being conducted on the College campus in Amherst. The boys are divided into squads and are doing actual farm work, both on the College farm and on other farms in the community.

The Massachusetts Committee on Food Production and Conservation announces a special conference of those interested in the problem of food supply, in Amherst, July 31-August 2 inclusive. It is expected that Mr. Hoover himself will be present, and all readers of the Monthly are invited to attend all or part of the sessions.

The Amherst Red Cross have held a fruit and vegetable bazaar, for which all sorts of produce were contributed to be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College announces the fifth annual poultry convention, to be held in Amherst July 25, 26 and 27.

Mrs. E. J. Clark of Worthington, who usually grows eleven hundred aster plants, has given up her flowers this year in favor of cabbages and other vegetables.

Among the freak plants which the garden supervisors have run across this season are a bean-pea and a potato-tomato. The plants were true to name and thrifty enough; the fruit, of course, is not yet ready for inspection.

The Central Hampshire Cow-test Association is continuing its work under the auspices of the Bureau and the inspection of Mr. Gidney, the tester. It could provide for a few more members, and at this time of soaring prices it is most important for the farmers to know and eliminate the slackers in the herd.

WAR GARDENS IN WARE

Thomas J. Gasser, garden supervisor from the College, has been doing a big work in Ware this spring. There are 485 employees of the local mills caring for garden plots about an eighth of an acre in size and growing almost entirely potatoes, beans and cabbages. The land was furnished and plowed by the mill owners, the town waterworks, and the driving park association, and the men are paying for the fertilizer, seed and spray material. Mr. Gasser has succeeded in getting the men to abandon their traditional practice in caring for potatoes and to use the combination spray. The witch grass proved a peculiarly trying problem with the gardeners, but they have stuck to it and are at last in control of the situation. Mr. Gasser is at the gardens constantly, and his follow-up work is proving almost as important as the planting. The Driving Park Association is offering prizes for the best gardens.

DAIRY RECORDS

Cows in the Central Hampshire Cow-test Association standing highest in milk and butter fat production for May.

Breed	Owner	lbs.
	Milk.	
P. B. Holstein	C. G. Loud, Westhampton	1647
G Holstein	Lombello Bros., Westfield	1637
P. B. Holstein	J. S. Graves, Williamsburg	1592
	Butter fat	
G. Holstein	H. M. Bridgman, Westhampton	56.5
P. B. Holstein	J. S. Graves	54.5
G. Holstein	Lombello Bros.	54.
	Milk for June	
P. B. Holstein	Mrs. R. G. Sessions, Hadley	1651
G. Holstein	Lombello Bros.	1559
G. Holstein	Mrs. R. G. Sessions	1447
	Butter fat	
G Holstein	Lombello Bros.	51.
P. B. Holstein	Mrs R G Sessions	49.5
G. Holstein	H. M. Bridgman	49.2

SURVEY STATISTICS

The recent survey of Hampshire county, taken under the auspices of the State College, has revealed some interesting items. There are a grand total of 6816 cows and 2377 heifers. Amherst leads the other towns with 825 cows and Granby is second with 790. There are only 280 sheep in the county, and 204 of these are in Cummington, Huntington and Middlefield. Thirteen towns have no sheep at all. There are nearly sixty-five thousand hens reported, Amherst, Hadley and South Hadley leading in the order named. Of the 1705 swine, Amherst leads with 277, and Northampton is second with 240.

The following estimates of crop production are worthy of note. These are for 1916 and like the others are not absolutely complete. There are reported 2665 acres of seed corn and 1791 of silage. Hadley leads in the former with 775 acres, and Granby in the latter with 300. South Hadley is second in silage with 203 acres. 15,511 acres of hay are reported for the county. Amherst leads with 1981 and Hadley is second with 1867. Hadley raises more potatoes than any other town, the estimate being 164 bushels. Amherst raises 134 and Granby 100. Only five towns raise any oats, South Hadley leading with 7 acres. Amherst raises nearly one fourth of all the beans, her estimate being 20 acres. Hatfield reports raising one half of all the tobacco and Hadley raises most of the rest. The aggregate is 2941 acres. The same relation holds for onions, the aggregate being 1310 acres. No barley is reported.

CONSERVATION BULLETINS

The following Farmers' Bulletins may be obtained by writing to the Department of Publications, Washington, D. C.:

Home Canning by the One-period Cold Pack Method.

Drying Fruits and Vegetables in the Home.

How to Select Foods.

The following recent bulletins are to be obtained by writing to The Extention Department of the State Agricultural College, Amherst:

Canning Fruits and Vegetables.

Methods of Saving Fats.

Bulletins on saving wastes and on meal planning are also being prepared at M. A. C. Ask to have your name put on the mailing list and you will receive these when they are ready, and all subsequent bulletins as well.

MARKETING

dealers have to offer the produce to the public in uniform amounts and quality, which means that they must handle it over before they put it on sale, and for this reason they cannot afford to pay as much for it as otherwise.

The remedy for this state of affairs is quite evidently community marketing under supervision of some member of the community responsible to the others. He would be the salesman for the association, bargaining with the middlemen or even the ultimate consumers in as large amounts as desirable, and keeping in touch with the more distant as well as the local markets. The produce would be packed according to a uniform standard, quite possibly by packers hired by the association rather than the owners of the goods, and put into containers of uniform size. The association would soon establish a reputation which would enable it to obtain prices as high as the produce is worth, and to dispose of its produce most readily to the best advantage.

The only two crops which are subject to such handling in Hampshire county are the apples and potatoes. The Williamsburg Fruit Growers Association has demonstrated the practibility of the plan, and will take care of the apples of much of the western part of the county. It may seem best to enlarge the scope of that association to cover more territory, or to organize others, or both. In the western part of the county particularly there are planted acres and acres of potatoes for the distribution of which no provision has been made. Northampton and the larger towns in the county will take care of practically the whole crop if the potatoes are stored and marketed properly. Those grown in the hill towns are admittedly of better cooking quality than those grown farther north, and it is absurd that Hampshire people should be importing potatoes from Maine. But if the local farmers are to compete successfully in the open market they must see to it that their potatoes are carefully graded and marketed in uniform sacks. And this can be done only by some kind of organization. Instead of twenty farmers of a single town competing against each other in selling 10,000 bushels of potatoes, the best salesman of the group should market the entire crop. The Farm Bureau stands ready to co-operate with any communities which may desire to do something of this kind.

THRIFT RECIPES

Pie Crust made with Beef or Mutton Fat

1 1-2 cupfuls flour.
1-2 teaspoonful salt
1-4 teaspoonful baking powder
1-4 cupful beef or mutton fat
1-4 cupful fresh pork fat or lard
Cold water

Mix dry ingredients, work in the fat, and add enough water to make stiff dough. Roll it out, and spread on it 1-2 the lard or pork drippings. Fold it, turn it halfway around, roll again, and add remaining shortening.

Beef fat is preferable for applie pie; mutton fat for meat pie.

Corn Bread

1 egg
1 cupful milk
1 1-2 cupfuls corn meal
2 teaspoonfuls baking powder
1 teaspoonful salt
1-2 cupful cracklings

Beat the egg until light and add milk. Sift meal, making powder and salt together, and add to egg and milk. Beat well, add cracklings and bake in hot oven until it is a delicate brown.

Ginger Cookies

1 cupful molasses
1-2 cupful shortening
(1 part bacon fat, 2 parts mutton fat)
1 teaspoonful salt
1 2-3 cupfuls pastry flour
2 teaspoonfuls ginger
1-4 teaspoonful cinnamon
2 teaspoonfuls soda
2 teaspoonfuls warm milk

Heat molasses to boiling point, and pour into mixing bowl. Dissolve soda in milk, and add all ingredients. Chill dough. Roll out a trial cookie and bake to see if enough flour has been used. Roll the dough as you need it for baking, and keep the rest in a cool place until needed.

Whole Wheat or Graham Bread

1 1-2 cupfuls lukewarm milk
3 teaspoonfuls brown sugar
1 1-4 teaspoonful salt
3 cupfuls whole wheat or graham flour
1-2 yeast cake

Scald milk, with sugar and salt. When lukewarm, add yeast which has been mixed with a little of the milk. Add flour, beat well, and let it double in volume. Beat thoroughly, put into pan, and let rise. Skim milk may be used in this recipe.

HEARD OVER THE GARDEN WALL

The farmers of Washington county, Minnesota, have agreed to contribute the product of one acre apiece to the Red Cross, and the merchants have agreed to handle the stuff without commission to make the return as large as possible.

Even a hoe will get rusty if it is not properly cared for after using. The depreciation in more expensive machinery is proportionally greater. It does not pay to house one's machinery in "God's tool-shed."

New York has just passed a law making it legal to sell skim milk in New York city.

"Food conservation, like charity, should begin at home." J. Ogden Armour.

The United States grows 34,000,000 more pigs than any other nation in the world.

Keep your machines well oiled and the nuts tight. This is simply insurance against breakdown.

When 4 per cent whole milk sells at 10 cents a quart, skim milk for protein is worth 10.3 cents and for energy 5.2 cents.—Holstein-Friesian World.

At the Ayrshire sale in Springfield, June 14, 54 animals sold for $34,875.00, an average of $646. At Mr. Moyer's Holstein sale in Worcester, June 7 and 8, 144 animals sold for an average above $2,000.

The best fed member of our household is that star boarder, Mr. Waste—he hangs around and when we are not looking or thinking, he picks up a little here and a little there, and while we eat three times a day, he is at it constantly.—Vertical Farming.

FOR SALE—Ball jars, Lightning stlye, pints 75c a dozen, quarts 80c. Also copper sulphate for spraying. County Committee on Food Production. Tel. 53-W.

FOR SALE—New milch cows; also a new separator, 650 lbs. capacity, never used. C. M. Thayer, Cummington.

WANTED — Duroc-Jersey Boar ready for service. J. A. Sturgis. Easthampton.

FOR SALE:—Guernsey bull calves at reasonable prices. Mixter Farm breeding. Fine opportunity if taken at once. Two of the calves are from advanced Registry Cows. George Timmins, Ware, Mass.

FOR SALE—Farm of 50 acres. Good 8-room house with wide piazza. Barn and henhouse. Never-failing spring water. 100 grafted apple trees, abundance wood and timber for farm use. Telephone and free delivery of mail. An ideal location for poultry. Price $1,000. Reasonable terms. Address owner, H. H. Mason, Worthington, Mass.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY
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TOBACCO GROWERS GET TOGETHER

Last month a group of about twenty representative tobacco growers of Hampshire and Franklin counties got together in a joint meeting in our Bureau office and decided that it is for the best interests of all concerned to form some kind of an organization in these two counties. On August 2 a joint committee met with the county agents in South Deerfield and deciding that for the present at least the organization should be largely social, drew up a tentative constitution to present at the general meeting to be held later. It was the sentiment of the committees that the two counties should co-operate greatly in this matter, and it was finally voted to recommend that a single organization, rather than two, should be formed.

On August 8 the local tobacco growers, co-operating with the New England Tobacco Growers' Association, held their annual field day in the valley. Starting from Northampton by automobile, they visited some of the more intersting tobacco farms up the river and stopped at Mr. F. L. Whitmore's for lunch. After this talks were given by Mr. Sidney B. Haskell, formerly of the State college and now with the National Fertilizer Association, Prof. George Chapman of the College staff and others.

ON FERTILIZER

Professor Haskell's talk on fertilizers before the tobacco growers August 8 was notable in many respects. The prospects for 1918 were presented as frankly gloomy. It is absolutely certain that in case the war continues, and probably in case it does not, the supply cannot meet the demand. To help meet the demands of the Allies for food Ohio has pledged herself to grow three million more bushels of wheat, but the necessary phosphates and ammoniates are not forthcoming and probably the grain can not be grown. The administration at Washington has been making a study of the fertilizer needs of va-

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EVAPORATING AND DRYING

The drying of fruits and vegetables, so popular in the olden days, is rapidly coming into vogue again. It is a simple and inexpensive way of preserving against a time of need.

The simplest method of drying is probably by use of the sun's heat, the products being placed on clean cloths or wire netting, preferably in a partial shade, and exposed to the air and heat of the sun for a period of from one to three days. It is well to cover them with a light cheese-cloth to protect against dirt and flies.

Drying by means of artificial heat takes less time and is called evaporation. There are commercial evaporators on the market, ranging from $5.00 to $65.00, but it is possible to construct a little wire tray to fit the top of the range or the oven, which will answer the purpose of the average housewife. The products require considerable attention during the process to prevent burning. In case the oven is used the door must be left slightly open to permit the escape of moisture.

Whatever method is used it is advisable to heat the products to a high temperature, by means of the oven or wire racks on the stove, before beginning the drying proper. This will save time and insure higher quality.

Peaches may be peeled or dried with the skins on, but if the latter is done, they must be washed and rubbed to remove the fuzz. They are usually dried in halves, the pit having been removed. Corn is cooked, as for the table, before drying. When tender, it is cooled in water and sliced from the cob. String beans and peas are also cooked in salty water until tender before drying. Pumpkin and squash are sliced after the rind has been removed and then dried. Tomatoes are dipped into boiling water and after the skins are removed, are dried; if evaporated they are left whole, if dried in the sun they are sliced.

When the product is to be served it is necessary to soak it in the wa-

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SHEEP

One of our members came into the office not long ago and said, "I ordered some sheep through you the other day, and I just dropped in to say that I want to increase the number a bit."

"Splendid," we answered. "Has your ship come in?"

"Well," he replied, "I just sold my last spring's wool for sixty-five cents a pound."

Hampshire county farmers are still thinking of wool in terms which prevailed five years ago, in terms of seventeen cents. They have been interested in sheep largely from the standpoint of the meat market. But today there is money not only in sheep, but on them. The farmer referred to above sold one fleece for $11.38 from an ewe which had given him two lambs this spring besides. The sheep which the Bureau has been trying to introduce into the county, better wool sheep than the natives, sell for $14.00.

It is comparatively simple and inexpensive to raise sheep in the hill towns of Hampshire county. With the exception of lambing time, which is the slack period of the year anyway, they require little care. If they are given a good range, they may be confined by an inexpensive fence, and run from snow to snow with little other attention than a handful of salt now and then. They have little influence on the grain bill, unless one is forcing them for market, wintering nicely on clover rowen and turnips. They ought to be the most profitable boarders on the farm.

Of course there is danger of losing them. Sheep diseases are insidious and fatal, but in this part of the country they are seldom more than occasional and for the most part are subject to control. The greatest losses have been due to dogs, although it is evident that these losses have been greatly exaggerated and that sometimes the dogs have paid a penalty they did not deserve. However, the dog problem is largely a local one. Let half a dozen farmers in a community get together and stock their

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FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Published By The

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office, First National Bank Bldg.
Northampton, Mass.

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MANURE WASTE

Ever since Victor Hugo wrote his famous arraignment of Paris for allowing the incalculable value in its sewerage to run in wastage to the sea, thoughtful writers have declaimed against the same and similar practices in vogue almost everywhere. The situation, always serious, becomes highly critical when commercial fertilizers are completely deficient in potash and all but prohibitive in price. Let us see what the real conditions are.

Assistant Secretary Vrooman estimates that one half of the manure available in this country is going to waste with an annual loss—"the world's greatest single economic leak,"—of $1,200,000,000. But money in large figures no longer is able to impress the mind. Consider it in terms of a single cow. A reliable estimate of the value of the manure of a single dairy cow for a year is $18.75; and this was before the war. It is the consensus of opinion that manure exposed to the weather will lose half of its food value in six months. This becomes obvious when we stop to think that more than one half of this food fertilizer value is in the liquid. Under improper conditions the manure leaches rapidly and the result is most harmful.

The plant food may escape either into the ground or into the air. It is desirable, therefore, to have a tight floor beneath and perhaps a roof overhead to prevent the seepage downward. It is also desirable to provide sufficient bedding to act as absorbent for the urine. The odor of ammonia means that nitrogen is escaping in the air and it is sometimes worth while to mix manure with substances which tend to "fix" the nitrogen in the solid form. For example, poultrymen sometimes mix their hen manure with kainit, or acid phosphate to retain the nitrogen in this way.

Too much on this subject can hardly be said at this time.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

Rosella Ice of Williamsburg, Edward Montague of Westhampton and Stanley LeDuc of Chesterfield were Hampshire county's representatives at the Prize Winners' Camp at the Agricultural College last July.

Mr. Victor A. Rice, state pig club leader, and Mr. Gould of the Bureau visited most of the pig club members of the county during the week of July 23. On one trip to Goshen they were accompanied by Mr. Newhill, assistant club leader of the U. S. D. A. at Washington. Both of the visitors were pleased with the work that Hampshire county boys and girls are doing.

The girls in the various towns have been showing a lively interest in canning with the result that canning clubs have been organized in the following towns:

Town	Leader
Belchertown	Miss Scott
Hatfield	Miss Lynch
Middlefield	Miss Graves
Westhampton	Miss Clapp
Worthington	Miss Bartlett
Granby	Miss Ferry
Ware	Miss Drummond Miss Southworth
Plainfield	Miss Hudson
Huntington	Miss Fiske

All club members should be making plans to exhibit their products at the fairs in the fall. In order to exhibit the member must have his records up-to-date. There are good premiums for the prize winners.

The club workers wish to announce that products, scoring 90 per cent above in the estimate of a competent judge, are subject to 4H labels as a special distinction. These labels in various forms may be purchased at a reasonable price by the clubs and should still further stimulate the doing of high class work by the young people.

THE FINANCIAL NEEDS OF THE BUREAU

The Farm Bureau is in need of money. Closing the month of July with a very small cash margin, it is imperative that we realize our various assets in order to meet the expenses of our increased operation. A good share of the necessary funds is forthcoming from the county appropriation, the federal allowance, and the state committee on public safety. However, we need from $1-000 to $1200 more. Fortunately about $900 of this is due from our town appropriations and membership pledges in the county.

The increased demands on the office were wholly to be expected, and are indeed a matter for gratification. The directors had already decided that a boys' and girls' worker was essential to the proper development of the Bureau's work, and the pressure from governmental as well as local sources soon made plain the imperative need of a home demonstration agent as well. The past season has seen a great increase in office running expenses, particularly in the matter of clerical help. This increase in staff and equipment was justifiable and indeed inevitable in the face of our national needs, but it has made more complex and difficult the financial basis of our work.

We have not yet received $296 of pledges from five of the towns and $608 from individual members. The time of the members of the staff is too much in demand to justify a personal canvas for this money, and those who have pledged it are urged to turn it in to the office or their town directors at once.

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ter for some hours before cooking. The absorption of water will cause it to resume its natural size and appearance. There will remain, however, some difference in flavor and color.

More complete information concerning equipment and methods may be found in Farmers' Bulletin Number 841, issued by United States Department of Agriculture.

Corn is reported at $4.60 a hundred in Amherst. One of the local buyers recently sent a receipted bill for a bag of corn to our senior senator in Washington with the terse comment "Nero fiddled." Mr. Lodge replied, explaining the difficulties of a prompt and satisfactory legislation.

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rious sections of the country and it is almost certain that for the next season it will provide for sectional distribution on the basis of this survey. It is also almost certain that few growers will be allowed all which they are accustomed to have. For example, in Aroostock where the potato growers are in the habit of applying a ton to the acre there is probability of this amount's being reduced to a thousand pounds. This is based on the theory that while the second thousand fully repays its cost, it does not yield so great a return as the first thousand. New England, not considered of supreme importance in agriculture, is likely to find greater difficulty in securing fertilizer than the states in the West. Prof. Haskell's advice to the growers was "Get what you can, when and where you can."

The speaker deplored the custom of allowing land to lie fallow over the winter, saying that the waste of soil goodness in a spring windstorm is uncalculable. He prophesied the immediate resort to cover crops to prevent this waste, and recommended rye and timothy for that purpose.

The labor question promises to become more acute. There is a tendency in the northern states to encourage the importation of negroes from the South and wherever this has been done it has seemed to be of mutual advantage. However, if the practice should increase we must expect Jim Crow cars, schools, et cetera to follow, and it is questionable whether in the long run it is desirable from th standpoint of either whites or blacks.

The matter of transportation will be a serious factor in the agriculture of the next year or so. The demand of the military department upon the railroads is certain to affect industrial accommodation tremendously. Fertilizer companies cannot afford to ship partially filled cars, and buyers may well plan their orders in such a way as to secure full carload lots. The difficulty of getting hemp from India or money to India has caused a big increase in the cost of bags and the fertilizer companies are considering shipping their product in 200 lb. bags this winter.

In spite of the gloomy outlook for the immediate future Prof. Haskell foresaw better times ahead, in view of the fact that the present exigencies are promoting new methods of manufacture. It is highly probable that in a few years we shall be securing our commercial nitrogen from the air and phosphoric acid from rock phosphates without the use of sulphuric acid. Such methods will both increase the supply and reduce the price.

POTATOES IN MAINE

Agent MacDougall has recently spent two days in Presque Isle, in the famous Aroostock county, Maine, and some of the practices of the growers there may be of interest to local farmers.

In the first place, they use a three year rotation of oats, clover and potatoes, sowing the clover with the oats, and the second season cutting off one crop of clover for hay and turning the rowen under for green manure. The oats are threshed and sold as grain. The rotation has two important functions: It tends to eliminate soil troubles peculiar to the potato and it furnishes an important element of the fertilizer application. Clover not only serves as a splendid green manure but it has the property of all legumes, namely of taking nitrogen from the air and making it available for the crop. Of course the clover does not furnish all the plant food necessary and the growers are in the habit of adding a ton of commercial fertilizer per acre for the potato crop, but none for the oats and clover. The results of generous fertilization and regular rotation appear in the yields which average from 275 to 300 bushels per acre. Besides being impressed by the large yields of potatoes in Aroostock, one is almost overwhelmed by the acres and acres of clover. Two weeks ago the clover was just in blossom, and in all the towns visited the air was filled with its fragrance. Without question the clover is one of the most, if not the most, important factor in the production of large yields of potatoes.

In the second place, the farmers spray as a matter of course. Beginning the first of July they spray at least once a fortnight until the vines break down in September. They mix their own material at the rate of 7 lbs. hydrated lime and 5 lbs. copper sulphate (and poison spray as long as the bugs bother) to 50 gallons of water. They keep the stock solution in the fields, usually in two barrels on a platform beside a well, so that the spray may be mixed and run into the tank without lifting. The sprayers are two-horse machines and never have a capacity of less than 100 gallons.

Raising potatoes on a large scale, they have to be prepared to store them until such time in the winter as it is desirable to ship. Late in August the buyers cover the territory in much the same way as onion and tobacco buyers canvas the Connecticut valley, and most of the growers sell to them under agreement to ship as desired. The possession of their own store-houses makes the growers independent of the buyers, however, and many hold back their crop when they believe that the market warrants it. Last year, instead of allowing the dealers to profit by the large increase in price as was the case with onions in the Connecticut valley, the potato growers held and sold in the spring at an increase over the fall price of approximately $5.00 a barrel. Incidentally the only potatoes already sold this season were a few for seed. The storage house is so built that the wagons, hung low, by the way, to insure ease in loading, can drive in on one level, unload through the floor into bins below, and load up from the lower level when it is time to ship. A side hill is useful in building such a storage house. Although there are stoves for heating in case of an emergency, they are seldom used, for the walls are usually stone or cement and boarded up inside, thus forming an air partition and a non-conductor of heat and cold. When taking the potatoes to the trains, the men sometimes cover the load with canvas and put a lantern underneath to moderate the temperature. The houses are built to hold 1000 to 2000 barrels.

Aroostock is a comparatively new agricultural section, the railroad having come in only 25 years ago. The topography is rolling and the soil a gravel loam with no large stones but many small ones. Help is expensive in Maine, running at present from $3.00 to $3.50 a day and dinner, and promising to exceed $4.00 during the harvesting season. As one would expect, as much work as possible is done by machine. The crop is usually hoed once by hand, but the horse ridgers, cultivators and spades do the rest. The ridging begins as soon as the potatoes have appeared and is kept up consistently until the last cultivation. The rows are from 32 to 36 inches apart. The farmers select their seed potatoes most carefully and treat them thoroughly with corrosive sublimate or formalin. At normal times it costs about $1.00 to grow a barrel of potatoes and $.35 to get it to Boston; this year the expense runs higher.

CONSERVATION COMMENT

All twenty-three towns in the county, with the exception of Cummington, Greenwich and Prescott, have held conservation schools this summer. Wherever the Bureau agent has been present, she has made provision for follow-up work by means of study clubs. She would like to institute such work in the other towns as well.

Over a hundred children are enrolled in canning and marketing clubs, and more are coming in. Work in Williamsburg, Northampton and Hadley is just beginning.

Citizens in the towns where children are at work are urged to take an active interest in them. They are capable of splendid service in case they receive the proper encouragement.

It is expected that the children will be so proficient as to take care of the surplus products of the communities. They will be organized into groups of helpers, either to go into the home of a woman or to take her produce somewhere else for canning. They will receive some pay on the basis of so-much an hour.

The Bureau's home demonstration agent is prepared to give practical demonstrations on the following subjects:

Meat Substitutes: Use of skim milk, cheese, vegetables, cereals, etc.

Emergency breads: Barley, rye, corn, etc.

Left-overs: How they may be used and saved.

Those communities desiring such demonstrations should get in touch with Miss Harriman, the home demonstration agent.

Can or dry the beets, carrots, etc., secured by thinning. They are splendid when properly preserved and supply an important element of the diet.

Let the shelves of your fruit-cupboard sag a little this winter.

The canning bulletin is being translated into French, Italian, Lithuanian and Polish. Our Bureau agent has given a demonstration for the Polish people in Northampton and Ware, using an interpreter in both instances.

In Northampton she is holding a canning seminar every Friday, where local women are invited to bring their fruits and vegetables to can them under supervision. There is no expense connected with this and the purpose is wholly educational.

If each of us should reduce our use of wheat bread from five slices to three and a half, we could export the 450,000,000 bushels needed by our allies.

Bananas are an important food.

Send your questions to your home demonstration agent Make known to her your community needs. Do not hesitate to tell her what you would like to have her do in your town. Help her to help you.

A NEW PEST

Potatoes in the valley plots have been besieged by a new and avoracious invader—the plant aphis or green lice. Orchardists and market-gardeners are acquainted with the pest, but the potato growers have never been seriously troubled before. Many of the patches are in bad shape and some are practically dead. Apple growers usually consider that by August the danger from aphis is over, but it is not yet certain that such an assumption may safely be made in regard to potatoes. The lice, little green insects readily seen, work on the under side of the leaves, sucking the sap from the leaf after the manner of a mosquito. The result is that the leaves grow dry and limp and finally die. Bordeaux, Pyrox, or arsenate of lead are not effective sprays. It is necessary to have a contact poison, and the one commonly recommended is nicotine, commercially sold as Black Leaf Forty. This is mixed in water at the rate of one ounce to 12 gallons, and it is well to add 1-2 pound of soap to insure a thorough distribution on the leaf. It is also possible to use an emulsion made by mixing a stock solution of 1-2 lb. hard soap, 2 gallons of kerosene and 1 gallon of boiling water, churning until creamy and diluting with 20 times its volume of water. The difficulty of spraying the under side of the leaves must be met by perseverance and ingenuity on the part of the sprayer.

Late blight is just coming on. Farmers are likely to rest content after they have conquered the potato bug. The blight is a more insidious and often more dangerous foe and can be controlled only by constant applications of Bordeau-mixture (contained in the prepared sprays as Pyrox, Bordo Lead, etc.) Prevention is the only adequate cure. Black Leaf Forty may be mixed with the Bordeau, in which case the soap should be dispensed with. Keep spraying.

SECOND FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION FORMED

A group of farmers from the western part of the county met with the representative of the Farm Loan Bank on July 20 and organized as the Second Farm Loan Association of Hampshire County. A board of directors was elected and this board chose Mr. John Hart of Worthington to serve as president and Mr. Raymond H. Friel of Easthampton as secretary-treasurer.

It is expected that the two organizations will be sufficient for Hampshire county. Any one in the county is eligible to become a member of either of them, and may do so by getting in touch with Mr. Friel of the second association or Mr. Alfred LaBelle of Enfield, secretary of the first. There are advantages in joining such an association in case a man wishes to borrow money for a period longer than five years. He may borrow to fifty per cent of the value of his security for any purpose of an agricultural nature. The Bureau would be glad to furnish farmers with literature explaining the project in case they are in need of money for agricultural purposes.

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farms with sheep and there is no question but that they can protect their flocks from dogs.

It is not too late to get some of the Rambouillet-Lincolns shipped into New England from the far West. Can you think of any better way of investing a hundred dollars than in seven of them? Get into touch with your county agent and talk it over with him.

FOR SALE—Ball jars, Lightning style, pints 75c dozen, quarts 80c. Also copper sulphate for spraying. County Committee on Food Production. Tel. 53-W.

FOR SALE—Guernsey bull calves at reasonable prices. Mixter Farm breeding. Fine opportunity if taken at once. Two of the calves are from advanced Registry Cows. George Timmins, Ware, Mass.

FOR SALE—Form of 50 acres. Good 8-room house with wide piazza. Barn and henhouse. Never-failing spring water. 100 grafted apple trees, abundance wood and timber for farm use Telephone and free delivery of mail. An ideal location for poultry. Price $1,000. Reasonable terms. Address owner, H. H. Mason, Worthington, Mass.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. II. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER, 1917 No. 9

Easthampton Gardeners

With the annual exhibit of their products on September 8 the Easthampton boys and girls formally closed their season of 1917. It was highly successful, and this was largely due to the generosity and coöperation of local organizations. A new feature this year, the Grange garden contest with $40.00 worth of prizes for those who most faithfully and intelligently cared for plots containing at least fifty square yards and five varieties, was of special interest. 1121 packages of seeds were bought by the children through the schools, and of the 150 boys and girls who entered the contest, over 100 finished the season creditably. Morrison Ferry of East Street won first prize, Faina Thouin, whose picture appears above, second, and there were fifteen others, the award of which was no easy matter.

The Bureau has been particularly interested in the Easthampton project because it offered something rather simple and novel by way of method, and so it has furnished a good deal of service for the sake of seeing the plan well tried out. Mr. MacDougall judged the gardens twice during the season and the produce at its close, and Mr. Rand of the college staff, who has been helping out at the Bureau during the season, supplied the supervision. He first talked to the children in the schools; then he visited each child at his garden by appointment during school hours, before planting; then he paid a second visit to most of them before school closed, and a third during August. He accompanied the judge on both tours of inspection. Because of the coöperation of the school authorities he was able to do this work in a minimum amount of time and with a maximum of efficiency, and the work had a unity which is impossible with a number of volunteer visitors. The enthusiasm and persistence of the children argue well for the system.

He was a rancher of the western plains and in a land where women are few had lately lost his wife.

"She was a gem," he said in explanation to the boys, "I sure loved her, but she broke her leg and I had to shoot her."

AN EASTHAMPTON GIRL IN HER GARDEN

Fair Time

The fair is the farmer's gala day. He ought to attend at least one fair every year. There he finds friends and acquaintances from far and near, all sorts of diversions which mark a holiday, ideas and stimulus for his future work. For social, recreative and educational reasons he ought to go. More than that, he ought to bring something to show. The competition of the prize ring not only adds to the zest of breeding and the enjoyment of the day, but it furnishes the best kind of advertisement for his farm. If he has nothing on his farm which he considers worth showing, it makes no difference how much money he is earning, he is not a farmer in the true sense of the word.

It is fitting that we should call attention to the Northampton Fair this year, not only because it is most distinctly the Hampshire county fair, but also because it is trying to do things on a little bigger scale than ever before. The period has been increased to three days, permanent brick buildings are being erected for the automobile and boys' and girls' exhibit, and special features will be presented by the state college and your Bureau. It is the logical time for you and your families and your prize stuff to come to the county seat. We shall hope to see you there.

Now is the season to get in a last swat at the fly. It is never too late to do so,—until they are gone.

Marketing Potatoes

One of the workers of the Bureau went into a local store a few days ago to buy a peck of potatoes. In the course of the trade the merchant, who was a personal friend of the customer, remarked, "You do not want those there; wait until I open a barrel."

"What is the difference?" inquired the other.

"Well, those are natives; these are from New Jersey."

There was no denying the fact that the natives were disreputable, not fit to offer to any customer. They were not typical of the potatoes grown in Hampshire county by any means, but they are sufficiently common in local shipments to cause the merchants to distrust the natives generally. Those that are shipped in from a distance are uniform in quality; those secured from the neighboring farmers are not. The difference accounts for the reluctance of local dealers to cater to Hampshire trade.

Mr. MacDougall is planning to hold meetings in some of the hill towns to interest the potato growers in coöperative marketing. The method is most simple. The farmers of a community will pool their marketable crop, pack them according to the usual standards in uniform containers, and sell them either in bulk or in small quanities through a local manager who makes it his business to dispose of them to the best advantage.

Concluded on page 7

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
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Officers of the Farm Bureau

Leslie R. Smith, President, Hadley
W. D. Mandell, Treasurer, Northampton
A. F. MacDougall, Secretary

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The New Monthly

The Monthly comes to you this time in new form, larger in size, printed on better paper, divided into departments, and modestly self-supporting. We are glad to recommend to you those who have taken advertising space. They are reliable dealers and interested not only in your patronage but in your work. You will be doing a good turn to the Bureau if you mention the Monthly when you respond to their advertisements. The little want and sale advertisements inserted by farmers who belong to the Bureau we are still printing free of charge. We hope that you will make use of the question box and feel free to send in suggestions or material from your own experience. The Monthly is attempting to be a local and seasonal comment on the agriculture of Hampshire county. Help us to make it better every month, and see to it that your neighbors are on our subscription list.

The state college will open in about two weeks for a concentrated practical course, running until May 1. Those young men who can take up work there, should see to it that they do. The demand for trained farmers will be greater than ever hereafter, and he who has no other clear duty, owes it to his country to become just as efficient as possible.

The Mt. Holyoke College girls have completed their farm work successfully. Working in groups of eighteen throughout the summer, they have grown nearly 10 acres of stuff for the dining halls this winter.

Seed Corn

In normal years to plant poor seed corn is foolish; in such years as this, it is unpatriotic. It is frequently hard to get good seed in the spring. The farmers who are growing corn this year ought to look forward and provide their own seed from their own fields. They ought to save an abundance of it and the very best. Do you realize that the record yields in the boys' corn club contests are nearly eight times as great as the average yield per acre throughout the country? This is partly due to general care; it is partly due to the quality of seed.

When the corn ripens go into your fields and select your seed corn on the stalk. Remember that like tends to reproduce like; that plants with suckers tend to produce more of the same kind, that early maturing plants tend to produce more of that kind, that single ear plants do the same. You can tell more about the crop you are growing if you select the seed not only from the character of the grain but also the character of the plant. There is nothing remarkable about two full and perfect ears from a single stalk in the hill, because conditions are not normal and the plant has the advantage of increased sun and root area. You should select your seed from plants that have done creditably in full competition with the rest under normal conditions. Otherwise you are fooling yourself. Ordinarily we say that those plants are to be sought which are early in maturing, solid and thick-set in growth, free from suckers, and heavy producing in grain.

Go through your fields, then, with your seed bag and pick the ears that promise most. Pick more than you expect to plant, for some may fail to germinate and others may be lost over the winter. Then put them in a dry and airy place, where they will be safe from rats and mice, to cure. And however busy you may be with other things, don't neglect to do it.

Funds

Mr. Gould has canvased in some of the towns where pledges for the Bureau had not been paid, and everywhere he met with a ready response. Pledges from some of the other towns, however, have not come in, and if those concerned will give the matter their prompt attention, it would be of great assistance to the directors.

Daniel Willard has said that the test of every enterprise should be, "Will this help to win the war?" It happens that with most farmers patriotism is pretty nearly the same thing as good business policy.

Field Days

The Bureau has just finished a series of field days. On August 30 the Ware dairymen met at Forest Lake for an agricultural program and basket lunch. Mr. E. N. Boland, formerly of the animal husbandry department at the state college and now with the Quaker Oats company of Boston, gave a talk on feeding dairy cows. Miss Harriman spoke on Conservation. In the afternoon Mr. H. O. Daniels, a practical dairyman of Middletown, Conn., discussed Efficient Milk Production.

On August 29 a field day meeting was held on the farm of George L. Barrus in Goshen. Mr. Boland discussed the grain situation, Mr. Summer R. Parker of the state college spoke on dairy farming, and Miss Harriman presented the problem of conservation on the farm. There was a demonstration of the use of concrete for agricultural purposes by Prof. C. I. Gunness of M. A. C.

On August 31 a community day was held on the town common in Granby. There was an interesting tractor demonstration in the morning, in which there appeared machines of the Case, International, and the Moline companies. After the basket lunch Miss Harriman and Mr. Daniels spoke. The latter's talk had to do with an adjustment of dairy farming with present conditions. He recommended the growing of more grains and the consequent reduction of the buying of feeds, the growing of more clover which decreases the demand for grains, and the growing of more young stock. It was a notable address and those who came a long distance to hear it, felt amply repaid for their trouble.

On September 1 a field day was held in Plainfield. Agent Putnam of Franklin county, Miss Harriman, and Prof. Lockwood of the state college were the speakers.

The Apple Grading Law

The new Massachusetts apple grading law provides for three grades: "Fancy," large apples without blemish and having the required color characteristics; "A," apples of any size without defect, much the same as the old No. 1's; and "B," apples of no particular size and color, but free from serious defects and in every sense of the word "useful." All other apples must be classed "ungraded."

All closed packages of apples packed in Massachusetts for sale must be branded with the following information in some printed form: state wherein grown, grade, mininum size of fruit, amount, variety, and name and address of party responsible for the packing.

For more complete explanation of the law write to R. E. Annin, State House, Boston, or to the Farm Bureau for Circular 50.

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

The School Lunch

When children are unable to come home for dinner, their noon meal becomes a good deal of a problem. Of course it is comparatively easy to put up something for them, but this method is not wholly satisfactory, especially in cold weather. The growing child really ought to have something warm at noon. It should be obvious that this would mean better health and therefore better study as well.

It would not be a very difficult matter to provide something warm with the mid-day school lunch. The necessary equipment,—a few dishes and possibly an oil stove,—would not be expensive. The work might be done by the teacher, or by the children under some organization and supervision. In the latter case it would become educational and would tend to solve the problem of the noon hour. The school board would see to it that the teacher would suffer no serious inconvenience without such compensation as would be acceptable. Whatever arrangement might be made regarding time, the work should be made a regular part of the school schedule and purpose.

The U. S. D. A. has suggested some sample bills of fare as follows:

1. Vegetable-milk soup, crackers, rolls, fruit, plain cake.
2. Meat and vegetable stew, bread and butter, sweet chocolate.
3. Boiled custard, lettuce sandwiches, fruits, cookies.
4. Dried codfish, crackers, fruit, maple-sugar sandwiches.

Quite possibly it would be better to prepare nothing but a single hot dish at the school-house, relying upon the children to bring the staples from home as they do at present. It would seem that this could be readily brought to pass, thereby bringing relief to many a mother who hates to see her girl start off for school on a bleak November day with nothing but cold food for her dinner.

In connection with the school lunch it might be well to add a few recipies for sandwich fillings.

EGG FILLING, 1.

1 hard cooked egg, chopped fine; equal amount chopped ham; 1 teaspoon melted butter; all mixed together.

EGG FILLING, 2.

Scrambled egg and a little crisp bacon.

EGG FILLING, 3.

Chop hard cooked eggs fine, mix with salad dressing, season with salt and pepper.

CELERY AND APPLE FILLING

Put equal amounts of celery and apple through coarse food chopper. Squeeze out water, add salad dressing, and salt to taste.

FRUIT FILLING.

Figs, raisins, dates. Remove stems and stones. Chop fine, add a little cold water and cook to paste. Add a few drops lemon juice.

CHEESE AND NUT FILLING.

Chop nuts fine and mix with grated cheese. Moisten with milk and season with salt. Raisins may be used instead of nuts.

SALMON FILLING.

Remove bones and skins from cold salmon and mash. Add yokes of hard cooked eggs. Moisten with melted butter and add shredded lettuce. Season with salt, pepper, and lemon juice.

Study Groups

Within a month or so Miss Harriman will organize domestic study groups in as many of the towns as possible. The plan is to get a few alert and interested women together at regular times to follow a course of study in some phase of home-making. The social element and exchange of views have made the group method seem most advantageous. There are three general courses open to the groups; one having to do with foods, the second with meal planning, and the third with home sanitation and convenience.

Miss Harriman has given a demonstration of Meat-substitues in Huntington and Leeds, and would be glad to give it elsewhere upon request.

"Remember the question is not whether you personally may feel that you can afford to waste food; the point is that the Nation cannot afford to have any food wasted by anybody."

Eat New Corn

The U. S. D. A. is urging people to eat new corn instead of the old which comes through the public market. While the corn is fresh, clean and sweet and before the germ has been removed to prevent spoilage, it is better in every sense of the word. The animals all know this and often refuse to eat old corn unless very hungry. For less than $5 a hand mill and sieves may be bought, which will insure your family all the fresh meal which it may desire.

Onions are selling for nearly $3.00 a bag, and apples, in Apple Valley, for $3.50 a barrel, orchard-run.

Conservation Notes

The canning bulletin has been translated into Polish and Italian. Copies may be secured by application to the Bureau office.

At the field day in Granby there was an exhibit of the canned goods of the local girls' club. There were ten exhibitors, aged 10-15 years, and each presented jars of vegetable, fruit and greens. In Middlefield the exhibit was held in connection with the local fair and prizes were awarded at that time.

Failures in canning are usually due to carelessness and inaccurate following of directions. The products must not be allowed to stand after blanching, nor must they be allowed to stay in the cold dip for more than a minute. There is much loss due to use of poor rubbers. Old rubbers should never be used again, and new ones should be stretched to test their strength.

Jars of preserves should be kept in a cool, dry place. In case they are kept in the light, they should be wrapped in paper.

The canning work in the James House, Northampton, continues. Not only have the promoters accomplished much actual conservation, but others have learned the approved ways of doing the work.

Middlefield Fair

The Middlefield fair is one of the most interesting ones in the state. It is actually what many fairs purport to be, a cattle show. The exhibits this year, particularly the cattle one, were highly commendable. Splendid stock was shown, and the friendly rivalry between breeders and the universal interest of the crowd bespeak the right attitude of mind. The Middlefield people justly feel that their fair has infinite possibilities as an educational and recreative institution.

The Bureau had an exhibit at the fair, and since then has had another at the fair in Amherst.

Cover Crops for Tobacco

A year ago Dr. Beinhart, U. S. D. A., speaking before the Tobacco Growers' Association of New England very strongly urged the use of rotations to control rot-root and a cover crop of timothy for other toxic troubles. One or two of the growers testified to the same conclusion. It might be well to call to the attention of the readers of the Monthly that this principle seems to have been sustained by another year of experimental and practical work. Dr. Chapman of the state college is most enthusiastic over the benefits to be derived from the use of a cover crop.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

A Sheep Club

The Bradley Knitting Company of Delavan, Wisconsin, conscious of the growing shortage of wool and aspiring to start at least 5,000 boys as shepherds in a small way, is seeking to interest boys everywhere in sheep clubs. The company is working with the approval of the U. S. D. A. and the coöperation of local club workers. At the present time boys all over the United States, properly recommended, are taking an examination on sheep-raising. Later all who present satisfactory papers will receive a flock of four bred ewes, giving their note for them at 5 per cent interest. Some of the flocks are financed by the Company itself; the others by banks, corporations and individuals interested in the project. There are to be annual prizes for the largest increase in flocks.

Although little else has been done with this in Massachusetts, Mr. Gould has taken hold of it and the following boys are taking their examinations: Kenfred and Walter Root of Easthampton, Sidney Sears and Dexter Beals of Lithia, Edward Montague of Westhampton, Atherton Parsons of Southampton, James Swanton of Amherst, and Stanley Mason of Worthington.

The Northampton Exhibit

On September 8 an exhibit of the boys' and girls' garden products was held in the city hall, Northampton, under the direction of Mrs. B. B. Hinckley of the City Committee, and the Bureau. The vegetables were brought in the morning and were judged in the afternoon, the vegetables by the supervisors and the canned products by Miss Harriman. During the afternoon as many of the exhibitors as wished to, placed the exhibits, and those scoring most nearly to the judges' decisions received prizes. The prize money was furnished by Mr. Childs, who also offered the prepared land on West Street for 130 gardens, and by the Board of Trade through subscription. This also includes the prizes for the best plots. The Bureau furnished supervision for nearly 200 gardens.

Blueberries in the Northampton market September 18. Isn't that pretty near a record?

The frost came during two days when Agent MacDougall was out of town. One 50-50 investor has suggested that he was faithless to his job. "What do we hire a county agent for anyway, if he does not protect us from frosts?"

Odds and Ends

Just now the youngsters are getting ready for the fairs.

In Worthington and Chesterfield exhibits are under way in which the produce of the home gardens will be shown. In Ware there are three prizes of generous size to be awarded October 6 for the best general exhibits from school gardens.

The Cummington boys and girls will exhibit their garden stuff at the Cummington fair September 20-21. In Amherst the work has been under the direction of H. T. Stowell and nearly 300 gardens have come through the season in good shape. There will be an exhibit at the Amherst fair under the direction of Prof. Hart.

The boys are beginning to pay for their pigs. Five have already sent in their cash.

Prof. Farley of the State College gave a talk in Plainfield in August on boys' and girls' work, and Mr. Gould intends to organize clubs there as soon as possible.

Tobacco Men Organize

On September 13 a meeting of the Franklin-Hampshire Tobacco Growers' Association was held in the Board of Trade rooms, Northampton. The constitution was adopted and the following officers elected:

Secretary-treasurer—L. C. Field, Hadley.

Board of directors—F. L. Whitmore, Sunderland; A. W. Ball, Deerfield; G. F. Pelissier, Hadley; Charles Wade, Hatfield; Seth Warner, Florence.

Committee of audit—W. L. Harris, Deerfield; L. R. Smith, Hadley; T. Graves, Hatfield.

The directors will hold their first meeting at the Farm Bureau office on Sept. 20.

The Bureau has several nicely bound copies of the annual report of the state board of agriculture, which contain interesting papers on various subjects and may be had at the office for the asking.

Last year the Baldwin and Ben Davis apple yields were three times larger than that of any other varieties. In the forecast for 1917 the Ben Davis leads. In spite of this the Ben Davis is the most abused of varieties. One is reminded of the boys who presented their instructor with an artificial apple for identification. He finally bit into it and remarked, "It's a Ben, and the best I had had this year."

County Comment

One of our county farmers was seen filling his silo August 30. He may have had a personal reason which made it imperative, but the fact remains that he was cutting his corn just before nature had put the greatest food value on the stalks.

Perley Davis of Granby has mowed his grass, carried it in, spread his manure, in fact done practically all his farm work this season with a tractor.

For the most part the fields financed by the 50-50 project are in good shape. The investors in town are beginning to inquire about their crops and are coming to appreciate more and more what the farmer is constantly up against in the way of obstacles.

One Easthampton girl reported 76 summer squashes from six hills the last time we visited her garden. The boys who planted peanuts are anxiously beginning to dig for them.

The manufacturers' corn and potatoes are the most thrifty looking plots in The Meadows.

Although the growing number of inquiries regarding sheep indicate a growing interest in them, there have been but few definite orders. It will not be wise to attempt to buy under a car-load lot. If you would really like some, let us know.

The potato lice, for some time disappeared from the valley, were later reported in the hill towns, but in small numbers. The damage attributed to them is largely due to weather conditions instead.

In Middlefield the girls' canning club has been preserving surplus garden produce. It is hoped that a similar practice will prevail in other towns during the fruit season.

It has been a poor month for dairy records. H. M. Bridgman and Lombello Brothers are the only ones to report tests, and none is over 40 lbs. of butter fat.

Farmers and the Draft

Hampshire county farmers will be glad to learn that Agent MacDougall, who was accepted for the national army, has been released for at least six months by the District Board.

Mr. Smith, who has interviewed the board on behalf of local conscripted farmers, reports that it is thoroughly sympathetic and scrupulous in its decisions, but unable to exempt any but those who are obviously more valuable at home than at the front. Unless a careful investigation reveals that the young man is rendering an important agricultural service, he cannot expect a release.

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QUESTION BOX

The Bureau proposes to answer to the best of its ability such questions relating to agriculture as may be submitted by the readers of the Monthly, feeling that for everyone who actually asks a question there are several who are interested in it. The questions which appear below have come to us within a few days of sending this issue to print, and may be of interest both as examples and for their own sake.

1. Is there any need of spraying potatoes as late as September 1?

Certainly. The late blight is most dangerous at this time, and to insure a maximum growing season and consequent yield, you should spray with Bordeaux Mixture as long as the vines are green.

2. Does it pay to box apples instead of shipping them in barrels?

That depends on the quality of the fruit and the kind of a market. Only the very best fruit will justify box-packing, and that only for a special market, a market where such fruit, and preferably *your* fruit, is in demand.

3. Is it worth while to harvest the ears of silage before ensiling?

Ordinarily not. This year, however, in case the ears are mature and you have not enough field corn to feed your poultry, horses and pigs, it may.

4. What causes pickled cucumbers to swivel and become soft?

Too strong brine or vinegar. Brine should be composed of ½ cup of salt to 1 quart of water, and vinegar often needs to be diluted with cool boiled water.

5. In canning is it necessary to blanch?

Not absolutely, but highly desirable; blanching makes possible a fuller pack, a higher color, and freedom from strong and acid flavors, and exterminates germ lice.

6. In canning corn is it safe to trust to a single cooking of 3 hours?

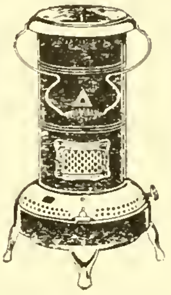
The bacteriologists say that the safer way is to cook it for 1 hour on each of 3 successive days. This means inconvenience for the average housewife and she will doubtless prefer to take her chances with the single cooking.

Corn

The fifty acres of corn, financed by Northampton manufacturers and grown by Josiah Parsons, are maturing nicely and were not seriously affected by the frost. This corn, both grain and stover, is for sale, preferably standing or stocked in the field, at reasonable rates. The Bureau hopes that it will meet a local need.

It must be nearly time to plan for a vacation. The farmer needs one and ought to plan for one during the most convenient season. And don't forget the farmer's wife.

If Coal is High, Burn Oil



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Do not skip the advertisement pages. The time is coming when farmers will advertise a great deal more than they do; it is an essential to successful business.

And when you patronize our advertisers, mention the Monthly. In that way you help the paper and the Bureau.

Chips

The U. S. D. A. announces that 10,000 tons of potash were produced in this country last year, and that most fertilizer companies will offer brands containing from 1 to 3 per cent potash this fall.

The Star-Herald of Presque Isle, Maine, (August 23) stated editorially, "Within the past ten days the rust (late blight) has been playing havoc with the Aroostook potato crop. . . . It is likely to reduce the yield one-third, and as some think, one-half."

Watermelons are wearing blue collars this season,—a wash of bluestone and starch applied by many commercial growers to prevent stem-end rot.

Prof. William D. Hurd, director of the extension service of M. A. C., has been appointed temporary special assistant in the office of the secretary of Agriculture at Washington.

The increase in the loan value on painted buildings as compared with unpainted ones has been estimated by a Michigan banker to be over 22 per cent. The increase in the owner's satisfaction is probably greater.

The Eastern States Exposition will be held in Springfield, October 12 to 20.

How about half a dozen geese for another season? In the west they are much more common than here. Those who know them say that they are the most interesting and profitable of fowl. A Vermont farmer has made the succinct if exaggerated statement that he can keep a goose on a grain of corn a year.

Bean Seed

Bean seed should be selected in the field, from high producing and early-maturing plants which are free from disease. This precaution against disease is particularly important in the case of pod spot (anthracnose) because offering almost the only insurance we have against its ravages another season. The seed beans should not be allowed to come into contact with others during the winter.

Hampshire county people have complained sometimes of the weevil, an insect which effects an entrance into the bean during the growing season and does not make its appearance until after the harvesting. The fall is the only time to combat this insect. Put the beans into a tight box or can and fumigate with carbon disulphide by putting a teaspoonful of it for each cubic foot of the container, into a dish and leaving the dish shut tightly inside the box near the top for twenty-four hours. After the beans have been aired for an hour, they are ready for storage. Care must be taken because the gas is inflamable.

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Concluded from page 1

There is no serious problem of storage in Hampshire county. Most of the farmers who grow potatoes for market have cellars adequate for their needs. The only difficulty is the financial one of delaying the sale for the sake of a better price. Some farmers feel that they cannot afford to wait. The State Committee on Public Safety is considering a plan by which farmers will be encouraged to borrow money on the crop in storage as security, to prevent an unfortunate dumping of potatoes on the market in the fall. It is highly probable that if any Hampshire farmers would like to borrow money on this basis, it could be arranged. If you are interested in such a project, get in touch with your county agent.

There seems no possibility of a serious overloaded market in potatoes this fall. Aroostock growers told Mr. MacDougall last month that increased acreage in the county has not been in potatoes for this season, and that much of the extra fertilizer bought last winter has been held in the barns looking toward another season. More than that, there has been a great deal of damage done by the blight during the past few weeks, and the crop is correspondingly reduced. There is no reason for Hampshire potato growers to be disheartened.

It is now estimated that the Massachusetts onion crop will be about the same as that of a year ago; this in spite of the fact that 350 more acres were planted. Last year the yield per acre was 340 bushels as compared with 600 in Idaho and 195 in New York.

Many of the vegetables displayed at the Northampton Boys' and Girls' exhibit were given to Company I. The soldiers have no fresh vegetables except as they are given to them, and were highly pleased with the children's gift.

Members' Notice

Members of the Bureau may insert an advertisement of not over four lines and for not over three months, free of charge. The limitations imposed are required by law.

FOR SALE—New milch Cows; also a new Separator, 650 lbs. capacity, never used. C. M. THAYER, Cummington.

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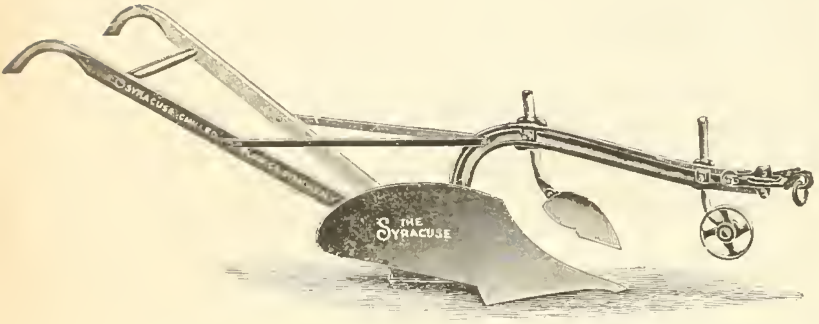

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NORTHAMPTON FAIR

October 2, 3 and 4, 1917

DIRECTUM I, 1.56 3-4

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will appear each day

FEB 5 - 19

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. II. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OCTOBER, 1917 No. 10

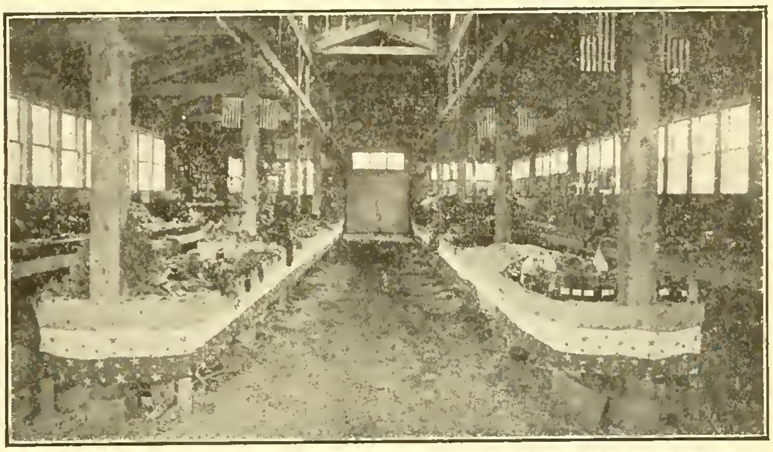
The Potato Situation

Potatoes in Hampshire County are not turning out well this year. That the crop in the meadows will not average a hundred bushels an acre does not cause any surprise, but that the crop in the hill towns should be hovering about the same rate is not so easily explained. One party growing potatoes on a commercial scale among the hills reports an average of fifty bushels, which will not meet expenses at probable prices. It is quite possible that after their late start the hot spell caught them just as the tubers were beginning to grow and caused a check which the plants could not overcome later. Some patches suffered badly from the aphis. Amateurs in many instances reported that their potato vines were "ripe" when they were prematurely dead instead. The early frost did some harm. But whatever the explanation, the fact remains that the local crop is about half of what was estimated on the basis of acreage and not much above the usual yield in actual bushels.

At this writing there are some patches still green and growing, and this late growth is highly important from the standpoint of a market crop. Now and then there is a man who does not take full advantage of this.

There seems to be no serious problem of marketing in Hampshire County this fall. Agent MacDougall has talked the matter over with the farmers of Cummington, Plainfield, Goshen and Chesterfield, and they are certain that they can handle their crop without the aid of a coöperative organization. They have facilities for storage and are financially able to hold their crop until it seems wise to sell. They do not anticipate any trouble in getting rid of the crop. The potatoes owned by the investors in the fifty-fifty plan will very likely be gathered and stored until it is expedient to sell. To break even they must command a price of about $2.00 a bushel.

And that raises the question of price. Concerning that we hear all sorts of conflicting reports. Some predict that it will exceed $3.00 and one man of considerable authority is reported as saying it will be as low as $.75. Of course no one knows very much about it. The crop in the middle West is reported between two and three times larger than usual. If this is true, there is still the problem of transportation in these congested times, and it seems reasonable that Western potatoes will not be very cheap when they reach New England. Maine is reporting a crop slightly smaller than that of last year, and the local garden patches have suffered in various ways and will not have a great influence upon the general market. It seems conservative to say that potatoes will reach $2.00 before spring.



BOYS' AND GIRLS' EXHIBIT, 3-COUNTY FAIR PHOTO BY HOWARD

White Pine Blister Rust

The White Pine Blister Rust is present in every county in Massachusetts. Our white pines will be killed by millions and may go the way of the American chestnut tree. But the disease which promises to render the chestnut tree extinct is impossible to control because it spreads directly from one chestnut to another. The White Pine Blister Rust cannot spread from one pine to another but must have currant or gooseberry bushes on which to grow before it can spread back to the pines. When the currants or gooseberries are destroyed, the bridge, across which the Blister Rust must pass in order to infect other pines, is destroyed and no more pines are killed. *No pine has ever been known to recover from the Blister Rust.*

The Blister Rust is a fungus. The only part of the fungus which we see is the seeds or spores which show on

Concluded on page 2

Northampton Fair

The Farm Bureau had charge of the Boys' and Girls' Department at the Northampton Fair. It was located in a fine new building, made of brick and conveniently situated on the grounds. The apprehension about filling it with displays disappeared long before the last entry came in; in fact the greatest difficulty of the men in charge proved to be to find room for all of the exhibits. This means that another year more table room will be provided.

There were school exhibits from Hadley, Hatfield, Easthampton, Holyoke and Smith's Agricultural School, first premium cups being won by the first and last, each in its own class. The Westhampton canning club displayed 160 cans of fruit and vegetables which the children had canned with a spoilage percentage of less than 2 per cent. There were nearly a dozen individual vegetable displays, all of them being most creditable. And the single vegetable exhibits piled up on the tables until the problem of keeping them straight became a serious one. They were judged by Agent Putnam of Franklin County.

Five pigs were exhibited by pig club members. The various judging contests have already been mentioned. Complimentary tickets for school children the first day resulted in a large attendance. Special commendation should be given to the children of the hill towns who sent in exhibits under great inconvenience.

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FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

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$1 a year, including membership in Farm Bureau

Officers of the Farm Bureau

Leslie R. Smith, President, Hadley
W. D. Mandell, Treasurer, Northampton
A. F. MacDougall, Secretary

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The Tractor

The tractor has come to stay. The demonstrations which have been taking place everywhere of late are most significant. It is not perfect yet and many farmers will wait for more improvements, but it is already plain that it can do a great deal of business even in fields as small as those of New England. It can be adapted to our peculiar needs, and our farmers do well to be thinking in terms of the new era.

Care of Hen Manure

The waste from hen manure is most unfortunate, particularly so because it can be largely avoided. A little time spent in taking care of it will be a good investment this winter. Keep a couple of barrels in the hen-house and scrape the manure from the drop-boards into them day by day. Add land plaster enough to dry up the manure and thus preserve its value. To make a well balanced fertilizer, mix with one-third part superphosphate. This is a little practice of economy which is highly worth while.

Rye

It might be well to sow fallow land with rye this fall. It can be readily done on corn and potato fields, requires only the roughest kind of culture, will give the ground splendid protection during the winter and good humus in the spring. It might be better to harvest the crop in the spring. Among other things rye bread is fast coming into favor.

Extension Schools

The college will provide a limited number of extension schools in Hampshire County in case there is a demand for them. A team of expert instructors in the science of home and farm will conduct a course of five days in the town concerned, giving high value in concentrated form. If any of the towns which had it last year desire a shorter follow-up course, that too might be arranged.

Poultry Pointers

Now is the time to kill those hens which one does not care to winter. The average hen does not lay during the three months she is moulting and during that time she eats about 20 pounds of food, costing about eighty cents.

Prof. Quisenberry, in charge of the American Egg Laying contest at Leavenworth, Kansas, has recently recommended the following rations: 1 bushel sprouted oats to 100 lbs. cracked corn, costing $2.87 a hundred; and 100 lbs. beef scraps, 150 lbs. bran, and 150 lbs. mill feed, costing $2.70 a hundred.

The following directions for sprouting oats may be of interest. Use a shallow tray, 18 by 30 inches for 100 hens, with a one-eighth inch hole in each corner for drainage. Soak 6 quarts of oats over night and put into tray. Cover with wet burlap, wet down every day, and remove the burlap after the grain begins to sprout. With 8 trays, prepare one each day, and by the time you have filled them all the first will be ready to feed out and fill again.

In thinning the flock one must remember that late-hatched pullets are usually very late in beginning to lay. It is a question whether it is worth while to try to keep them over. Incidentally, it is becoming more and more accepted that the commercial poultryman should make some trap-nests and test enough birds so that he can hold over only high producing hens and their offspring.

After all, the obvious and important quality of excellence is constitutional vigor. A man may be pretty sure that a sickly appearing bird will not pay her keep over the winter.

The Secret of Orchard Success

I. J. Moore of the Wisconsin station has summed up the elements of success in orcharding as follows:

"A soil adapted to the fruit grown.

"Planting of hardy varieties.

"Care in planting.

"An adapted and thorough system of soil management.

"Pruning which conserves the energy of the tree and lightens the orchard work.

"Spraying of a character that will control pests and make fruit edible and salable."

The Balanced Ration

What do we mean by "a balanced ration?" We mean this. All foods come under one of five great classes.

1. Mineral and acid (fruits and vegetables).
2. Protein (milk, cheese, eggs, meat, fish, nuts, legumes).
3. Starch (grain, foods, pastes and potatoes).
4. Sugar (sweets of all kinds).
5. Fat (butter, lard, pork, oils).

In a balanced ration all of these classes are represented. A balanced ration is essential to health. "See to it that at least one food from each group is served at least once a day."

Concluded from page 1

the surfaces of the pine bark and on the undersides of the currant and gooseberry leaves. These are blown by the wind from pine to currant and from currant to pine. Only pines with needles which grow in clusters of five are subject to this disease. When a seed is blown from a diseased currant or gooseberry bush to a pine, the seed sprouts and a fungus plant begins to grow in the soft wood (*not* in the needles). Nothing seems to result for several years but the fungus is alive inside the pine, which finally begins to swell, and blisters form in cracks in the bark. These blisters are full of yellow seeds and are produced every spring until the pine is dead. When one of these seeds is blown to a currant or gooseberry leaf, the fungus plant begins to grow in the tissue of the leaf (not in the stem). After about ten days, small yellow clusters of seeds grow out on the under surface of the leaf. There are two kinds of these seeds on the leaves; one kind can grow only when blown to a pine, and the other only when blown to other currant or gooseberry leaves.

Spraying, cutting the bushes back or picking off the leaves is a waste of time. It is a public service to destroy all your diseased currant and gooseberry bushes.

Easthampton, Hatfield, Enfield, Greenwich, and Hadley are the only towns in the county where no infestation of either currants or pines has been reported. Currant infestation is reported in the other towns. Infestation on the pines has been reported in Worthington, Goshen, South Hadley and Ware.

Most of the control work done has been to record the number and location of all currant and gooseberry bushes, whether infected or not. Infected bushes are ordered removed. The number and location of stands of pine are also recorded. Mr. E. C. Filler, 44 Myrtle Street, Springfield, has charge of towns east of the river, and Mr. Charles Henwood, 14 Maple Street, Northampton, is superintendent for towns west of the river.

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

Southampton Leads the Way

The first of the home economics clubs has been organized in Southampton. There are twenty-five members. The following officers have been elected: president, Mrs. Edward Searle; vice-president, Miss Mildred Sheldon; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. H. G. Healy; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. L. Brewer. The club will hold monthly meetings in the homes of the members, in which the following program will be followed:

October—Health of the women in the home.

November—Labor-saving devices in the home (experiments are to be made outside during the winter and reported on).

December–Household accounts (housewives will start to keep them the first of the year).

January—The school lunch.

February—Sanitation in the home.

March—What can we do for Southampton?

April—Household furnishings (preliminary to house-cleaning).

May—First aid in the home.

June—Meal-planning for summer days.

Three of these meetings will be conducted by the home demonstration agent, and the others by local women. Besides these monthly gatherings, the club plans for various outside activities: debates, exhibitions, illustrated lectures open to the public, and individual work in the home.

The Mothers' Club of Enfield is planning to use a similar program in a similar way. The Bureau feels that these study groups may be made of inestimable value to the women who take them up. The work has been planned in such a way that individuals are required to do little beyond practical experimental and demonstration work. It might be well to call attention to two other programs which are recommended. The first is entitled *Feeding the Family* and is based upon a text-book of the same name by Dr. Rose. In this program a certain amount of home reading is expected and the meetings are devoted to discussion and supplementary lectures.

The second program also has to do with foods and is called *Planning Three Meals a Day*. There are lectures, demonstrations and discussions provided for and an interesting book is read in connection with them. The work is divided into the following phases:

a—Fruits.
b—Cereals.
c—Breads.
d—Beverages.
e—Left-overs.
f—Meats and economical use.
g—Meat substitutes.
h—Milk and eggs.
i—Salads and desserts.

These programs are subject to change to meet local needs and interests, but they are fairly comprehensive and in many cases will doubtless be adopted without revision. In the same way, the number and nature of the meetings and outside activities may be determined by the women themselves. The home demonstration agent stands ready to coöperate in every possible way. The work is highly important and should be undertaken at once.

Hampshire Girl to Demonstrate

The state leader, Miss Norris, has selected a team of three girls to give a demonstration in sewing a canning club uniform, in competition with teams from other states at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield. Two of the girls are from Franklin county and the third is Dorothy Comins, of Hadley.

In this connection it might be stated that Hampshire County canning clubs are limited to forty jars for exhibition, and that these must be exceptionally good with the 4—H labels attached.

Mrs. Billings, of Cummington, is starting a warm lunch project in her school. She is equipped with a home-made fireless cooker and an oil stove and proposes to see to it that her children have something warm with their dinner. She will depend upon the children for help and thus make the work of educational value.

In Granby last year, the Woman's Club saw to it that on very cold days the children had something warm with their lunch. It was usually cocoa. The work was carried on and financed by the club, although the children paid a little something for their food. It was noted that those children who were accustomed to buy a few cookies at the store at noon, after the introduction of the hot dish were inclined to buy a plainer kind.

Something of this nature ought to be tried out in every town in the county this winter. If you are interested, get into touch with your home demonstration agent.

Report has come in of a woman who has preserved until she has a jar a meal for over a year.

A rumor has gone abroad to the effect that the government plans to confiscate all canned goods in excess of 100 quarts and has been urging people to preserve with this in view. So prevalent has the feeling become that Washington has expressly and emphatically denied it.

Economical Menus

(Meatless Meals)

Breakfast—Oatmeal, toast, milk or cocoa for children, coffee with hot milk for adults.

Dinner—Pea loaf with cream sauce and carrots, graham bread with oleomargarine.

Supper—Rice baked with cheese and tomatoes, graham bread with oleomargarine, stewed prunes, milk.

Breakfast—Cornmeal mush with milk, milk or cocoa (made from milk) for children, coffee with hot milk for adults.

Dinner—Macaroni with bacon and milk gravy, cornmeal bread with oleomargarine, greens (in season).

Supper—Baked beans, apple sauce (dried or fresh apples), rye bread, milk.

Breakfast—hominy with milk, toast, milk or cocoa for children, coffee with hot milk for adults.

Dinner—Noodles with cream sauce and cheese, greens or other vegetables, rye bread with oleomargarine.

Supper—Stewed lima beans, cornmeal muffins, rice baked with raisins, with milk.

Breakfast—mush (cornmeal—white farina, equal parts), toast, milk or cocoa (coffee with hot milk for adults).

Dinner—kidney bean stew, rye bread with oleomargarine.

Supper—Scalloped carrots, Boston brown bread with oleomargarine, stewed dry peaches, milk.

These menus come from the Teachers' College, Columbia, and are good suggestions for meatless meals. Notice that milk, cheese, beans, peas, and peanuts are excellent substitutes for meat. In many cases a dish offered constitutes a whole meal in itself.

Southampton Man's Invention

Mr. H. B. Lyman of Southampton has invented a hot water evaporator which is much less expensive than the ones on the general market and promises to be most serviceable. He is perpared to give information and supply orders for any who desire to buy.

Here's a New One

One of the conservation enthusiasts of the county has successfully canned the Umbrella Brake,—as greens. This may remind some of the men of Sweet Fern, dried, and used as tobacco.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

Judging Contests

A popular feature of the fairs nowadays is the young people's judging contests. At the Amherst fair there was a stock judging contest won by Edward Fydenkevecz of Hadley, a grain and vegetable judging contest won (three prizes) by the three Kokoski children of Hadley, a fruit contest won by John Bishko of Hadley, and a plowing contest won by John Devine of Hadley. At the Cummington fair a stock judging contest was held by Mr. Rice of M. A. C., with the following results: first, Frank Kokoski of Hadley; second, Carleton Shafer of Ashfield; third, Earl Streeter of Cummington. The Hadley team beat the Ashfield team. At the Northampton fair there was a stock judging contest conducted by Mr. Turner of M. A. C., a corn and potato judging contest conducted by Prof. Jones of M. A. C., and a canning and bread judging contest conducted by Miss Harriman. In the last, first prizes were won by May Ryan of Smith's School and Mae Devine of North Hadley.

Seven boys from Ashfield and Hadley, quite on their own initiative and at their own expense, have taken in a fair circuit outside the county, and entering stock judging contests at each fair. They have been to Great Barrington, Barre, Brockton and Worcester. In Worcester they each won something. In the fruit judging contest they took the first four places.

At the Eastern States Exposition the county is limited to twenty-five plates of potatoes, three pigs, et cetera. The boys and girls plan to send some material for competition, and a team composed of Messrs. Johnson, Bishko and Devine of Hadley, coached by Mr. Burke and Prof. Jones of M. A. C., are going to enter the corn judging contest and give a demonstration of some phase of the care of corn.

Boys' and Girls' Exhibits

The young people's canning and marketing clubs have given some splendid exhibits in their various towns.

In Granby, September 27, there was an exhibition with forty-six entries. They were judged by Miss Harriman and Mr. Gould of the Bureau and the canning prizes were won by Lois Ferry and Amelia Kalunka. The exhibit was in charge of the Woman's Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Ball.

In Huntington, September 28 an exhibit was held for the garden crops, preserves and sewing, and there were eighty-one entries. All of the schools but one were represented. The canning prize winners were Doris Cady and Wilbert Moore. Those in charge of the affair were Mr. West, Miss Fiske and Mrs. Munson.

The Cummington exhibit was held in connection with the local fair, September 20. 21, and the products of four or five towns were on display. The canning prizes were won by Evelyn and Nellie Streeter. In Middlefield a similar arrangement obtained and the prizes were there won by Olive Graves and Phyllis Smith.

The exhibit in Worthington took place October 10 under the direction of Miss Alice Bartlett and in connection with it Mr. Gould gave an illustrated lecture on boys' and girls' work in the state. On the same day another exhibit was held in Chesterfield. On October 11 one was held in Williamsburg, and a talk was given by Prof. Farley of the State College.

In Hatfield it was held October 1· in the high school building under the direction of Superintendent Richards and the supervisors. The products were judged by Prof. Hart of M. A. C. and Miss Harriman, and the next morning were transported to Northampton to take second prize in the contest of town displays.

The examination papers written by the eight Hampshire County boys who are candidates for the newly established sheep club have been duly written and sent in to the judges. The interest in the project is gratifying and its possibilities are infinite.

One pig club member has already sent in his complete record for the season just closed and the rest are due. They are different pigs than they were last spring.

A report of the boys' and girls' garden work in Northampton is to be incorporated in the annual report of the school board for 1917. The educational value of this summer work is becoming generally realized.

The Boys' and Girls' building at the Northampton Fair was full to overflowing with exhibits made by the boys and girls of the county. The picture on first page shows the interior of the building as it appeared filled with vegetable displays, canning club exhibits, school exhibits and home economic work. Hadley schools won the silver cup for the best display of vegetables from grammar grades, with Hatfield second. Smith School won the prize cup in the class for agricultural schools and high school.

A Boy's Garden Record

Teddy Meschicovsky, grade five, the author of this story, won from his little garden six prizes, netting him $10.25. His account is worth reading for its own sake.

My garden is 6 yards wide by 13 yards long, 78 square yards in all. April 21 Papa dug my garden and put in manure. April 27, in a light rain, I planted 6 inches from the edge of my garden a row of Danvers half-long carrots, and 18 inches from the carrots a row of Crosby's Egyptian beets. On May 2 I planted two rows of Giant Flat Dutch cabbage seeds. May 5 I planted my potatoes. I don't know what kind they are; my grandfather gave them to me. Before they were planted they were dipped in water and formaldehyde for an hour so that my potatoes would not get scabby. When they were dry I cut them in half and planted them with the cut side down, and covered them good, and packed the dirt down with my hoe. The same afternoon I planted a row of early radish (icicle) next to where the cabbages for plants were planted, for I wanted the radish and cabbage plants out of the way when I planted my squash and tomato plants. The seed for my tomatoes, New Stone, I planted in April in Papa's hot bed. My parsnips I ordered from school and got them May 7, the Monday after the spring vacation, and I planted them after school between my beets and potatoes. They are Henderson's Hollow Crown. May 11 I planted some Hubbard squash in strawberry baskets and put them in the hot bed. I wanted to see if I could raise some early squash plants.

The first time the man came to look at my garden, May 14, my carrots, beets, radish and cabbage were up. He told me to rake my garden often to keep the moisture in and to keep the weeds down. I raked it twice a week and after every rain. May 30, Memorial Day, I planted Stowell's Evergreen Sugar corn. I planted 20 hills and put five seeds in a hill. Afterwards I left only three plants. The next day I set out twelve of my tomato plants, and wrapped paper around each stem so the cutworms could not cut them off. June 1, I saw my potatoes coming through the ground. My other squash I planted in hills, May 29, and I put five seeds to a hill, and I only had two hills of them. But they didn't come up. After that my beets and carrots had to be thinned out 4 inches apart. I put wood-ashes on my potatoes and tomatoes because they were full of little black flies.

June 5, just a month after I planted my radish seed, I pulled out the first ones

Concluded on page 6

Our New Shoe Store

Newly fitted, spacious, convenient
Is now in readiness
WITH THE
Latest Fall Styles and Best Values
IN
SHOES, RUBBERS, HOSIERY
RAINCOATS, UMBRELLAS
SHOE DRESSINGS
—TWO FLOORS—

—The Mandell Co.—
The Draper Hotel Building
Northampton

Northampton
National Bank

C. N. CLARK, President
WARREN M. KING, Vice-President and Cashier
EDWIN K. ABBOTT, Assistant Cashier

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $660,000
DEPOSITS, $2,000,000

Interest Paid on Special Accounts and Certificates of Deposit

We are qualified to act as Executor, Administrator and Trustee

Why not make your will appointing this Bank as Executor?

THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

The Habit of Saving

Is at the bottom of most big successes in the business world. Begin the habit by opening a savings account with the Haydenville Savings Bank. One dollar is enough to start with.

BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

QUESTION BOX

In the cold pack method why do such things as peaches and tomatoes sometimes force the rubber out from under the cover of the jar?

The jars were filled too full. Such substances expand on heating and the rubber is forced to yield. The products should be packed to one-half inch from the top of the jar, and the liquid to one-quarter inch.

What is the minimum size for Grade A apples under the new apple law?

There is no minimum size. There is a minimum size for apples marked "Fancy," but few growers are selling that grade.

Should the water cover the jar in the cold pack method?

It should, about one inch. If this is impossible, invert a pan over the kettle in such a way as to confine the steam as much as possible.

Are soy beans and cow peas recommended for the human diet?

Certainly. They can be used very satisfactorily as a substitute for meat. There is a good bulletin on the subject.

What are the requirements for graded potatoes?

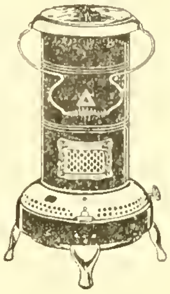
They are quite simple. The potatoes should be clean and free from disease with a minimum size for grade 1 of 1 7-8 inches for the round varieties and 1 3-4 inches for the longer ones; for grade 2, 1 1-2 inches is the minimum circumference for both kinds. Without very much extra work a man can gain a helpful reputation as the grower of standard stuff.

In the Nicola Valley, British Columbia, sheep-raising has boomed since the war began. The flocks have easily doubled in size. Mr. L. T. Thompson of S X Ranch recently sold his wool for nearly $5,000, and has his flock intact for another season.

From Janaury to July 1917 there was made in this country 14,023 pounds of available potash, valued at $5,864.039. We shall never be as dependent on Germany again in this respect.

Of the eighty-five blanks allotted for food survey in the county, but very few have come in. Not only on the battlefields does one have the opportunity to "do his bit."

Do you know what martynias are? President Smith's children exhibited them most strikingly at the Northampton Fair, and many were the questions asked about them.



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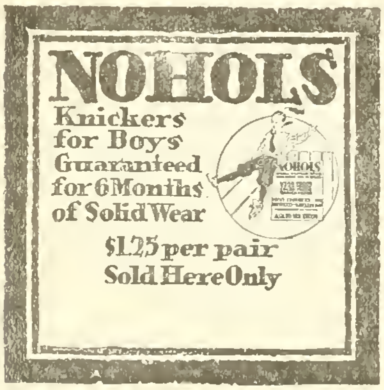

80 MAIN STREET

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Concluded from page 4

that were big enough to eat. Then my cabbage plants were thinned out two feet apart, and a lettuce plant, May King, was put between each cabbage plant. I sprayed my carrots with whale oil and tobacco soap water because they were full of little sucking lice, and my cabbages and potatoes were sprayed with arsenate of lead for bugs, and Bordeau Mixture was sprayed on my potatoes for blight. Afterwards my potatoes were full of green lice on the under side of the leaf, and I had to spray them again, this time with tobacco water and soap water mixed together, and that killed the lice. My squash vines drooped and I did not know what was the matter with them, and they were dying when the garden man came and showed me how to cut the vines open for borers and afterwards tie them together with pieces of cloth and cover them with dirt. I think he found almost a dozen borers and I found six or eight afterwards. So I have only two squashes for my collection and they are not very good ones. I made frames out of slats for my tomatoes, and the plants were almost as high as my head before they began to fall over the frames.

The last time the judge came he said, "Your garden is a dandy," but I don't know if he really meant it. If you want to see what kind of vegetables I raised, you can see my collection. (The collection took first prize).

Bulletins

The following bulletins have recently been received and are recommended to housewives:

Home storage of vegetables (farmers' bulletin 879).

Home-made Fruit Butters (farmers' bulletin 900)

Saving vegetable seeds for home and market gardens (farmers' bulletin 884).

Fresh fruits and vegetables—conservers of staple foods (farmers' bulletin 871).

Fruit Products (extension circular 46, M. A. C.).

Ninety Tested, palatable and economical recipes (Teachers' College, Columbia, New York City, 30 cents).

Economical diet and cookery in time of emergency (Teachers' College, 15 cents).

How to plan meals in time of war with economical menus and directions for marketing (Teachers' College 20 cents).

Simple lessons on physical care of the baby (Teachers' College, 20 cents).

Food for boys and girls (Teachers' College, 20 cents).

Some food facts to help housewives in feeding family (Teachers' College, 5 cents).

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Concluded from page 1

On Thursday afternoon the building was closed for a few minutes while Directum I was breaking the track record, and then the prize money was given out and many of the exhibits returned to the owners.

It is the feeling of the Bureau that as far as boys and girls are concerned, the Northampton Fair should mark the culmination and climax of exhibition. There is little to be gained by going out of the county for exhibition purposes and it would be a fine thing if this fair could come to mean a special and peculiar opportunity for the young people of Hampshire County. One of the M. A. C. demonstrators who has taken a circuit of Massachusetts fairs with the college team, has said that this year the Northampton fair was the best he saw, and a casual visitor remarked that in his opinion it was better than the one at Brockton. Let us bear this opportunity in mind.

Cheese Demonstration

Mr. Krause, of the U. S. D. A., is in this part of the county for a few weeks, emphasizing the significance of cheese in the home diet. If the women of any Hampshire County towns would be interested in holding such a meeting, he can be secured to give a demonstration of cottage cheese and would be accompanied by the home demonstration agent who would supplement his instruction on the place of cheese in the dietary.

The Williamsburg Fruit-Growers' Association will market about the same number of apples as last season. A few new members have been added to the roll, and other men have applied for membership. The Association will put two gangs of workmen into the field instead of one this year. Last year's packing house will not be available again, but some arrangement can doubtless be made elsewhere. Apples will command a good price this winter.

Members' Notice

Members of the Bureau may insert an advertisement of not over four lines and for not over three months, free of charge. The limitations imposed are required by law.

FOR SALE—New milch Cows; also a new Separator, 650 lbs. capacity, never used. C. M. THAYER, Cummington.

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READERS!

Do not skip the advertisement pages. The time is coming when farmers will advertise a great deal more than they do; it is an essential to successful business.

And when you patronize our advertisers, mention the Monthly. In that way you help the paper and the Bureau.

FEB 1918
College

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. II. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., NOVEMBER, 1917 No. 11

November Grain Rations

The feed situation is an unusually perplexing one this year. A shortage of available freight cars presents us with the possibilty of there being no grain on the market at mid-winter for the single bag buyer, and all wholesale dealers are advising buying in quantities large enough to carry the feeder through a period of several months, and are making their deliveries on present quotations subject to delay through car shortage or embargo. Practically all feeds are high in cost price so that a closer study of the value of the different feeds is necessary if the dairyman is to come out even in his dairy operations. Also some of the by-product feeds that have in past years been in general use, such as distillers' grains, have been withdrawn from the open market, as practically the entire supply of this feed is now being used in the manufacture of the different ready rations. It will be safe to predict that these ready rations will be more generally used this year than ever before.

For the dairyman who desires to mix his own grain ration wheat bran, the wheat mixed feeds, cotton seed oil, oil meal, gluten, and oats make up a list of feeds that at present prices offer the most economical, or rather the less costly, solution of the feed problem. Cotton seed meal, oil meal, and gluten feed will all furnish total nutrients at about an equal cost when the fertilizing value of the different feeds is considered. The use of oil meal will be favored where silage or some other succulent feed is not available. Even though the new crop supply of both cotton seed meal and gluten feed is now on the market the price of these two feeds has advanced within the past week, holding out little hope for lower prices in the future. At the present prices oats seem to be the most economical source of the carbohydrate part of the ration and in addition they are highly palatable and a good milk producing food. A somewhat increased acreage of oats was grown in this state this year and the dairyman who has a supply of this home grown grain on hand is to be envied.

Taking into consideration the feeds available, their fertilizing value, and their price, the following mixtures are suggested:

Concluded on page 6

Seed Corn Demonstration

Now is the time to select the seed corn, if this was not done in the field before harvest. The Farm Bureau carried on two variety test demonstrations; one at Albert Howes, Ashfield, to determine the best corn for husking; and one at Charles Tenney's, Northfield, to determine the best variety for ensilage that would mature so a part of the ears could be picked for husking.

The results seem to show that it is useless to plant Flint corn for the silo, as the early Dents mature nearly as quickly and give much more ensilage per acre; the only Flint corn giving over 10 tons per acre being Sanford and the only Flint giving over 3 tons of green ears per acre were Sanford and Davis. Those Dents giving over 15 tons per acre were Williams' Dent, Burlington Dent and Early Mastodon, while those giving over 5 tons of green ears per acre were William's Dent and Ashley's Dent, both from seeds raised and acclimated in Franklin County. Those Dents giving over one-third of their total green weight in ears were Ashley's Dent, 40 per cent; Burnham's Dent, 39 per cent; Pride of the North, 38 per cent, and William's Dent, 35 per cent of ears.

In maturity the only Dent varieties to mature before the killing frost were Ashley's, William's and Burnham's Dent, the seed of all of which was grown in Franklin County. These results would seem to indicate that the best variety of corn to grow for the silo in this locality, where it is desired to pick some of the ears, is the William's Dent, as this is one of the highest in total yield, percentage of ears, and early maturity; and that only seed corn grown in the county should be used if the corn is expected to mature. Some of the varieties that made a good showing and would probably mature if acclimated a few years were Burlington Dent and Luce's Favorite.

The great superiority of seed corn grown in the county was demonstrated conclusively, and everyone should either save their own seed or arrange to secure county grown seed for next season. Many thousands of dollars were lost this season by planting for ensilage, seed of late varieties from unknown sources. Make sure of next year's seed corn now.

Franklin County Farm Bureau.

Best to Plow Clover Under in the Fall

Clover cut and allowed to remain on the surface of the ground for 7 months from fall to spring loses about the same amount of organic matter as when fed to livestock, according to recent experiments at the Ohio Experiment Station. This amount of humus may be largely saved by plowing the crop under in the fall.

Only about one-third of the clover remained in the spring in one test when the crop was left on the surface. When it was plowed under, about three-fourths of the original weight was found in the spring. Analyses of the drainage water showed that four times as much nitrogen was lost from the plot with clover lying on the surface as from that having clover incorporated in the soil.

Tobacco Plant Beds Best Steamed in Fall

Fall steaming of tobacco plant beds to prevent root rot has proved more satisfactory than delaying the steaming process until spring. Unfavorable spring conditions can be avoided in this way. The cost of operation is usually returned by the benefits accruing from the extermination of weeds and insects in the beds.—*Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.*

Sheep Destroy Weeds

Sheep will pay for their keep as weed destroyers alone, says the United States Department of Agriculture, which just announces the result of a study lately completed in New England.

One of the fields of the Morgan Horse Farm in Vermont, maintained by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the department, largely for the purpose of keeping up a supply of good horses for the Army, was infested with the weed known as paintbrush, Indian paintbrush, or devil's paintbrush. This weed has recently come into northern Vermont, and it is said that some farms have been ruined by it. It is now common throughout the Northeast. It throws up a tall, slender flower stalk, but the damage is done by the leaves, which are spread from the crown and form a dense mat on the surface of the ground, eventually killing out all other vegetation.

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FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

Price, 50 cents a year
$1 a year, including membership in Farm Bureau

Officers of the Farm Bureau

Leslie R. Smith, President, Hadley
W. D. Mandell, Treasurer, Northampton
A. F. MacDougall, Secretary

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The County Fair

Many county fairs are undergoing quite radical changes in policy and are endeavoring to create an exhibition of value and worth. The Agents of the Bureau have attended every fair held in Hampshire County and they are of the opinion that the people are alive and awake to the educational possibilities of a fair managed in the right way and under proper auspices. We feel heartily in accord with this quotation clipped from an exchange.

"It is well nigh time that fairs are coming into their own. Of all years, this is the year in which people are vitally concerned with the materialistic things of life, and a view of the county fairs this season will see the worthless, trashy, composite exhibit, give way to the exhibit which teaches; a larger, better, more carefully selected exhibit will take the place of the 'filler', which has no value."

Evidence of this new appreciation of a fair is cropping out in Hampshire County. Fair officials have indicated that they hoped to reduce the emphasis on the midway. From our observations we believe patrons of the fair, particularly in the smaller towns, pay less attention to Egyptian soothsayers and Bobo boys than they do to live demonstrations and good exhibits. Then, why not increase the value of the show for which exhibitors work hard to create?

The Bureau agents have an opportunity to make comparisons. We note numerous flaws and inconsistencies in premium lists; we observe that in some instances the boys and girls make almost the entire display. This speaks well for the young people, but the adults should maintain their own. We believe that many times the average exhibitors suffer because of the monopoly of professional exhibitors who reap gains at the expense of other likely exhibitors whom they have unconsciously intimidated. We feel that at one fair there is opportunity for one of the best bonefide cattle shows that exists. Few people realize the quantity, quality and variety of good stock kept among the hill towns. Let's make the fact known. It is hard for us to account for the apparent relish with which a large number of people of one town and vicinity enjoy the fakers convention on the Common. Would not the people appreciate an Old Home Day, featured by a more dignified exhibition? There seems to be room for modification in the management of our cattle shows.

It is simply in a spirit of friendly comment that we publish our observations. Our criticism is constructive; we have something to offer in place of the defects found, and stand ready to coöperate with officials for the improvement of our County Fairs.

New Draft Classification

The new classification of registrants for the second army draft gives more consideration to the key men on the farms and managers of necessary agricultural enterprises. There are five classes, the men in class I to be drawn first, then the men in the second class and so on. A skilled farm laborer engaged in a necessary agricultural enterprise is listed in class II. Highly specialized agricultural experts in agricultural bureaus of state or nation come in class III, as do assistant managers of necessary agricultural enterprises. Heads of necessary agricultural enterprises come under class IV.

The Department of Agriculture's description of the work of sheep on the Morgan Horse Farm, appears as though it might have been written expressly for farmers in our own County. Many mowings in our western towns are in the same predicament as the Morgan Farm, and this practical, specific remedy for the paint brush infestation is one that cannot pass unheeded. It is seldom that we find a sure remedy and a profitable investment combined.

The Food Conservation Section of the United States Food Adminstration is about to issue a bulletin of instructions and suggestions to Librarians in order that they may coöperate with the Adminstration in placing before the people of the United States the ways in which we may at home help win the war. Librarians are so organized as to get in touch with all people, rich, poor, young and old.

Extension Schools in Agriculture and Home Economics

During the past few years, the Massachusetts Agricultural College has carried on five-day extension schools in the following towns: Belchertown, Cummington, Chesterfield, Prescott, Plainfield, Westhampton and Worthington, and the Farm Bureau, a school in Middlefield. This year one or two more of these schools will be available in the county and any town interested should immediately send in its request. In those towns that have had Extension Schools or in towns that are so situated that five-day school cannot be carried on successfully, an attempt will be made this year to hold two-day schools. These schools of course cannot be as thorough or cover as broad a field as the five-day schools, but by specializing along the lines of most value to the town, where the school is to be held, it is hoped to make them worth while. Different phases in Home Making and Agriculture will be taken up, and instructors from the State College and the Farm Bureau will carry on the school. Several towns have already indicated their desire for one of these schools.

The Northampton Manufacturers Project has been brought to a close. The 50 acres of corn were all sold standing, and the potatoes have been harvested and sold. A large part of the success of the enterprise was due to the efficient work of Josiah W. Parsons, who besides running his own farm, which is one of the largest in Northampton, managed the 80 acres cultivated by the manufacturers. The committee in charge of the enterprise was composed of Mr. William Cordes, Mr. S. L. Butler (manufacturers), Mr. Leslie R. Smith, (Farm Bureaus), Josiah W. Parsons, manager. The manufacturers grew these crops in order to do their bit in meeting the country's demand for increased crop production. It was a splendid idea, successfully carried to a finish, and if conditions warrant it another spring, it is hoped the enterprise may be repeated.

About fifty members of the Northampton Board of Trade recently made a neighborly visit to several towns in the eastern part of the County. Stops were made in Amherst, South Hadley, Granby, Belchertown, Ware and at the Mixter Farm, Hardwick. The autos also passed through the towns of Greenwich, Prescott and Pelham. Special mention should be made of the cordial reception given the members in the towns of Amherst, Belchertown and Ware. Trips of this kind are a grand thing, helping to unite the interests of Hampshire County.

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

Club Programs in War Time

In the October number of the *Journal of Home Economics*, Miss Johnson has a most interesting article on planning club programs in war times. She says in part:

"Because people have been occupied in war service, club work need not suffer. First, because war service work differs not in kind but in intensity from interests, topics and programs that held and vitalized clubs before the war. Second, because the women of the clubs of both State and Federation know the power and efficiency of organized effort and realize that to loosen the bonds of their organizations means to lessen the value of their service at this time.

"Their programs will differ from those of a few years since, and yet, if the club women are wise they will not let them go too far away from the realities of life—those things which make for permanent good, for beauty, truth and growth of spirit. Art and music and literature must be cherished today as never before, that life itself may be kept sweet and true at its source. To allow the materialism of war to lessen our love of life would be vitally wrong.

"Because of the sorrows, the perils, the hardships and the privations of war, it will be necessary in every possible way to guard against the lowering of tone in the ordinary community, and here the music and literature departments shall be of greatest help. Community singing needs to be promoted. Community gatherings where joy and happiness can be made the key note, and where the right kind of fun for young people, and the right kind of entertainment for older ones are provided and enjoyed. This shall be one of the lines of work undertaken and promoted by the clubs, for preventative measures are much more intelligent, more constructive and cost less than curative ones."

Eggless Corn Muffins

1 cup cornmeal; ½ cup sifted pastry flour; ½ cup sugar; 2 tablespoons melted butter; 1 teaspoon salt; 2 teaspoons baking powder; 1 cup milk.

Mix dry ingredients, add milk and melted butter. Put in greased muffin pan, bake 30 minutes in moderate oven. Yield: 10 muffins. Cost of recipe; 8c.

Are you doing all you can in your community to coöperate with the Federal Government in conserving wheat, meat, fat, sugar, fuel, clothing and still maintain adequate standards of health and diet? Are there enough women interested to form a study group and in so doing unite the efforts of the individuals? If so notify the Farm Bureau.

Study Groups

The Home Economics Club of Southampton had its monthly meeting October 23. The question of installing a warm dish, such as cocoa or soup, in the schools at noon was discussed. A committee of three women was elected to confer with the teachers and lend assistance in the matter. The children will probably prepare the dish in groups, and solve the dish-washing problem by each taking his cup home to wash it, so that very little equipment will be needed. The club is considering the matter of uniting with the Village Improvement Society so as to make it a more far-reaching organization. The members of the club are enthusiastic, and Southampton is bound to be better for having its women coöperate for community betterment.

The study group in Enfield meets the last Wednesday of each month. Next month the home demonstration agent will talk to the group on "Health of Women in the Home."

Corn Products

"The more general consumption of corn meal as food means more other cereals for export to feed Our Allies—it is a way to win the War."

The people in many parts in America greatly need instruction in cooking corn meal. A prominent scientist of Washington recently remarked: "It is surprising when one travels through some parts of this country, to find that where they raise the finest corn, they cook it so badly. Their corn bread comes to the table half cooked—it tastes raw—like chicken feed."

Bad cooking is not confined to corn meal alone. There are of course, many exceptions. It is generally said that of all countries America needs intensive instruction in domestic economy.

Many people would appreciate corn more than they do if it were properly cooked. Too often it is full of lumps and has a decidedly raw taste. The water should be freshly boiled, otherwise the mush is deficient in flavor. Slow cooking at moderate heat, for a long time is necessary to the flavor of mush. It is impossible to overcook cereals. The surest way to have meal of good quality is to grind it at once, which is often impracticable.

A good way to make 1 quart of good mush: Bring 5 cups water and 1 tablespoon salt to boiling. Remove from fire, let stand 3 minutes. Stir in 1 cup meal. Replace on fire and stir till mush thickens lightly. Pour all into deep porcelain baking dish, with cover. Bake for 1 hour or more.

Save the Sugar

The French government has asked the United States to export 100,000 tons of sugar within a month and probably more at a later period. Our own situation is that we have just sufficient sugar for our own use until the first of January when the new West Indian crop becomes available to all. Many stores are finding it impossible to supply the demand.

We consume sugar at the rate of 90 pounds a person per year, a little under four ounces per day per person. The French people are on a ration of sugar equal to only 21 pounds per person per year, a little less than one single ounce per day per person. The English and Italian rations are also not over one ounce per day. The French will be without sugar for over 2 months if we refuse to part with enough from our stocks to keep them supplied with this small allowance. It will not be possible for them to get it from any other source.

Hoover says if our people will reduce by one-third their purchase and consumption of candy and of sugar for uses other than preserving fruit (which should not be interfered with) we can save the French situation. If everyone in America saves one ounce of sugar daily it means 1,100,000 for the year.

Use less sugar on foods such as cereals and fruits. Use less sugar in cooking by substituting syrups or using recipes calling for less. Omit frosting. Every member in the family should do his or her share.

School for Leaders

The Massachusetts Agricultural College is planning to hold, Nov. 20-27, a school for leaders in Home Conservation. Such instruction will be of great value in coöperating with the home demonstration agent. Every woman is anxious to serve her country in some way and this is an excellent chance for those who can take advantage of the opportunity. It is hoped that Hampshire County can send at least five representatives. The work of the Home Demonstration agent would thereby be many times strengthened, as those receiving the instruction would be able to carry on work in the various communities.

Board may be had at the College Dining Hall on the a la carte plan or in nearby boarding houses at $5.50 a week and up. The prices for rooms range from $2.50 by the week or 50 cents a night. These prices are for each person in a double room. Single rooms may be had at 75c a night or $3.50 a week.

Plan ahead so you can send your names into the Farm Bureau as willing to serve your country in this way.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

Eastern States

Hampshire County boys and girls won many prizes at the Boys' and Girls' Food Training Camp at the Eastern States Exposition. Every club project was represented by work of club members from all over the County. A total of twenty premiums out of 40 entries were won.

The dairy judging team which won first for Massachusetts carried two Hampshire County boys, John Bishko and John Devine, both of Hadley. The latter boy being high man in the contest with a score of 85½. The Massachusetts corn judging and demonstration team composed of Roger Johnson, Frank Kokoski and Frank Bilske, all of Hadley, made very creditable showings. The town of Hadley won the silver cup for the group making the best record in exhibiting, judging and demonstrating.

Ethel White of Hadley has earned a reputation as a hog raiser. Her big blue ribbon Chester White hog called forth several compliments from club leaders.

Following is a complete statement of Hampshire County's part in the Food Training Camp:

AWARDS

Carrots, John Bishko, Hadley, 3rd.
Onions, Frank Kokoski, Hadley, 2nd.
Pumpkins, David Wells, Hatfield, 3rd.
Watermelons, E. Root, E'hampton, 1st.
  John Bishko, Hadley, 2nd.
  Mady Gula, Belchertown, 3rd.
Dent Corn, John Devine, Hadley, 2nd.
  May Devine, Hadley, 3rd.
Flint Corn, Roger Johnson, Hadley, 2nd. (over ten inches)
Flint Corn, Roger Johnson, Hadley, 5th. (under 10 inches)
Popcorn, Roger Johnson, Hadley, 1st.
Corn Story, Roger Johnson, Hadley, 1st.
Sweepstakes, Roger Johnson, Hadley. (corn project)
Canning, Elizabeth Graves, Hatfield, 2nd. (Tomatoes)
Pig, Ethel White, Hadley, 1st. (under 6 months)
White eggs, K. Root, E'hampton, 5th.
Brown Eggs, K. Root, E'hampton, 2nd.
Egg Birds, K. Root, E'hampton, 5th. (chicks)
Gen. Purpose, Birds, K. Root, Easthampton, 2nd.
Gen. Purpose, K. Root, E'hampton, 5th.
Egg Birds, K. Root, E'hampton, 7th.
Gen. Purpose, birds (chicks) David Wells, Hatfield, 1st.

OTHER EXHIBITORS WERE

Evelyn Streeter, Cummington, Canning
Lois Ferry, Granby, Canning
Mae Griffin, Ware, Canning

Concluded on page 6

A Pig Club Story

"The reason I am a Pig Club member is that I like to see what I can do, and I have a good time meeting the different men that come to see the Pig and me. Every year so far I have a little money to put at interest from it.

"Mr. Gould brought me the Pig, June 5th, in a sack to the school house. I was sick so my brother Charles put him in a box, but Piggie got out. I suppose to see the country—and oh, the job to get him. His name is Joe as all people by that name are fat. I didn't like him when he first came, as he looked all nose. He weighed 10 pounds.

"Pasture gives exercise, and green feed, that is needed for stomach and bowels. I gave him milk often, and on hot days I gave him water in a tub. He liked to lie in it. I had Sealed Scales to weigh with. I feed plenty of sweet milk; he didn't like sour or buttermilk for it gave him bowel trouble and made him vomit. He was fed three times a day and never was forgotten but once, and then mother and I were away and the hired man forgot to give him his dinner I had fixed. Hominy and milk were his favorite dishes. Sweet apples, weeds and plantin were his dessert. He liked plantin roots best of all.

"I had to give him a bath often, as he came very lousy. That he didn't like. sometimes it was a buttermilk bath, sometimes a carbonal bath. He was very tame till Dr. Thayer, state veterinary, came and vaccinated him. After that he didn't like men. He is very fond of my mother, he will follow her wherever she goes. He would go just as far as the door and mother would sit down on the threshold and rub him, and he would lay down like a dog at her feet.

"Mr. C. Gould has made me frequent visits and I was glad to see him. Mr. Rice and Mr. Newbill from Washington came to see me. The man from Washington wants to get the boys to keep pure bred pigs. Mr. Rice is very busy so he don't come very often, but he likes the boys just the same, and wants them to do well with their pigs.

"Mr. MacDougall, if last is not least, is on his job as he does lots of good things for the boys of Hampshire County, and gives us all a good hand-shake and a financial gift. I should have said I gave a note for $7.50 to Mr. MacDougall, due December 1, 1917 at the Bank.

"I have due me $3.00 for No. 1 at Cummington, and $6.00 for No. 1 at Northampton. That will leave me $1.50 and a fat pig valued at $40.

"I have partly learned how to judge a pig. I could see what other boys and

Concluded on page 5

Local Exhibits

An exhibit of garden produce and handiwork by the children of Plainfield was held October 19 under the auspices of the Grange.

The Westhampton Canning Club held its local exhibit in the Center School, October 26. Howard Loud received 1st prize; Lillian Clapp, 2nd; and Eleanor Hathaway, 3rd. The club has had a most successful season under the leadership of Miss Louise Clapp.

The school children of Cummington, West Cummington, Plainfield and Goshen were recently given a demonstration of the palatability of warm lunch at noon. Miss Harriman conducted the demonstration. Mr. Gould also gave illustrated lectures on Boys' and Girls' Work. Mr. Martin, Superintendent of Schools was in charge of the meetings.

The Northampton Poultry Association distributed settings of eggs last spring to a number of children. The children were required to send in a story giving an account of their experience. The following by a Southampton girl is typical:

"Last spring I received a setting of eggs for which I was to take care of them. The day I received the eggs, I put them under a hen to set. She set on the eggs about four weeks and then they began to hatch. There were thirteen eggs and 5 eggs were not good at all, but I got 8 little chicks out of the rest. They did not do very well at first because two of them died right away so now I have six more left. These are growing so fast they seem to grow bigger every day. I am very proud of the ones I've got left because they are so nice. I am very glad I called for the eggs. I hope now that I may spread those chickens out next year so that I may have many more of those kind. I am very sorry I did not have more hens because I think they are all going to be roosters but one and that there is but one hen. So that I will not be able to save many eggs for that next setting with only one hen laying. Well I will try and save as many as I can from that one. I guess that I have written you all that I can think of about them."

Junior Extension Schools

Organization of club work for the coming year will start very soon, and plans for Junior Extension schools, demonstrating club work, are being considered. These schools will be held for the benefit of the school children, and are to be conducted after a fashion, similar to extension schools for adults.

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Concluded from page 4

girls have done in club work. I was told that good blood in pigs tells as it does in boys. I would like to try pig raising as well as pig growing another year. 'Regular feeding' is my motto. A boy *must* see that his pig eats three times a day and has a good, clean home and bed to sleep in. If he don't like work, don't try pig raising as Piggy will squeal on him."

Endless Chain Pig Club

The endless chain pig club is making great strides in some sections of the country. The plan is this; pure bred gilts are placed in the hands of capable boys under competent supervision. The boys are carefully guided in every step in care and feeding.

Under this arrangement, the boy returns two females of the litter as soon as they arrive at the size and age of the gilt he received, to the party that furnished the pig. This is accepted as full payment for his original pig. In this way an ever-increasing number of pure bred animals are distributed.

County Notes

The Williamsburg Fruit Growers' Association has again been successful in marketing its crop. Due to the lateness of the season, scarcity of new barrels, and the high expense of labor, it was thought best this year to sell the crop to a canning factory. The directors fully realize that marketing fruit in this manner does not assist to any extent in building up the apple industry, but due to the shortage of canned or dried apples, the price received was higher than for fruit for storage. Many growers were also unable to purchase new barrels and by marketing in this way the directors allowed the use of flour barrels. All fruit picked from the trees was barreled without grading or sorting.

While the apple crop in this section is light and the demand good, the price received by the association was 25 to 50c more per barrel than received by those outside the association. In a year like this it is very easy for a farmer to market apples at a good price. Years of large crops are the times when the farmer has trouble in disposing of his fruit to good advantage. An association has its value in establishing a name for itself, and thus creating a demand for its fruit. The farmers in the towns surrounding Williamsburg now realize the benefit of such an organization, and even this year many new members have joined the Association.

Mice have commenced girdling young fruit trees. Protect your trees immediately by tying newspapers or building paper around the trunks. Wire protectors are excellent.

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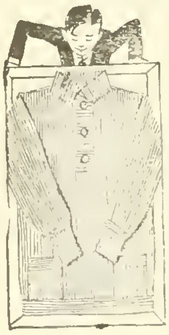

A GOOD SWEATER
Is a good article to buy, for it is a good article to have. It is just the checker for these cold, snappy mornings. Drop in and look ours over.

80 Main Street, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Concluded from page 4

Howard Loud, Westhampton, Canning
Esther Lester, Hadley, Canning
Mae Devine, Hadley, Canning
Mildred Boyle, Hatfield, Canning
Howard Pease, Middlefield, Pig
Sidney Sears, Goshen, Pig
Mady Gula, Belchertown, Potatoes
Frank Kokoski, Hadley, Potatoes
John Welch, Hadley, Corn
John Pekala, Hadley, Onions
John Bishko, Hadley, Col. vegetables
William Reardon, Hadley, Cabbage and potatoes
Dorothy Comins, North Hadley, Sewing team
Frank Bilski, Hadley, Corn team

Concluded from page 1

No. 1

200 ground oats
200 bran
100 cotton seed meal
100 gluten feed

No. 2

200 ground oats
200 bran
100 cotton seed meal
100 linseed oil meal

It will be noted that bran and ground oats form the basis of these two rations, both of these two feeds being relatively cheap in price, slightly laxative in character, bulky and quite palatable, all properties of a good ration. There is little difference in this net cost of any of the protein feeds, linseed oil meal being substituted for gluten feed in the No. 2 ration to increase the protein content a little and make it a ration that one would be more apt to use when there was no leguminous roughage available.

W. F. Turner.
Mass. Agri. College.

Concluded from page 1

On the Morgan Horse Farm an area of about 2 acres was fenced off. This area had some bad patches of paintbrush. The grass and weeds were mowed and 45 dry ewes placed in the enclosure the first week in July. In two weeks' time the sheep had eaten almost every leaf of paintbrush in sight. They seemed to prefer the paintbrush leaves to anything else; at any rate, they would search out isolated plants in the grass, and the patches which were covered with paintbrush are now almost bare. The cleanest field in the Morgan Horse Farm is the one which has been used as a sheep pasture for several years, and which, when the farm was bought, was as badly infested with weeds as any.

This experience indicates that even if wool and meat only meet expenses, a flock of sheep can be kept for the labor saved in keeping the farm clear of weeds. It is doubtful, whether any other farm animal has so wide a use.

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The Effect of Frost on Corn

In case of not too severe frosts, the more exposed leaves, outer husks and upper part of the stalk only may be touched, in which case the cells of the affected parts are ruptured, discharging the cell contents, and growth is more or less impeded. If the frost is quite severe so that all of the leaves are affected, further assimilation ceases.

The more immature the crop, the more damage, and *vice versa* (a) because frosting checks further development and (b) because the succulent plant furnishes a better food for micro-organisms. It is doubtful if the completely formed organic matter such a fiber, starch and protein are in any way injured. It is the material *in the process of formation* that undergoes deterioration.

The breaking of the cell walls causes the water in the cell sap to dry out rapidly and the affected parts become brittle, break off and are lost.

Investigations at the Massachusetts Experiment Station have shown that after a frost occurs which does considerable damage to the leaves, the sugar in the ears will gradually be converted into starch—a highly important change whether the crop is intended for grain or for the silo, since starch is less readily decomposed than sugar. It is possible also that the sugar in the stalk after the frost occurs may be translocated to the ear and be finally transformed into starch.

In view of our present knowledge, it is believed to be good management to allow the frosted corn to stand for a time and cut only when a marked dry and crumbly condition of the leaves begins to manifest itself. In case of light frosts when only the more exposed leaves are injured, considerable growth is likely to take place as time passes.

The greatest loss is due evidently to the checking of growth, and the second greatest results from the drying and crumbling away of the affected portions. Palatability may be somewhat lessened. The combined losses are not likely to be as serious as is often imagined, the plant still retaining the larger part of its feeding value.—*Massachusetts Agricultural College.*

As several farmers in the County already have their herds headed by sires purchased at the Mixter Farm, it will be of interest to know that Mr. J. S. Clark, Manager, has recently purchased a bull calf, said by many to be one of the best, if not the best bred bull calf in the country. The calf, Langwater Clansman traces three times to Imp. King of the May, three times to Imp. Itchen Daisy 3rd and his first seven dams average 12,756.68 lbs. milk, 641.0 lbs. fat. He is an excellent individual.

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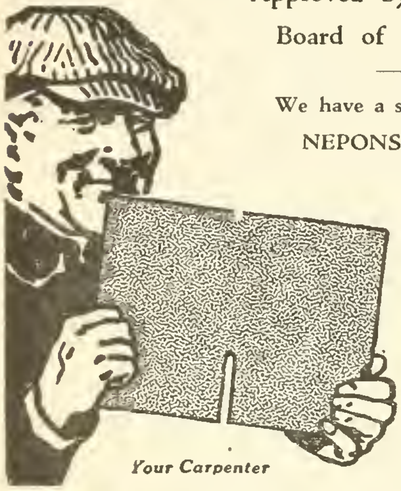

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And when you patronize our advertisers, mention the Monthly. In that way you help the paper and the Bureau.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. II. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., DECEMBER, 1917 No. 12

Annual Meeting

Our Farm Bureau has now been in operation for three years. The farmers and their wives, the boys and girls have all helped to make it a successful, efficient organization. The business men in the county have taken a deep interest in its work. The last year, especially, has seen a phenomenal growth of the organization, due primarily to the strenuous war situation. Next year, more responsibilities will fall on the shoulders of the farmers and their families, and the state and nation will call on them for the full development of their resources. Organized effort will bring about the best results. This means taking an active part in your county agricultural organization. Let us start the year off with a clear understanding of what our job is, and be prepared to meet it. The importance of a well-attended, enthusiastic, annual meeting of your Farm Bureau cannot be emphasized too strongly. The meeting is to be held Saturday, January 5, 1918 in Odd Fellows Hall, Northampton. Your advisory board has arranged a very attractive and valuable program.

Concluded on page 5

The Massachusetts Forestry Department

Because of our desire to coöperate with the county farm bureaus, we have prepared this brief statement of the work of our department in order that these bureaus may have an intelligent idea of the department with which they are being asked to coöperate.

The work of the State Forester is divided into four branches under separate administrative heads as follows: Gypsy moth, forest fires, forestry, and forest utilization. We do not mean to indicate that there is a distant line of cleavage between these four branches, and that each works independently of the other. The object of the State Forester, as stated by law, is the perpetuation, extension, protection, and proper management of the forest lands of the Commonwealth, both public and private. (1904 409-2). All of these branches work together to produce this result, and their work must interlock, as their interests are united. We shall describe each branch separately, except the Gypsy Moth.

(Continued on page 2)

Market Service

In order to assist in more economical distribution and marketing of farm products, the United States Department of Agriculture, coöperating with the State Food Adminstration, the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the Farm Bureaus has established four market bureaus in Massachusetts. The western district, comprising Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire counties, has headquarters with the Hampshire County Farm Bureau. A market news service will be established, whereby any one interested may receive quotations on farm produce from all the different markets, as Pittsfield, Greenfield, Springfield, Northampton, etc. Aid will be offered in establishing public and farmers' markets, developing transportation facilities, standardizing grades and packages, forming consumers' clubs, establishing desirable relations with middlemen, and in fact, anything pertaining to transferring foodstuffs from the producer to the consumer.

Mr. William L. Machmer, who has been engaged to direct the work in this district, has had considerable experience in solving marketing problems, and only recently made a careful study of the onion, tobacco and milk industry in Massachusetts. Any farmer or group of farmers with crops to market who desire assistance, should get in touch immediately with Mr. Machmer at the Farm Bureau office.

The Food Administration

Do you know what the United States Food Administration is; what its aims are, and how it hopes to achieve them?

This body was authorized by the act of Congress, August 10, 1917; whereupon, President Wilson, by executive order, created it and appointed Herbert Hoover as its head.

THE AIMS

From the very beginning the task of the Food Administration has been twofold: (*a*) to provide our Allies and our own soldiers at the front with a supply of food ample enough to enable them to win the war. And at the same time (*b*) to provide enough food for the people of this country at prices which shall be as moderate as the extraordinary war-time

Concluded on page 5

December Grain Rations

The feed situation in general has not changed greatly during the past month. Wholesale dealers report greater sales than ever before within an equal period of time, the feeders evidently fearing a short supply later. Some dealers are not now quoting gluten feed, and are sending out statements to the effect that the new corn crop will be late on the market and considerably reduced on account of the high percentage of soft or immature corn. Beet pulp has not yet made its appearance on the Eastern markets, the milling people reporting a delayed harvest of beets, and all available pulp taken up by nearby dealers. Distillers' grains are virtually off the market, the only quotations noted in the past month being for a limited supply at $60.50 in car lots.

Feed prices have all advanced slightly, but in about the same proportion so that the mixture suggested for last month will still be as economical as any that might be purchased. This mixture,

200 ground oats
200 bran
100 cotton seed meal
100 gluten feed or linseed oil meal,

will carry approximately 17% digestible protein and 70% digestible total nutrients, and should give good results when fed with a good grade of roughage.

Another matter well worth calling to your attention at this time is that of cattle lice. The time is at hand when stock will be kept in the barn a large part of the time, and while it is no disgrace to find lice on cattle, they have been found on some of the best herds in the state, it is a disgrace to the herd owner and a serious drain on the efficiency of the herd to let them remain there. If taken in hand early they may be controlled by the use of louse powders or some coal tar dip. Kerosene emulsion has been found to be an effective agent in their eradication. In using this, care must be taken that the emulsion is well made to prevent injury through the burning of the hair and hide by the kerosene. Two applications of this emulsion with an interval of ten days will usually control the most severe infestations of lice.

W. F. Turner,
Massachusetts Agricultural College.

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

Price, 50 cents a year
$1 a year, including membership in Farm Bureau

Officers of the Farm Bureau

Leslie R. Smith, President, Hadley
W. D. Mandell, Treasurer, Northampton
A. F. MacDougall, Secretary

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While Congress was discussing the propriety of making H. C. Hoover the sole arbiter of the food supply of the United States, I reminded myself that the idea is not new, a very trustworthy man named Joseph having performed a similar service for Egypt several thousand years ago. He acted both as collector and distributor of food for a series of years, and that without a breath of scandal attaching to his name. To be sure, government was much less complicated in Joseph's day than it is in our time. He had no Congress to deal with and hold him up at every turn. What Pharaoh said went, and that was the end of the matter so far as Joseph's instructions were concerned. A tolerably clear account of the transaction has come down to us and there is no intimation of graft during the seven fat years, or in the lean period of equal duration. Moreover, in spite of the fact that Joseph was greatly handicapped because there were neither railways nor auto trucks to facilitate distribution, none went supperless to bed, from which fact we must conclude that as a national food administrator, Joseph was an unqualified success and well deserved the ecomiums showered upon him. The story, besides being interesting, reminds us that there is nothing new under the sun.

—*Jacob Biggle.*

The Hotel Biltmore of New York City reports the saving of 1927 pounds meat on a "meatless Tuesday," and five barrels of wheat flour on a "wheatless Wednesday." The Biltmore has substituted rye, potato, barley and rice flours for wheat in bread and pastry.

County News

Representatives of the Farm Bureau are on the programs of a great many of our Granges for the coming winter. One of the prime objects of the Farm Bureau is to co-operate with and assist existing organizations in the county.

Two-day Extension Schools, with a program furnished by the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the Farm Bureau, have already been held in the towns of Southampton, Huntington and Prescott. Arrangements have been completed for schools in Cummington and Worthington. Williamsburg is planning on a five-day school. Extension Schools are one of the best means for the farmer and his family to get in close touch with the teaching of our State Agricultural College.

Two Holstein bull calves from some of the highest producing stock at the Massachusetts Agricultural College have recently been purchased by Fred H. Burr, Worthington, and Homer Granger, Chesterfield.

Two groups of women, one in Northampton and one in South Hadley have made plans for organization to take up the study of foods and meat substitutes. More women should plan to devote some time to the study of foods.

Alder Wood

The State Forester has received from the American Powder Mills at Maynard enquiries for peeled alder wood, for which they are offering $18.75 per cord, delivered on the cars. A year ago their price was $12.50. The cutting and peeling of this wood is a rather tedious job, but at the price offered should yield a good return, especially as the stumpage value of alder is practically nil. In the winter time it is necessary to peel the sticks by means of a spoke shave. In the summer the bark can be loosened by beating with a wooden spud, and then peeled off by hand. The bark itself has a market, for it is used as a basis of certain dyestuffs, and brings $35 per ton. Of course the costs of production will vary greatly with distance from railroad and from the mill, but one can count on a chopping cost of not less than $2, peeling $4, hauling and loading $3-$5, and freight $3 per cord. It will be useless to operate less than a carload of this wood, or an amount of ten or twelve cords.

Alder wood grows practically everywhere in Massachusetts, but reaches its optimum development in the western counties. It is used to produce the charcoal which is an important part of black gunpowder. Hence the present demand.

Continued from page 1

FOREST UTILIZATION

Special conditions sometimes call for an effort not specifically provided for by law, and such is the work of this branch. Owing to the depredations of the gypsy moth, a great deal of the oak timber in the eastern part of the State has been killed or partially so, and the normal market for this material was overflowed, with the result that much valuable wood was going to waste because there was no profitable outlet for it. Furthermore, it has been scientifically demonstrated that oak woodland, which has not yet been seriously infested, can be in part protected by the removal of the trees most susceptible to the gypsy moth. The conditions that have come to pass in the oak woodlands of the eastern part of the State are also present in the chestnut stands of the central and western sections, because of the effects of the bark disease. For the purpose of finding a market for the unmarketable material, and to assist the owner in placing this material on the market, this branch of the work was organized. The utilization branch not only finds the market for the private owner, but supervises the operating of the woodlot, placing the contracts for cutting, milling, etc., and selling the product. The owner, of course, pays all the costs except the supervision. Although this branch is at present chiefly interested in oak and chestnut and their products, the market information which it gathers extends to all species of wood and classes of product. The advantage to the Commonwealth of this work is that material which would likely go to waste is placed upon the market, and that woodlot owners, receiving a better price for their product than they were accustomed to receive, are encouraged to think better of forestry as a woodland investment than they otherwise would.

The forester in charge of this branch has two assistants, one in the field and one in the office, besides several field foremen who take charge of the cutting and logging operations on the estates under its care.

FOREST FIRE BRANCH

The work of fighting forest fires in each town is in the hands of a local forest warden, who is appointed by the mayor or selectmen, with the approval of the State Forester. The local wardens act under the general supervision of the State Fire Warden and his district deputies. This supervision differs from that in the moth work, because the law does not convey to the State Forester the same measure of control over the local moth superintendent. The entire expense of fire-fighting is borne by the towns, except in the case of railroad

Continued on page 6

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

What the Food Situation Is

The men of England, Scotland, Ireland, Italy and Belgium are fighting; they are not on the farms. The food production of these countries, our Allies, has therefore been greatly reduced. Even before the war, it was much less than the amount consumed. The difference was supplied by the United States, Canada and other countries, including Russia, Romania, South America, India and Australia.

The difference is now greater than ever, and at the same time, food can no longer be obtained from outside countries. Therefore, our Allies depend on North America for food as they never depended before, and they ask us for it with a right which they never had before.

Millions of the men, women and children of the United States cannot go abroad and fight the enemy face to face. But they can fight by helping the fighters fight.

France, Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium must now import 60% of their breadstuffs instead of 40% they imported before the war. America must supply the greater part of this need. To send them the least that they can live on we must increase our export of wheat from 88,000,000 to 220,000,000 bushels. We cannot send them corn as they have no mills for grinding, and corn meal spoils in shipping.

The oats, rye, and barley that we send will not support them unless mixed with wheat. We must send them more wheat, and to do this we must eat less wheat bread.

Because of lack of fodder and the increased need of meat to feed the soldiers and war workers, our Allies have 33,000,000 less head of stock than before the war. The herds are still decreasing and we are now sending them three times as much meat as we did before the war. We must send them still more meat this year, than ever before.

The chief source of fats for eating is in dairy products. We are able to produce no more of these now than before the war, yet last year, we sent our Allies three times as much butter and ten times as much condensed milk as we used to send them. Because their milk cows are still decreasing, we must send even more butter and condensed milk this year. Because their hogs are decreasing, we must send them more lard.

Before the war, France, Italy and Belgium raised all their own sugar. Great Britain bought sugar from Germany.

Now, France and Belgium cannot raise much sugar, because their men are fighting, and Great Britain cannot buy sugar where she used to buy it. All must get sugar where we get it, and there is not enough to go around unless we save.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

Sign a pledge card and join the ranks of the Food Administration. Put the window card in your front window. Buy less; cook no more than necessary. Use local and seasonable supplies to lessen transportation. Preach and practice the "gospel of the clean plate."

Each person use only four instead of five lbs. of wheat per week.

Each person save 1-3 oz. (2 tsp.) animal fat each day.

Each person save 1 oz. (2 tbs.) sugar each day.

Don't let Friday be the only fish day,—ask for the new fish.

Turn off electric lights when you don't need them.

Use wood instead of coal.

Eat plenty, wisely, without waste and help win the war.

—U. S. Food Administration.

Home Canned Food Safe

"There is no danger that the type of food poisoning known as 'Botulism' will result from eating fruits or vegetables which have been canned by any of the methods recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. Of course, extreme care should be taken to ascertain before eating canned goods of any kind whether they are in good condition, and if they have spoiled they should not be consumed."

How to Use Salt and Smoked Fish

The average housekeeper rarely knows more than four or five ways in which salt and smoked fish can be used. Since the meat supply is not normal, and the use of fish is encouraged on Tuesdays and Fridays, the American people should learn to use cured and preserved fish. Those fishes preserved in tin should be saved and sent to our troops and Allies. Less than two pounds per capita is the yearly consumption of salt and smoked fish, and of this the greater part is eaten by foreign born. Where fresh fish are not obtainable, or in those seasons when they are scarce almost everywhere, smoked salt fish make a very acceptable and low priced substitute. Salt fish can be "laid in" in quantity for a winter's supply and therefore be convenient and available for emergencies. Smoked fish are, generally, more perishable than salt fish unless especially packed, but they can be held for sufficient periods to make them convenient.

Because they are comparatively nonperishable, salt fishes, unless specially packed and in expensive containers, are generally sold at retail at a lower price than the same fishes fresh, but it is not generally known that pound for pound, both salt and smoked, they contain more nutriment than when fresh. This is because the curing extracts a large part of the water, and what is left is more nearly all food.

Perhaps some of these are not obtainable, because they are little known or new, but you will help vary the national diet and prevent waste if you will ask your dealer for them. Remember that fishermen will not catch in large numbers, nor the dealer handle, fish that nobody asks for, and when they get in the net they are often thrown away—a sheer loss of good food.

Salt fish must be freshened before they are used, but that requires little more trouble than mere forethought. Place them flesh side down in a large volume of water, and leave them there from 12-48 hours, according to taste, and the size and thickness of the fish. Change water several times. The extraction of salt may be hastened if the fish be raised above the bottom of the container by placing it on a wire tray or clean sticks, and if the pieces be thick, by making several deep incisions in the flesh. Less freshening is required if the fish be boiled or otherwise cooked in liquid than if used for broiling or frying.

RECIPES

The following recipes may be used for almost any dried salt fish, such as cod, pollack, haddock, hake, whiting, burbot, channel bass, barraconda, drumfish, shark, etc. Many of the recipes may be used for sablefish by reducing or omitting the fats. Bacon and salt-pork fats may be substituted for butter in many cases. Some of these fish are sometimes so salt as to require considerable soaking, sometimes so fresh as to require little or none. The cook must use her own judgment with the particular material at hand.

1. *Salt-fish chowder.*—Take one-half a pint of picked salt fish. Pare and slice 1 pint of raw potatoes and 1 large white onion; put in a hot buttered baking dish in alternate layers of fish, onion, potato, and 1 cracker, crushed fine. Add salt and cayenne pepper to taste, cover with hot water, and boil gently for 20 minutes. Add 1 pint of hot milk and a few tablespoons of good cream and let boil up.

2. *Baked salt fish.*—Take a cup of picked fish and stew gently in warm water. Mix 2 cups of cold mashed potatoes with a pint of milk, 2 eggs, a lump of butter the size of an egg, or bacon fat, a seasoning of pepper, and a pinch of salt if necessary. Mix with the fish,

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BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

A Canning Club Story

"I first undertook canning club work more for the fun of it than for any other serious purpose.

"In the afternoon of our first meeting, it was dreadfully hot, and three members only, attended.

"On a cooler evening, our second meeting was held, and then twenty-three came. We played games and had a real good time while our beans were boiling.

"My first attempt at canning was an utter failure, and so were my second and third. My carelessness, of course, accounted for this for, in spite of my mother's and my teacher's advice, I often put a cold jar in boiling water, which caused it to break and its contents to drop in the boiler. I usually took two rubbers at meetings, and at one time I, (carelessly working as usual) while hurriedly packing Swiss chard in a quart jar accidently put in my extra rubber. I did not notice this at all for I was laughing and chatting with the other girls. My jar was sterilized with the rest, and when it was removed from the boiler, our teacher noticed it, but alas, it was too late!

"I was more successful in my next attempt at home, and under mother's supervision canned, I forgot whether it was twenty or twenty-two quarts of tomatoes, while she canned berries.

"Miss Harriman on her second visit to Ware roused my interest in the "work" of the Canning Club. I gradually took more and more pleasure in the work, and attended meetings for another motive besides that of having a good time.

"I canned small beets and carrots, and spurred by the lovely results of my work, I helped mother to can quite often.

"When exhibition time drew near, I asked mother if I could exhibit my jars; she told me it would be better to do so, and show our kind teachers and the Ware people that we appreciate what they have done for us.

"At a meeting, which was held two days before the exhibit was to start, I was reminded that I must have six varieties, i. e., three vegetables, two fruits and one green, in order to meet all conditions required. I had no greens so decided to hurry home, get some at my garden, and can them that night. I had no time, however, to can them so I blanched and packed them, and sterilized them next morning after school. I also canned peaches the very morning of the Fair, and carried them to the Fair grounds about ten minutes before the exhibit was to start.

"I was well rewarded, however, for my extra work for I received, much to my surprise and delight, third prize.

Concluded on page 5

The Three B's

A two-line report of a Kentucky county agent to the United States Department of Agriculture speaks volumes. This is his succinct account of his work:

"Had a meeting at the courthouse. I talked on whipping Germany with three B's—bread, bacon, and beans."

Wintering Ewes

Sheep can be successfully wintered with a smaller use of grain than is needed for other live stock. If in good condition at the beginning of winter and given the right kind of hay they can be carried through the winter without grain unless the lambs are to be dropped before going to pasture. All depends upon the kind of hay or other roughage used.

Legume hays stand at the forefront as a roughage for sheep. No other roughages approach them in feeding values. The coarse-stemmed hays like timothy, red top and bluegrass have very few leaves and therefore are poor sheep feeds. Hays having a large amount of timothy in them also are undesirable. Not only is timothy unpalatable to the sheep, but it causes serious cases of constipation. The dry timothy heads work into the wool, causing irritation to the skin, lessening the value of the clip and making shearing difficult. When timothy or other coarse-stemmed hay is fed to sheep in winter quarters it becomes necessary to use some supplementary feed to keep the sheep in condition.

More Pork

To win the war we need more meat. To get an increased meat supply quickly hog breeding must be increased materially throughout the country, and in certain States an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent in the number of hogs is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The situation is of great importance. We must have plenty of meat for our armies and the armies of the allies in the field, and sufficient meat for our civilian population and the civilian population of the allies at home.

To have this meat, breeding animals must reproduce themselves so the offspring will be available for slaughter in the future.

Hogs can be increased quicker than any other kind of live stock.

Therefore a larger number of sows must be bred now than in recent years.

Pittsylvania County, Virginia, has the largest boys' corn club in the United States with a membership of 500.

Can the Cockerels

Can the cockerels when it no longer pays to feed them, is the advice the United States Department of Agriculture is giving to the boys and girls of the poultry clubs in the North and West. Canning saves feed, and puts on the pantry shelves material for a chicken dinner when poultry is highest in price. This is the method taught to the club members:

Kill fowl, dress at once, cool; wash thoroughly, draw, then cut into convenient sections. Dip into cold water to insure cleanliness. Place in wire basket or cheese-cloth and boil until meat can be removed from bones easily. Then remove from boiling liquid to separate the meat from bones. Take the meat off in as large sections as possible; pack hot meat into hot glass jars or enameled cans; fill jars with pot liquid after it has been concentrated one-half; add level teaspoonful of salt per quart of meat, for seasoning; put rubbers and caps of jars into position, not tight. Sterilize for the length of time given below for the particular type of outfit used.

Water bath, homemade or commercial (quart jars)	3½ hours
Water seal, 214 degrees	3
5 pounds steam pressure	2
10 to 15 pounds steam pressure	1

Remove jars, tighten covers; invert to cool and test joints.

CAUTION: Only the very best types of rubbers should be used.

Home Economics club work for the coming winter has been made more attractive by Miss Norris, state leader. The time sheets have been simplified and a larger number of household chores will be given credit.

"Gee, its' good, and it only cost two cents," exclaimed a lad during the noon recess in one of the Belchertown schools the other day.

"What's good," asked the club leader.

"That cocoa, the Demonstration Agent showed us how to make; been having it two weeks now. I have two cups every day."

Boys and girls in North Hadley, Cummington, Plainfield, Southampton and Westhampton say the same thing about the warm noon lunches recently organized in the schools by the Home Demonstration Agent.

A Junior Extension School for the boys and girls of Prescott is to be held December 11, which will give the children of that town a demonstration of club work.

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As well as footwear for everyday needs are found in our unusually complete and interesting stock of

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $660,000
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We are qualified to act as Executor, Administrator and Trustee

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The Habit of Saving

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BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK

HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Concluded from page 1

10.30 Reports of Agricultural Agent, Home Demonstration Agent and Boys' and Girls' Club Leader.
11.00 Annual election of officers, members of Advisory Board and Town Directors.
11.30 Reports from Town Directors. Discussion of work for 1918.
12.00 Lunch.
1.00 J. D. Willard, Sec. Mass. State Committee on Food Production.
1.30 Miss Laura Comstock, State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents.
2.00 Hon. Andrew Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, State of New Hampshire.

The men and women will meet in joint session both morning and afternoon, except at 11.00 when they will each hold separate sessions for the election of officers and town directors. This is the first year the ladies have attended, and a large representation is desired. Make this annual meeting the largest gathering of its kind ever held in the county. Last year 16 towns were represented. Why not have every town represented this year? Every man, woman and child in Hampshire County who is interested in agriculture, is invited. Remember the date, *Saturday, January 5, 1918* at 10.30 o'clock.

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"I had done a little pickling before the Fair, but had not liked it very well for, my hands burnt terribly after I had pickled ripe peppers.

"The week after the Fair, mother had some peaches to can and some peppers to pickle. She had always done this herself in previous years, but this time I offered my services, and she gladly accepted them. I thought that I would take the pickling for a change. The onions I was to pickle were small but powerful, and after working but a short time, I asked mother if she'd "swap jobs." I think I like canning better than pickling, and intend to do more next summer.

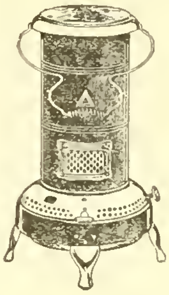
"Now, I know that this is not extra good, but nevertheless, having worked pretty hard at the story and fulfilled all requirements, I do hope I get a pin."

Concluded from page 1

conditions permit; to accomplish this by the co-operation of producer, distributer, and retailer with the Government for the greatest good of the greatest number; and to use such compulsory measures as have been conferred upon the Food Administration by law to safeguard the public against individual greed or concerted extortion.

—*Literary Digest.*

If Coal is High, Burn Oil



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Concluded from page 3

turn into a buttered pudding dish, and bake about half an hour.

3. *Baked salt fish.*—To a large teacup of fish, picked fine, add 2 cups of milk, 2 well-beaten eggs, salt and pepper to taste, and half a cup of butter, or bacon fat; mix very thoroughly and bake half an hour.

4. *Salt-fish cups.*—Boil 1 cup of prepared salt fish for 20 minutes, drain, and set aside until cold. Add 2 cups of bread crumbs and 2 well-beaten eggs. Season with salt and pepper. Mix well, then make into balls and with the fingers form into cuplike shapes. Place cups in greased pan and break an egg into each one; put a little butter and salt on top of each. Bake slowly in the oven until eggs are solid. If garnished with lettuce leaves or parsley, it adds to the appearance.

5. *Scalloped salt fish.*—Mix a cup and a half of cold boiled rice with 2 tablespoonfuls of cream; alternate the rice in a greased baking dish with fish finely flaked, finishing with rice. Carefully break 4 eggs on top; season with salt, pepper, and bits of butter. Bake until the eggs are set. Individual ramekins may be used and an egg slipped on each.

6. *Salt-fish soufflé.*—Boil prepared fish for 20 minutes; drain the fish, pound it, and run through a sieve or meat chopper; add 2 ounces of melted butter, the beaten yolks of 2 eggs, and season with pepper and salt to taste. Beat up the whites of eggs to stiff froth, add them lightly to the other mixture in a pie dish, and bake in a quick oven about 20 minutes.

Continued from page 2

fires where they can collect from the corporation. The State Fire Warden can, however, compensate certain small towns for fifty per cent of the value of fire-fighting equipment which they purchase with his approval. Aside from the supervision of local wardens the efforts of the State fire service are directed towards the prevention and quick detection of fires. The first line of work is carried out by the publishing of the fire laws on posters and by other means, the inspection of spark arresters on locomotives and the clearing of rights-of-way. The second is secured by a complete system of fire-watch towers now numbering thirty or more which are connected by telephone with the local wardens in their district. Watchmen are maintained in these towers for about six or seven months in the year.

This department maintains two fire-trucks in the central and western parts of the State for use at fires which have got beyond the control of the local authorities.

The State Forester, as head of the fire service, deputizes his powers to a State

Concluded on page 7

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Concluded from page 6

Fire Warden, who has the assistance of four district wardens. There are two railroad inspectors, and the watchmen mentioned above.

GENERAL FORESTRY

We have left this branch until the last, for under it are gathered a variety of activities which the other branches, with their more definite work, do not touch. It is a sort of general utility branch. The work of this branch may be subdivided into five lines, although these lines do not necessarily cover all its work, for special temporary activities are placed upon it from time to time.

(a) Reforestation. Under the reforestation laws (Acts 1907, 487), owners of cut-over and waste land who wish to have it reforested can turn over their land to the State Forester for a period of ten years. At the expiration of this period the owner can reclaim his land by paying what the department has laid out upon it for planting and other work. To date one hundred and fifty plantations, amounting to six thousand acres, have been reforested under the terms of this law.

(b) State Nurseries. This branch maintains two principal and three sub or transplant nurseries for the propagation of forest planting stock. This stock is grown, first, for use of the department for planting on reforestation lots and state forests; second, for use by other state departments; third, for municipalities, and last for sale at cost to private owners. Owing to the demands of the three first classes of users we never have any surplus for sale to private owners. At present we have on hand nearly two million four-year-old transplants ready for field planting, with a corresponding number in younger ages for future use.

(c) Examination. The forest law provides that any owner of woodland may call on the State Forester for an examination of his woodland or trees. The cost of such an examination to the owners covers the traveling expenses of the visiting forester. The subjects covered in such examinations range from an estimate of timber to the identification of a disease on a tree or shrub.

(d) Under the law the State forests purchased by the State Forest Commission are turned over to the State Forester for administration. As the legislature has made no special appropriation for this purpose the amount of work done along this line is limited, but considerable has been done in the construction of fire lines, wood roads, and planting.

(e) Educational work is carried on by the publication of bulletins, the dissemination of newspaper articles, and the arrangement of exhibits at fairs and other public celebrations.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. III. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JANUARY, 1918 No. 1

Looking Forward

High prices for seed and fertilizer, expensive labor, and transportation difficulties, make it a requirement that farmers make their plans immediately for their season's work, and choose more carefully the lines they wish to develop in order that they may close the year with a reasonable profit.

Present prices make snap-shot planning a dangerous and disastrous practice. Those who depend, to a large extent, on commercial fertilizer in growing their crop, may be sadly disappointed if they withhold their orders until spring. With the shortage of labor, the farm work must be so arranged that the best use possible will be made of help that is available. This means managing the farm, so that the work is distributed as nearly as possible over the entire season. Favor crops that can be grown by farm machinery already on the farm. If new machinery is necessary, and it is too expensive for a single farm to purchase, two or more farmers or even communities may combine, as in the case of threshing machines, etc., and thus reduce the burden on the individual. This war has proved to a great many towns, that united efforts pay, and different agencies are coöperating, whom we never thought would join hands.

Although many farmers closed 1917 with little or no profit, they realize that our country is at war, our boys are across the sea, and that they must lend every effort to bring about a safe peace. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Carl Vrooman, clearly outlines the situation in the following paragraph:

"We must procure the planting of large crops, to be sure, but we must take particular care that the individual farmer does not become bankrupt because of his patriotic efforts, that fertility is not drained for this year's crop at the expense of crops that must be grown in other years—for it is to be remembered that the army in the furrows must hold its lines till the war is won, and that even when the soldiers of the trenches are mustered out and sent to their homes, our food products must still flow across the seas to feed the people of desolated lands."

Conserve and use to the best advantage, all home resources, keep thrifty

Concluded on page 5

Concerning Co-operative Creameries

1. Every coöperative creamery in starting out should acquaint every patron with the importance of a good sized business. The best size business is within reach of practically every dairy community. To know the required business, to work for it and maintain it, is the part of good management of every creamery.

2. Quality of the butter is the second important factor. It is possible for every coöperative creamery to make first class butter. Requirements for high-grade butter demand delivery of cream at least twice a week in winter and three times a week in summer, a first-class butter-maker and cleanly conditions on the farm where the cream is produced.

3. Good business management of the creamery is the third important factor in success. The good business management of a coöperative creamery is up to the patrons. They must see that the right men are elected to office, and then inquire into the business of the creamery every month until they are sure the right men have been elected.

—*Kimball's Dairy Farmer.*

Market News Service

The market news service, giving accurate information as to supply and price in the local markets will be of great value to both producer and consumer. The working plan is as follows:—

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, three or four retailers in Springfield, Pittsfield, Holyoke, Northampton and Greenfield, quote the Market Agent retail prices for the day on the following products: apples, beans, beets, cabbage, celery, onions, parsnips, peas, potatoes, squash, turnips, eggs, fowl, chickens and butter. Facts concerning the supply and condition of the above products are also obtained. The information is telephoned to the office of the Market Agent where it is tabulated for the press, and special bulletins, which will be issued soon. Wholesale prices for Springfield, Boston and Pittsfield will also be given.

The possibilities of this service are great, but they will be realized only in proportion to the extent to which the service is used by producers, distributors and consumers.

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January Feed Situation

It is practically impossible to make up a satisfactory grain mixture on feeds quoted at the present time, December 20. This is due to the absence of an unusually large number of feeds from the market, some of the wholesalers not quoting cotton seed meal, others no gluten, and all of them apparently short of hominy, distillers' grains, brewers' grains and beet pulp. Another factor that has led us not to suggest any mixture this month is the new set of regulations given out by the Food Administration Board under which the flour millers are to operate after December 25th. Quoting from a report of a large New England wholesaler, "Bran is to be sold at a price per ton not exceeding 33% of the average cost of wheat to the miller, 'shorts' to be sold at approximately \$2.00 per ton above bran, flour middlings not more than \$9.00, and mixed feeds not more than \$4.00 above the price of bran." It would seem that this ruling, if it proves effective, will tend to make more stable the price of feed stuffs.

In our work in the state this past month our attention has been called to the exorbitant price some retail feed dealers are charging for certain feeds. In one case a spread of \$13.00 per ton between the retail and the wholesale price was reported, and several other instances were noted where the retailer was asking a price of \$8.00 per ton over the wholesale rate.

It might be well to call to the attention of the feeders in your county that according to a ruling of the Food Administraton Board even the largest jobber must sell feed to anyone who has the money to buy in car lots. While the retailer undoubtedly has his place in the feed business, the opportunity is given by this ruling to force him to give a square deal to the producing dairyman.

W. F. Turner,
M. A. C.

H. E. Haslett, Specialist in Sheep Husbandry, at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has arranged to spend two days each month in Hampshire County, answering calls and making farm visits to those farmers who are interested in sheep.

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

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The "Extra" not the "Surplus"

"Raise all you can, and can the surplus," was the slogan for 1917. This will not hold for 1918. A "surplus" is that which remains when a use or need is satisfied. Under present stringencies, it is mere folly to claim that there is or will be an excess of food. There will be no such thing as "surplus."

We must turn our attention to the "extra." It will be the extra row of beans; the extra acre of potatoes; the extra hog, that will determine whether we eat or do not eat. The shortage of sugar awakens a conception of what a real shortage in staple products would mean. We either have sugar or we do not have it. If we have it, we are careful of it.

And this bring us to a consideration of "conservation." Conservation in 1918 means preserving the produce from the extra row; curing the meat from the extra hog, not canning what's left from our garden after we've eaten all we want. And it will not be a question of whether it's cheaper to can beans yourself or buy them at the corner grocery store. It's a question of being able to get beans at all. The extra row will supply you whether the corner grocer has them or not.

St. Lawrence County Farm Bureau, New York, reports 400 to 500 lbs. 16% acid phosphate, per acre on "paint brush" pasture had the effect of replacing the paint brush with native white clover. No grass seed was sown. This is an experiment worth trying on some farms.

The Boys and Girls

In our efforts this year we must not forget the young people. Their work in this campaign, and the training they receive is molding minds that will better grasp the meaning of a crisis and the necessity of concerted action, should a similar emergency occur when their generation is in command. They take up with new ideas. It will be difficult for the most conservative communities to escape the propelling force of the youngsters if well organized and instructed. And besides, there is no good reason why a farmer's son should not have the benefit of every possible, intimate and wholesome relation to the father's work and business. War or no war, this is what club work seeks to give him.

"No man knows when the war will end. Against the sort of foe we face no man can guess how long the war must be waged. There is only one thing that we do know to a certainty, and that thing is that the war will be won, no matter how long it takes, nor how much it costs in treasure and blood. And we know, too, that to win that war, armies on the fair fields of France are but as chaff before the wind, except as they are supported by other armies as large, as heroic, as devoted to their country and their country's flag, and as ready to undergo sufferings and sacrifices, in the furrows and foundries at home."

Hon. Carl Vrooman, Ass't. Sec. Agri.

Under present world conditions, our farmers need a better grasp of the tremendous meaning of totals. An agricultural expert says, "If every tillable acre in his county could be made to produce just one bushel more we should need 13,500 trains of 50 cars each to transport it to market." The man with a few acres is not apt to regard his own margin of increase of great value. To be sure, an additional bushel per acre is equivalent to a quart or less in the back-yard garden, yet increased production of these small "extras" should be possible for farmers of broad acres and small gardens alike. The world needs more food, and yet more.

White Grubs Coming in 1918

Large flights of May beetles, well known as the parents of the white grubs, destructive cereal and forage insects, occurred in June, 1917, throughout Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and parts of other States. These flights mean, says a report of the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, that throughout the area affected the white grubs will be destructively abundant in 1918, which will be the second year in the life of the resultant progeny.—*U. S. D. A.*

Annual Meeting

The Farm Bureau held its annual meeting Saturday, Jan. 5. About eighty-five members, representing 16 towns were present.

The morning session opened with President Smith, presiding, and was taken up with officers' and agents' reports and the election of officers. In the afternoon, the audience listened to Senator George H. Ellis, of the State Committee on Food Production, outline the policies of the Committee for 1918, and later discussed with him the immediate needs for the county this season. Miss Laura Comstock, State Home Demonstration Agent, very thoroughly outlined the necessity of conservation.

The essential fact of the meeting impressed upon the members present was the growth and increased demand for Farm Bureau work.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts,		$8,701 58
Am't due from different sources,		477 88
Total receipts,		$9,179 46
Expenses,		$8,658 76
1917 Bills payable,		623 45
Total expenses,		$9,282 21
Deficit,	$102 75	

Home Dem. Ag'ts Report, 6 months

Days in Office,	57
Days in Field,	87
Miles travelled,	3,417
Article written,	47
Office calls,	90
Phone calls,	253
Letters	
Personal,	581
Circular,	565
Home visits,	14
Meetings,	98
Attendance,	2,595

County Agent's Report:

Office calls	
Persons,	912
Telephone,	1,782
Farm visits,	280
Meetings held,	117
Attendance,	5,128
Letters	
Personal,	1,503
Circular,	7,142
Newspaper articles,	31
Farm Bureau paper,	9

Club Leader's Report, 6 months

Home Economics club,	118
Pig	135
Corn	13
Canning	61
Market Garden	33
Potato	26
Poultry club	23
Home and School Garden club	2,110
Exhibits	17
Exhibitors	700

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

Conservation of Clothing

Conservation of clothing is equally as important as food conservation. The shortage of wool and the increased demand for it makes it highly important that we should economize in its use. Remember that a soldier needs three times as much wool as a civilian, and we have about 3,000,000 soldiers. Before the war, we as a nation, used 225,000,000 lbs. of wool annally, and we produced only 135,000,000 lbs. The fact remains that we must use one-third less ourselves, and see that our soldiers are clothed. There always will be wool on the market, as there always will be beef, but people must be satisfied with materials made of shoddy or part cotton or silk.

In many homes a more complete use of garments could be made if one understood methods of renovating and remodeling garments which are partially worn out. A brief course of four lessons would give valuable information to many women who are anxious to make better use of material and money.

1. Selection of Material and Equipment.
2. Use and Alteration of Commercial Patterns.
3. Remodeling and Renovating Garments.
4. Continuation of number 3.

These lessons could be arranged once a week for four weeks or once in two weeks for 8 weeks, and could be given to groups of 10-15 women. Such arrangements may be made by consulting the Home Demonstration Agent.

School Lunches

Does your child carry his lunch to school? And does he have something warm to eat at noon? Good reports have come in from the schools in Plainfield, Cummington, West Cummington, and Belchertown, Hatfield and Westhampton. In some cases, the children bring a dish to be warmed and in others, the teachers supervise the making of cocoa or soup. West Cummington children even sold ashes to get money for the food. Some of the good results are: better lunches, less candy purchased at stores, and better afternoon work and more satisfied children.

There are still some schools where the children have nothing warm at noon. What is the school in your neighborhood doing?

"Have heard people express that the school was fine and that more would attend next year, having heard what it was this year."—Southampton.

Many Ways of Reducing Food Bills

The Extension Department of the Mechanics Institute, Rochester, N. Y., suggests the following ways of reducing the food bills. Food that is not needed for building up strength is wasted, since it interferes with digestion and therefore impairs efficiency, besides literal food waste money spent for unnecessary food is wasted.

Buy in reasonable quantities.

It would seem legitimate to take advantage of the reduced cost of reasonable quantities of food, but every one should be careful not to lay in a large enough stock to affect the market.

Buy foods in bulk.

When purchases are made at reliable stores we are safe in buying by the pound instead of paying for fancy packages. A saving of from fifty to one hundred per cent is possible in some cases.

Learn the laws relating to containers.

By so doing the housekeeper will not buy wooden butter dishes with tin on the edges unless the tradesman weighs the container separately.

Post a table of weights and measures in your kitchen.

Such a table will enable you to check the weight or measure of any store.

Check weights at home.

Worth while if there is the slightest doubt as to the honesty of the dealer. Better find a dealer whom you can trust, and then tell him that you are counting on his coöperation.

Find stores that sell cheaply.

Any legitimate lowering of prices probably means that there is no delivery system, and that the storekeeper does not have to pay a high rent. The housekeeper should be careful to ascertain the possible saving. If this is offset by extra carfare it would be poor economy.

Ask for trimmings of meat purchased.

Most butchers are glad to coöperate in this way and trimmings from meat kept in a high class store are good, wholesome food. One may even buy such trimmings, particularly if near a packing house, at an appreciable saving. The meat is good for minced dishes, etc.

Group buying.

Join a group of families and so get the benefit of wholesale prices, unless the plan is detrimental to the local trade. Let your dealer arrange it for you.

Provide a fireless cooker.

This insures considerable saving in

Concluded in column 3

Uses of Sour Milk

Save sour milk.

Save money by using sour milk in making cottage cheese, quick breads, puddings, cakes, cookies, doughnuts, griddle cakes.

The souring of milk is due to lactic acid bacteria in the milk. It is mild in acidity immediately after it has curdled and has a very good flavor. It is sometimes served in this form and is known as clabber.

Sour milk is a cheap source of protein for tissue building. It is also a valuable source of lime and phosphorus and has a slightly tonic effect.

Sour milk is much used in cookery. The dishes are leavened by the addition of soda. One-half teaspoon of soda is used to each cup of sour milk.

Some people prefer to add enough soda to the sour milk to counteract the acid taste, then leaven the mixture with baking powder using the following proportions, 2 tsp. of baking powder to 1 c. flour, both measurements level.

CORN MEAL MUFFINS

1 c. cornmeal, 1 c. flour, 1 t. salt, 1 T. molasses, ¾ T. soda, 1¼ c. sour milk, 1 egg, 1 T. fat. Sift dry ingredients; add beaten egg, milk and melted fat. Bake in buttered muffin pans 15 minutes.

SOUR MILK GRIDDLE CAKES

2½ c. flour, ¾ t. salt, 1 egg, 2 c. sour milk, 1 t. soda. Mix and sift flour, salt and soda together. Add sour milk and well beaten egg; beat thoroughly and drop by spoonfuls on a hot griddle.

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fuel, and inexpensive food is improved in flavor by long, slow cooking.

Study flavorings.

Such knowledge makes it possible to render inexpensive food attractive and digestible.

Keep a window box.

It is quite possible to raise herbs for seasonings and garnishing at practically no expense. Have a plant of parsley.

Extending the flavor of meat.

A small amount of meat can be made to aid flavor to a good sized dish of cereal composition. See Bulletin, "Economical Use of Meat in the Home."

Use meat substitutes.

Cheese and dried vegetables are the standbys as a basis for these.

Keep a stock pot.

All any small quantites of cooked vegetables and cereals as well as fresh bits of meat. Cleanliness is necessary.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

800,000 Enrolled

More than 800,000 boys and girls in Northern and Western States, as members of agricultural and home economics clubs, are enrolled for war service in gardening, canning, bread-making—war bread, too—poultry raising, and other emergency enterprises, according to a recent report of officials of the United States Department of Agriculture in charge of this work.

The total enrollment in regularly organized clubs for the year ending June 30 last was 406,636. In addition, about 400,000 boys and girls were enrolled in the war emergency projects. These were from the cities and were not classified as regular club members. The regular members were organized into the following clubs, the figures showing the number of clubs, not the members: Corn clubs, 945; potato clubs, 1,217; home garden clubs, 3,070; canning clubs, 2,152; garden and canning clubs, 776; mother-daughter clubs, 270; poultry clubs, 832; pig clubs, 1,037; baby-beef clubs, 158; bread clubs, 643; sewing clubs, 1,250; handicraft clubs, 76; sugar-beet clubs, 161; home cooking clubs, 755; other miscellaneous clubs, 448. The total number of clubs of all kinds was 13,790.

Twenty-nine Northern and Western States coöperated with the Federal boys' and girls' club service during the year ending June 30, 1917, according to the report. Seven hundred and fifty-nine counties in the North and West now have the junior extension work thoroughly organized into club groups and on a club-project basis. Eighteen agricultural and home economics projects were carried out coöperatively. Eight States had written project agreements with State institutions like departments of education, normal schools, etc. Eighteen States had written project agreements with county organizations and institutions for doing club work.

For the year ending last June, 1,124 paid leaders were working in connection with the boys' and girls' club work. In addition to these there were 9,748 volunteer club leaders. A total of $157,304.75 was expended for local county, State, and national overhead supervision for club work. This is a supervision cost of 79 cents per club member enrolled, and $2.65 per club member making report.

The Farm Bureau can secure horse manure in car load lots for $4.00 a cord, plus freight, for anyone desiring same. The manure is measured at this end, comes from the cantonment at Ayer, and is of good quality. This is a good proposition. Farmers desiring to contract for a carload, apply at Farm Bureau office.

A Poultry Story

Williamsburg, Mass.
October 28, 1917

Dear Mr. McDougal:

You will be pleased to hear that I have three nice pullets and one rooster. I had eleven nice little chickens all well and hearty. Something dug under the coop and took seven of them. John Buckley and I thought it was a weasel. This happens in the night. I fed them rolled oats when they were first born and then fine chick feed and plenty of sour milk which they gobbled down fast and now they eat most anything. They always have been well and never have had to have even a dose of Castoria, and their teething never bothered them. I am sorry I could not take them to the school exhibit but I received second prize on my pumpkin and squash.

Thanking you very much and hoping the weasel won't act up next year.

With love from your friend,
Clarence J. Casey
Grade III of the Center School.

P. S. I have a dog named Prince. Age nine, me not the dog.

Twenty per cent of the pig club members in the county have completed the contest, and sent their records to Amherst. Nearly all records show a profit. Every pig club member who gave a note for his pig, has paid off his debt.

Home Economics clubs are being organized in about twenty communities. Northampton is to have five clubs.

There are eight members of the Sow and Litter club in the county. These boys have raised the sow in their pig club contest during the summer. Now, they have entered another contest to see how many pigs they can raise. The boys can sell the pigs when old enough to next year's pig club members.

More club members finishing their contests is the aim for 1918.

Do not forget that a good, well-bred horse will pay dividends on good feed, kind and fair treatment.

Every farmer who buys grain or fertilizer should send immediately to the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station or the Farm Bureau and get Bulletin number 7 "Inspection of Commercial Feedstuffs" and Bulletin number 8, "Inspection of Commercial Fertilizers." These bulletins give the analysis and other valuable information that a farmer should have when buying feeds and fertilizer.

When we get the wrong telephone number twice running, our rage against the central powers is positively unbridled.—*Chicago Tribune.*

BREAD CRUMB GRIDDLE CAKES

2 c. dry bread crumbs, 1 c. cold water, 2 c. sour milk, ½ t. salt, 1 c. flour, 1 egg, 1 t. soda. Soak bread crumbs in cold water to soften, stir into the sour milk and add the flour; add the beaten egg, salt and soda; beat thoroughly and fry on hot griddle.

SOUR MILK GINGERBREAD (without eggs)

3 T. fat, ½ c. molasses, 1 ¾ c. flour, 1 t. ginger, 1 t. cinnamon, 1 t. salt, ½ t. soda, ½c. sour milk. Melt fat, add molasses and heat. Add sifted dry ingredients; add sour milk and beat. Pour into a buttered pan and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

SOUR MILK LEMON PIE

1 c. sour milk or buttermilk, ¾ c. sugar, 2 T. cornstarch, 1 T. butter or substitute, 1 egg, yolk added to mixture, whites for meringue, juice and rind of 1 lemon. Heat sour milk in double boiler so as not to curdle. Add sugar, cornstarch mixed to hot milk. Add egg yolk, butter and lemon juice. This makes enough filling for small pie. Meringue:—Beat white of egg till points stand (2 T. confectionery sugar may be added gradually while beating. Spread over filling and brown in oven.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD (sour milk)

1 c. rye flour, 1 c. graham flour, 1 c. cornmeal, 2 t. salt, ¾ c. molasses, 2 c. sour milk, 1¾ t. soda. Reserve ¼ of the sour milk. Sift flour and salt into liquid, add soda to sour milk which has been reserved and stir quickly into batter. Pour at once into greased pan or cups and cover with greased paper. Steam 3 hours.

COTTAGE CHEESE

Cottage cheese contains all the proteins of the milk and part of the fat. It is valuable for its flavor as well as its food value.

Cottage cheese may be served in a variety of ways, with cream or butter, with lettuce, fruit, preserves, jams or as sandwich fillings. Vegetables and nuts are frequently added to give variety, and are especially good served as salads with any dressing. Prepare as follows:

3 qt. thick clabber, ⅛ t. paprika, 1 t. salt, butter or cream. Set colander in pan. Line colander and pour boiling water through the clabber until the curd begins to harden slightly, drain, add salt and paprika and butter or cream.

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HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
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Concluded from page 1

stock, plant those crops that your farm is best adapted to, and those that your market is demanding, *and cultivate only the acreage that you can cultivate efficiently and thoroughly.*

Last year, Hampshire County learned its lesson. A great deal of the increased acreage was hastily plowed, poorly harrowed, and in some cases neglected during the growing season. The County Agent saw many fields where the only difference was in the preparation of the land, one piece being plowed in the fall or early spring and then thoroughly harrowed while the next field was hastily plowed and harrowed late in the spring, because of the urgent pleas brought to the farmer for increased acreage. The results were that with potatoes, for example, a difference in yield was obtained on some fields of from 50-100 bushels per acre.

There was an excuse for some mistakes last year, as no one knew until spring that it was necessary to have a big increase in cultivated crops. This year, we should be prepared. Plans can be laid during the winter instead of waiting till spring. Fertilizer and lime can be ordered, seed obtained, machinery repaired or new machinery purchased, and other arrangements made that are necessary to the efficient beginning of spring work on the farm.

Lime

Lime is such an old story that many times it is overlooked. If there ever was a year when the farmer should consider the question of whether his land needs lime or not, it is this year. A certain amount of calcium carbonate should be present in soils, as this compound keeps the soil in a condition favorable for producing crops. Plant food from all sources on the market is very high. Why lower its value by applying it to land that is not in the condition to make the best use of it?

The price of grain is almost prohibitive, and many feeds are no longer on the market. Why not cut down your grain bill by growing more clovers or alfafa? Lime is necessary on nearly every farm in the county for the successful growing of legumes.

The price of lime has increased somewhat, but in car-load lots, it can be obtained for from $4.50-5.00 per ton in paper bags, delivered. Farmers in the vicinity of Easthampton can obtain lime from the Hampden Mills. This lime is somewhat finer and tests higher than common ground limestone.

"In this war the "front" is where ever a man or woman unselfishly discharges his full duty to his country. The farm and fireside will have its heroes and heroines as well as the firing line."—W. A. Lloyd.

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A Word About Suits

The Commercial Economy Board has recommended to the manufacturers of woolen goods the use of half cotton and half wool. This means, to the wise man, that he get that *new suit now* while he can get a wool suit at 25% below the price of the spring suits.

80 Main Street, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Spray Material

Powdered arsenate of lead has advanced in price 50-75%, and the prospects are that it will keep on advancing till spring. Lime-sulphur has increased about 10%. The same reasons for an early order of lime apply as well to spray materials—advances in price and uncertain shipments.

Tobacco Growers and Varieties

S. H. DEVAULT, MASSACHUSETTS

A recent issue of The Homestead gave the tobacco acreage and growers by towns in Massachusetts. This article is devoted to the growers and varieties grown by towns in the Bay state.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

		Variety tobacco		
Town	Growers	Havana, acres	Broad leaf, acres	Shade, acres
Amherst	43	246	—	—
Easthampton	23	122		
Hadley	193	1,605	126	33
Hatfield	174	1,753	—	70
Northampton	37	162	—	40
Pelham	1	5	—	—
Southampton	25	103	—	—
Williamsburg	8	12	—	—
Total	504	4,009	126	143
HAMPDEN COUNTY				
Agawam	79	616	16	255
Chicopee	2	35	—	101
East Longmeadow	5	9	—	—
Granville	10	33	—	—
Longmeadow	2	15	—	1
Southwick	93	671	3	210
Springfield	2	2	—	—
Westfield	36	264	56	—
Total	229	1,645	75	567
FRANKLIN COUNTY				
Ashfield	2		6	—
Buckland	1	—	1	—
Conway	21	54	15	
Deerfield	91	605	—	62
Greenfield	2	16	—	—
Leverett	6	28	—	—
Montague	20	80	—	—
Northfield	17	42	—	—
Sunderland	66	432	—	83
Whately	102	707	—	130

The total acreage for the three counties is as follows: Havana seed, 7622 acres; broad leaf, 224 acres, and shade, 985 acres. Hampden county, with 567 acres, leads the others in Massachusetts in the production of tobacco under cloth. Franklin county has 275 acres under cloth, and Hampshire county 143. Havana seed is the principal variety of tobacco grown. However, the shade-grown tobacco is a coming industry in the Connecticut valley. It is more expensive to grow and is usually grown by large syndicates or growers with capital, but it is a more sure crop, being protected from hail, insects, etc., and brings a fancy price in the market. No doubt the shade-grown industry is here to stay, and this variety of tobacco is likely to increase in acreage year by year.

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The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The tire milage is unusually high

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Arsenic Industry Controlled

With the idea of further conserving the Nation's food supply by protecting it from insect ravages, President Wilson, in a proclamation dated November 15, has placed the arsenic industry of the United States under direction of the Food Administration. The President's action comes in answer to a threatened shortage in the supply of arsenical insecticides, which are the farmer's chief protection for his crops against the onslaught of "biting insects."

—*U. S. D. A.*

Seeds

The seed market has advanced in about the same proportion as other farm crops, and the prospects are that as spring draws near there will be still greater increases in price. Timothy, alfafa, and alsyke clover have not advanced as rapidly as the other grasses and clovers. Timothy is usually exported in large amounts, but since the war, this trade has been cut off, and consequently the price has remained about normal. Good seed corn is scarce, and those desiring ensilage seed corn will profit by ordering early. Seed potatoes are cheaper than last year but the Maine supply is more limited. Local seed can be bought to advantage this year from farmers in the western part of the county for the reason that large quantities of new seed were brought into this section last year, and also several farmers are now using special care in selecting seed stock. Other conditions being equal, potatoes grown in the towns with high elevations are as satisfactory as seed from farther north.

Concluded from page 1

As far as the producers are concerned, the service will give them the real market price which will serve as a basis for selling. It will give them a chance to choose a market to some extent, because shortages or low supply of any product in a particular market will be reported. It will assist in creating a larger demand for certain products which must be moved quickly, or in large quantity, on account of their perishable nature, or as a result of over production. This will be effected through a low price and abundant supply report placed into the hands of consumers through the medium of this service.

Watch your local papers for summaries of this service and, if interested write to William L. Machmer, Hampshire County Farm Bureau, Northampton, Mass., and ask that your name be placed on the mailing list.

Worthington Extension School is scheduled for January 22 and 23.

Chesterfield Extension School is scheduled for January 24 and 25.

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✠

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Mr. Farmer:—Invest in a Case 9–18 Tractor. Do your work the power way. It will save time and labor, take off the heavy burdens of farming. A Case Tractor is built to give continuous service, day and night if necessary, never tires. When not in use, requires no attention, doesn't eat when idle. Seventy-five thousand farmers are power farming, because it is the profitable way and the easy, modern way.

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FEB 22 1918
College

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. III. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., FEBRUARY, 1918 No. 2

Farm Labor

One of the big problems confronting the farmer today is the question of labor. The New England farmer has been effected probably more than any other by the demand and high wages paid by munition plants, factories working under government orders and other manufacturing concerns. These manufacturing plants have drawn a great many of the best men from the farmers. Along with this, of course, men have been taken by enlistment and by the draft. It may be possible that the draft may be more lenient this season on the men on the farm but there is no surety. We must take things as they are and make our plans.

What help is there available? Very few good men with farm experience are looking for jobs. The transient man today is generally one looking for a job with high wages and no work. These are war times, and we must adjust ourselves to the help available. The food demands of our Allies warrant it. That means more use of women and boys. High School boys carefully selected and properly supervised have proved successful. College women and girls and other available women have also proved that they are very valuable when placed on the right type of farms, and given work adapted to their experience and ability.

Boys' camps, made up of high school boys under supervision, were located in different parts of the state last season and did very satisfactory work, working out on farms for the day. An effort will be made to have at least one camp located in the county this season.

Federal Income Tax

Government tax collectors will be in every County to assist taxpayers in making out returns for the Federal income tax of October 3, 1917. This tax includes all persons, whether from the country or from the city, whose income exceeds the government figures.

Single persons with an income of less than $1,000, and married persons with an income less than $2,000 are exempt. Married persons with children under eighteen are allowed $200 exemption for each dependent.

Determine your income as follows:

Continued on page 6

Mating for Production

Too often poultrymen and farmers wait until a few days before eggs are needed for hatching before beginning to think of mating their breeding stock. This practice tends to line up the breeding pen very hurriedly without careful study and selection, which results in many instances in including in the breeding pens, immature and otherwise poor stock. The true poultryman begins to study his mating problems even before the chicks are hatched and continues throughout the growing season, so when the time comes to get his birds together his mating problems have been nearly solved, and there remains only the final culling and placing in pens.

Each bird on the place should be gone over carefully and the entire flock divided into three groups, those absolutely unfit for breeding, those that are par excellent, and those that are possible or doubtful. In making these divisions, the past history of the bird should be considered, particular attention being given to breeding qualities and production, if the latter can be determined. It may be necessary later to transfer birds from the doubtful pen to the best one or visa versa, according to development.

The size of the pens and the number mated will depend upon the quality of the stock and the number of eggs desired for hatching purposes. It is very desirable indeed for practical poultrymen and farmers to have their chicks come off in three different hatches, if possible. This plan will enable the poultryman to use a large number of his own eggs for hatching and facilitate handling the chicks after they are hatched. It can readily be seen that this plan will cut down the amount of incubation and brooding equipment to a fairly low point.

The breeding flocks may be classified under three different headings. The small flock consists of from 8 to 20 females and one male, the number of females used depending entirely upon the size and activity of the males. The Asiatic males are usually given from six to ten females; the American and English breeds from 12 to 15; and the lighter breeds, from 18 to 25.

Concluded on page 7

Keep the hens in laying trim. Their "shells" are valuable food ammunition.

February Feed Situation

The grain situation continues to be as perplexing as ever. Prices have not changed in the past thirty days but the feeds available are still few in number and uncertain in supply, some feeds having been alternately on and off the market several times during the past month. The ready rations are worth considering more than ever at the present time and this Department is recommending them in many cases as the basis for grain mixtures. In places where the different feeds may be obtained the following grain mixture is suggested:

300 lbs. Wheat Bran,
200 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal,
200 lbs. Stock Feed,
100 lbs. Gluten Feed.

This mixture will be rather bulky due to the large amount of bran used, but it has a feeding value that should give results and the large percentage of bran will greatly decrease the cost of the mixture.

We wish to call to your attention at this time the matter of grain feed for young and dry stock. The high price of grain feed has caused many herd owners to take away the grain altogether from these classes of live stock. This is good practice where the roughage is right in quality and quantity so that the animals may be maintained in good condition. However, it is well to remember that every pound of grain saved now at the expense of condition in the dry cows or of growth on the young stock, will call for a greatly increased expenditure for feed later on if these animals are to become profitable producers.

Last year many dairymen foresaw the feed shortage that we have now confronted and prepared for the future by growing more of their winter feed supply either as corn, oats, a leguminous hay, or better corn silage. This practice, always good, is of increased value this year and will no doubt be equally so next winter. The cropping season is somewhat distant but it is well to urge the dairyman who is going to grow oats, corn, or any of the legumes to be looking after the seed for these crops. The supply of such seeds is so low that there is a question as to whether there will be enough to meet the demand.

W. F. Turner, *M. A. C.*

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

Price, 50 cents a year
$1 a year, including membership in Farm Bureau

Officers of the Farm Bureau

Leslie R. Smith, President, Hadley
William D. Mandell, Treas., Northampton
Ernest S. Russell, Secretary, Hadley

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Appropriations

The article in town warrants asking for appropriations for the Farm Bureau met with favorable support in nine out of ten instances. This is a most gratifying endorsement of the work of the Farm Bureau. Needless to say the Bureau is appreciative of this support, and trusts that the action of these nine towns will convert the voters of those towns where meetings are yet to be held.

In passing, a comment on the adverse action of Northampton may be necessary to destroy any notions that Northampton really disapproves of the Farm Bureau. The action of the City Council in vetoing an item of $500 for Farm Bureau support, finds little or no backing among the well informed citizens and business men of the city.

It is much to be regretted that such a blunder of the Councilmen should receive such wide publicity at this time, for the moral effect on the county can be made a greater loss than a material $500. It looks bad for Northampton not to endorse an organization that makes the city its home office. It would be perfectly reasonable for other towns to look askance, and hedge on giving their money to an organization which the county seat will not endorse. But to dispel this feeling, we beg to state that the city fathers fail to admit that agriculture is the chief industry of the county; that whatever makes for rural prosperity means prosperity for Northampton. They voted unintelligently.

However, there are those who know that it is poor policy to bite the hand that feeds them, and a movement is on foot whereby $500 will come from Northampton. The faith of the rest of the county in Farm Bureau work should not be shaken. We do not believe that it will.

Federal Income Tax

We print some directions for the income tax because a number of conflicting interpretations have been offered in numerous farm papers. The procedure and interpretations printed in this issue come direct from Federal authorities.

The income tax is one which the government has found necessary as a war measure, and is not so heavy that farmers cannot pay it. The Farm Bureau stands ready to assist in making out returns, and can put you in touch with the proper authority. Returns must be made by April 1, 1918. "Ignorance of the law is no excuse."

Using Potatoes to Save Bread

"Sir Arthur Yapp, the Director of Food Economy, is anxious that the present very large surplus stock of potatoes and vegetables should be utilized in all private houses, and Hotels, Restaurants, and other Public Eating Places, in such a way as to save bread. It has been brought to his notice that in many Public Eating Places the charge for a portion of potatoes and other vegetables is so relatively high as to encourage people to order bread instead. This is very much against the national interest at present, and Sir Arthur Yapp desires to be clearly understood that he expects the management of all Public Eating Places to alter their arrangements accordingly. It is stated that it is still quite common for Meat, Eggs, etc., to be served on toast or bread. This practice should be immediately discontinued, and the use of bread should be discouraged in every way possible, so long as potatoes and other vegetables are abundant. In particular, it is most desirable that in all Public Eating Places as little bread as possible should be served at lunch and dinner when potatoes and other vegetables are available in abundance, at present. Sir Arthur urges the public to give their full support to these recommendations, as this is of great importance in utilizing the national food supply to the utmost advantage."

We quote the above from the *Fraserburgh Herald*, Scotland, under date of December 4, 1917, in connection with remarks on the next page about potatoes as a flour substitute. Also, to prove that our conservation efforts are appreciated we quote the following from the same paper under date of December 18, 1917:

"Economy has become a national duty of the highest importance. The man who wastes food today is a national curse. The waste of food has become treason—treason to the nation and treachery to the Allied cause. This festive season we must win enjoyment from companionship and meeting with friends; not, as usual, from over-eating. America is showing us a most stimulating example. Practically all the bread we eat we get from that country. There is no other source open. We are, therefore, indebted to the voluntary self-denial of the people of the United States, millions and millions of whom are going short in order to save a margin for us. They willingly cut down their consumption so that we shall not starve. Let us then, every one, show our gratitude by joining the League of National Safety at the meeting tomorrow night."

County Notes

The County Food Conservation meeting will be held in Northampton February 15.

Hampshire County was well represented at the State Food Conservation Meeting at Boston January 31.

Mr. Smith, of the Farm Bureau is making an effort to have farm help, and farm owners exempt from the draft.

Hampshire County Farmers have contracted for 23 tons of Government nitrate.

Mr. Machmer, the District Market agent has marketed about 2,100 bushels of potatoes for growers in Chesterfield and Cummington this last week.

Seed Corn is Scarce.

Buy Your Seed Corn Now.

Mr. Carl Pratt of Hadley has an 18 months old Jersey Bull, whose dam and granddam on both sides are Register of Merit animals. This bull is for sale at a low price.

Those interested in the purchase of an Iron Age potato digger and Planter, also a four row traction sprayer apply at the Farm Bureau office.

The Present Potato Situation

The potato situation is most unsatisfactory, both from the standpoint of price to the consumer as well as of the movement of the crop.

According to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, the 19 northern potato producing states east of but including Colorado, had on hand January 1, 147 million bushels of potatoes. Deducting from this amount the quantity of seed required to plant the 1918 crop in these states and the average shrinkage due to rot, loss of moisture, etc., it is estimated that the movement during the next 150 days must be approximately 950 cars per day, or practically four times that during the latter part of December and early portion of January.

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

County Conservation Meeting

Keep the date of February 15 open so that we can have a good representation of women at our County Food Conference. All the counties in the State are holding such conferences to outline the plans in conservation for the coming season. Do you really know how important this problem of food conservation is? Is your community, as a whole, doing all it can?

Mr. Walcott of Washington said January 31st, at the Food Production and Conservation Conference in Boston, "This War is our Chief Business Until it is Won."

Library Extension Work at M. A. C.

The Library of the Massachusetts Agricultural College recently made a report in which were shown its activities in coöperation with libraries of the Commonwealth for the benefit of those interested in agriculture and related subjects. During the year ending June 30, 1917, 56 village libraries throughout the state were loaned a total of 897 books and 143 pamphlets, on such subjects as fruit growing, poultry husbandry, farm crops, home economics, rural sociology and farm machinery.

Village libraries desiring books, either on special subjects or larger general collections should send a request for such to the college library. The only expense involved is that of transportation which is borne by the library receiving the books. Individuals who desire special books for reference should make such request through their library rather than to apply directly to the college library.

Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Correspondence Course

In order to reach more women in the state, the extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, through its home economics staff, offers a correspondence course of the lessons on food and food values. This course is planned to cover the different classes of foodstuffs, their place in the diet, the possible food exchanges, and the difficult problem of planning adequate meals during the present time of high prices.

The text book is "Foods and Household Management" by Kinne and Cooley. The typewritten sheets will be sent out from time to time either to individuals or to groups which are organized for study. To get the best results, it will be necessary to study each lesson, carefully, and answer all the questions thoughtfully. It is hoped that these lessons will help in the present campaign for food conservation. The price for such a course is $1.00, to cover postage, etc.

Directors of Home-making Department

The following women will serve as directors of the Home-making Department. Seven of these comprise the Home Economics Council, and meet with the State and County Demonstration agents the second Monday of each month. Names in italics are members of the Council.

Mrs. F. C. Sears, Amherst.
Mrs. A. Morse, Amherst.
Mrs. Frank Bryant, Chesterfield.
Mrs. A. H. Streeter, Cummington.
Mrs. Walter Bliss, Enfield.
Mrs. W. C. Tannatt, Easthampton.
Mrs. Fred Rice, Goshen (Williamsburg, R. F. D.)
Mrs. C. W. Ball, Granby (South Hadley, R. F. D.)
Mrs. Lilla Bishop, Greenwich.
Mrs. W. H. Walker, Greenwich Village.
Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley.
Mrs. Thaddeus Graves, Hatfield.
Mrs. W. A. Munson, Huntington.
Mrs. Peter Boyer, Middlefield.
Mrs. B. B. Hinckley, Northampton.
Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, Northampton.
Mrs. J. W. Parsons, Northampton.
Mrs. N. K. Lincoln, Plainfield.
Miss Clara Hudson, Plainfield.
Mrs. George Cadwell, Pelham (Amherst, R. F. D.)
Mrs. Frank Allen, Prescott.
Mrs. Edward Searle, Southampton.
Mrs. A. S. Kinney, South Hadley.
Mrs. A. W. Bailey, South Hadley.
Mrs. F. S. Judd, South Hadley Falls.
Mrs. William O'Brien, South Hadley Falls.
Miss Ruth Robinson, Ware.
Mrs. Edgar Winslow, Ware.
Mrs. S. F. Clark, Williamsburg.
Miss Vera Chapman, Westhampton.
Miss Alice Bartlett, Worthington.

A medium-sized potato (6 ounces) supplies about as much starch as two medium sized slices of bread (about 2 ounces).

Potatoes as a Part Substitute for Flour

Potatoes are one of the best wheat savers. Cold, left over potatoes may be used, but they are not so easily combined with other ingredients. It is well to reheat in a double boiler before combining proportions, 1 part potatoes to 3 parts flour.

POTATO BISCUITS.

1 medium sized potato, 1½ c. flour, 3½ t. baking powder, 1 t. salt, 2 T. fat, ½ c. milk, scant. Sift dry ingredients, add potatoes, and rub in the fat. Mix to a soft dough with milk, handling as little as possible. Roll or pat into shape, cut, place on a greased tin and bake in a hot oven and serve at once.

Concluded on page 7

Food Surveys

The Government Food Surveys which have been placed throughout the County, are beginning to come back to the Farm Bureau. Out of the 22,000,000 families of the entire country, only 44,000 were asked to fill out these food surveys. Hampshire County had 150. Many women were glad to do patriotic service in this way and help show the government how much food we have as householders, and what we can afford to send to the troops and allies.

If you still have *your* survey unfilled, and as the time limit has been put to February 15th, will you not make it complete at once and send it back to the Home Demonstration Agent?

A suggestive list of Demonstrations and Talks available at the Farm Bureau:

DEMONSTRATIONS

Liberty Breads, without yeast or with yeast.
Meat Saving Dishes.
Attractive Supper Dishes.
The Home Made Fireless Cooker.
Alteration and Use of Commercial Patterns.
Recutting Stockings.

TALKS.

The Warm Dish in Schools.
Labor-Saving Devices.
Our Food Stuffs.
Meal Planning in War time.
How Women may Help win the War.

The Home Demonstration Agent is glad to be called to any town in the County and her services are always free.

Have you seen any of the following Food Administration pamphlets?

"Do you know Corn Meal?"
"Do you know Oat Meal?"
"Choose your Food Wisely."
"Start the Day Right."
"Make a Little Meat go a Long Way."

All are available through the chairman of the Town Food Conservation Committee, or may be had at your Farm Bureau. The first two have been printed in Polish, Italian, French and other languages. Could your town use these?

War Fuel Slogans

Keep up with the war program—*burn wood.*

Cut-a-cord and help win the war.

Burn wood and save coal for war industries.

Wood is *war fuel*—cut it and burn it.

Now is the time to cut wood.

The person who wastes food during war time is helping the enemy.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

McAdoo's Message to Club Members

"Nations have their childhood and their days of hard lessons just as children do. One hundred and forty years ago, when the first American Army marched to battle, our Nation was younger among nations than you are among your fathers, your mothers, and their friends. Our Army had drummer boys in those days, real boys of 10 and 12, who marched as bravely and as proudly into cannon fire as their great chief, Gen. Washington, himself. Our Nation had little girls, who laughed and cheered and loaded muskets for their fathers, who fired through loopholes in their cabin homes, when the painted Indians charged to the very doors.

"Where many schoolhouses stand today American boys and girls may have helped to fight and to defeat the enemy, when our Nation, too, was young.

"We are in the greatest war of the world's history and we must win this war. We can and we shall win, if the boys and girls of America say so, and mean it, and feel it, and live it, as the boys and girls of '76 lived and felt and helped.

"The Nation needs that sort of boys and girls to-day. Not to beat our drums, nor to load our muskets, but to start a great work which must be done. It is the part of boys and girls to-day to give an example of self-denial and sacrifice, to teach fathers and mothers, to teach the grown people of the Nation, that we still have in every young heart the spirit of '76, when boys led our soldiers into battle and girls fought beside their fathers at the cabin walls. The lesson is 'Thrift'—saving to the point of sacrifice—self-denial of everything unnecessary. If every boy and girl says at home to-night, 'I will fight in this war,' 'I will save every penny and loan it to my Government to help save the lives of the big brothers of America,' 'I will try to teach every American I see to do the same'—then 20,000,000 homes, the homes of all America, will be filled with the spirit of '76, the spirit of the drummer boys, of the brave girls of those days. America will win again, as it has always won, through the splendid strength, courage, and sacrifice in the hearts of youth, that to-day will teach the Nation the lesson of saving and serving which it must and will learn, through the message which its school children will carry home.

"Through saving your pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, and buying thrift stamps and then war-savings certificates, you will help your country and its gallant armies to win the war.

"I know you will help."

Home Economics Club

Home Economics clubs have been organized in Amherst, North Amherst, South Amherst, Cummington, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Northampton, Pelham, Worthington, Williamsburg, and Ware. Local leaders have been secured to assist the members enrolled.

The response and eagerness of the boys and girls for this work gives promise of some good club work this season. This group of towns embraces 19 clubs with an enrolment of 125 members to date. The club rules require that members render one report, make an exhibit, and complete 60 hours' work in the 3 months of the contest. The club members are about evenly divided in the Bread Making and Garment Making projects.

Last year's Home Economics club record for the county was as follows:

Individual clubs	16
Total members	127
Banner clubs	1
Loaves bread made	1585
Garments made	99

With the clubs under competent leadership this year, the county record should easily be broken. Complete returns will be given next month.

Poultry Clubs

In the interest of the prospective members of this spring's poultry club, the County Leader has been before the Amherst and Northampton Poultry Associations with the proposition that they furnish settings of eggs to boys and girls at a reasonable cost. Young folks receiving such eggs will be enrolled in the poultry club, and have all the advantages of club members.

The Northampton Association made this a feature last year with success, and will undoubtedly repeat the program this season. The Amherst Association has agreed to fall in line, and has already furnished a leader for the club work in Amherst. Both poultry contests, the Hatching and Brooding, and the Spring Egg Laying, start March 1st. Last year's Spring Egg Laying contest netted club members an average profit of $1.04 per bird.

County Awards

The Russellville school of Hadley has again carried off first honors as the best one-room rural school in the State.

Roger Johnson of Hadley took several first prizes at the recent show of the State Board of Agriculture at Worcester, winning over his grandfather in every class where they competed.

Nellie Streeter of Cummington was another club exhibitor at the show, displaying some high class potatoes.

Prospective club member: "How long do you have to stay in this club?"

Club Leader: "Three months."

Prospective club member: "Well, it says on the card from 10 to 19 years."

Other state club prizes just announced show that John Devine, Roger Johnson, Mae Devine, all of Hadley are the State prize winners in the corn club.

Charles Kokoski of Hadley is winner of the state third prize in the potato club.

Evelyn Streeter of Cummington won a state third prize in the canning club.

Testing Seed Corn

The present seed corn situation demands particular attention from farmers of the State during the coming season. Not only is seed scarce but the necessity for a large crop is urgent, and it is therefore essential that growers know that their seed is viable and strong before planting time. Prof. Earl Jones of the Massachusetts Agricultural College gives directions for testing seed corn as follows:

The Rag Doll tester is the cheapest and most convenient tester for farm use and is as accurate as any. Sheeting of good quality is secured and cut into strips eight to ten inches wide and three to five feet long. Each strip is marked with a heavy pencil lengthwise through the middle and crosswise about every three inches. The squares are numbered in order, lengthwise of the sheet.

In starting the test the cloth is moistened and laid on a table in front of the ears to be tested. Six kernels are removed from ear number one and placed in square one, etc. When the cloth has been filled, it is rolled up around an irregular shaped piece of wood. As the cloth is moist, the kernels will not push out of place. After rolling, the cloth is tied loosely or fastened with rubber bands, and placed in a bucket of water over night. They are then placed in a box or bucket and covered with a wet cloth to prevent drying. The test will be ready to read in five or six days.

It is not necessary to number the ears, but they should be laid out in the order in which they are placed in the tester and the testers and groups of ears marked. Then the tester can be unrolled in front of the ears and the poor ears discarded without much trouble. It is well to scald the cloths before using them again.

RUBBERS

We carry every style and weight of Rubbers. Whatever your occupation or particular needs, we can fit you to just the sort of overshoe you'll like.

Our line of Men's Overshoes is unusually complete and worth immediate inspection. It includes:

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HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Continued from page 1

INCOME FROM FARM.

Total cash received. If you keep books showing income accrued, you may report such income instead of cash received, and may also report expenses incurred instead of expenses paid.

Rent paid for farm or business property (not including rent paid for dwellings) should be reported.

Wear and tear of buildings, machines, or other equipment owned by taxpayer used in farming or in business, *not offset by repairs*, may be added to the actual cost of repairs during the year. Wear and tear should not exceed cost of property divided by its probable life in years. Do not report wear and tear or repairs of dwelling occupied by taxpayer of his household equipment.

A decrease in the value of land or of stocks, bonds, and other securities will not be allowed as a deduction.

Losses by fire, storm, other casualties, or theft may be deducted only to the extent that they are not covered by insurance, or made good by repairs reported as expenses.

Increases and decreases in inventories of materials, supplies, merchandise, etc. If you made an inventory on January 1, 1917, and on January 1, 1918, you should add to cash received the increase in the amount of the inventory, or should add to expenses and losses the decrease in the amount of the inventory.

Other expenses and losses. Do not include cost of business equipment or furniture, or living or family expenses. Do not include bad debts arising from sales, unless the income from such sales has been reported in this return or in a previous return. Do not deduct interest on your own investment in your business or farm, or salary for your own services or the services of your family.

Business or farm property. Include sheds and fences as "buildings," but do not include your dwelling.

PROFIT FROM SALE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

Kind of property. Describe the property as definitely as you can in a word or two, as "farm," "dwelling," "stocks," "bonds," etc.

Cost. Enter the original cost of the property (or, if it was acquired before March 1, 1913, the fair marekt value on that date) plus the cost of any permanent improvements since made, less any deductions claimed in this return or in previous returns on account of wear and tear (depreciation) or depletion.

If total cost of all property sold exceeded total sale price, the loss will *not* be allowed as a deduction unless the transactions formed part of your regular business.

INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES.

Concluded on page 6

If Coal is High, Burn Oil

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A Word About Suits

The Commercial Economy Board has recommended to the manufacturers of woolen goods the use of half cotton and half wool. This means, to the wise man, that he get that *new suit now* while he can get a wool suit at 25% below the price of the spring suits.

80 Main Street, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Concluded from page 5

Kind of property. Describe briefly, as "farm," "dwelling," "mine," and also state kind of material of which buildings (if any) are constructed, as "brick" or "wood."

Cost of buildings. Enter here the cost of all property on which wear and tear, repairs, or depletion is claimed.

Cash or equivalent received. If tenant rents your farm on a cash rental basis, state under "Cash or equivalent received" the amount of the rent, whether paid in cash or in crops. If he works it on shares, your share should be reported as income for the year in which sold.

GENERAL DEDUCTIONS.

Interest. Do not report interest paid on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of Federal Farm Loan bonds or bonds of the United States or its possessions, or if any State or political subdivision thereof.

Taxes. Do not report inheritance taxes, Federal income taxes, or taxes specially assessed for local improvements or betterments, such as roads, streets, sidewalks, sewers, etc.

Other deductions. Do not include your personal exemption, or any family or living expenses. If a net loss is reported it may be claimed as a deduction. If a loss reported is claimed as a deduction, explain how the transactions were connected with your regular business.

Contributions. Include only contributions made within the year to organizations operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, or to societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.

Do not deduct losses by hog cholera or other diseases unless these animals were bought and then only to the extent of the purchase price. You can deduct for feed and seed purchased and stock bought for resale. You cannot deduct for losses of any stock or grain raised, as the government charges no tax on these until they are sold, and their price is added to your income. You can deduct the hired man's and the hired girl's wages, the wages of sons and daughters, but not their board. You can deduct for repairs of buildings but not for new machinery or improvements. You can deduct for operation of tractors and automobiles when used in behalf of the farm business. You can deduct, in case of loss by fire, theft, or storms, the market value of such loss when it is not covered by insurance. You can deduct losses in trade or business, provided loss was actually suffered.

Subtract the total expenses from the gross income and you have the net income or profit which the government is taxing.

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Concluded from page 1

The medium sized pen usually consists of from 20 to 40 females mated with two males. Generally the large or farm flock consists of from 50 to 100 or more females mated with 6 or 8 males. Experiments have shown that it is a very great mistake to place 15 or 20 males with 75 or 100 females. Very much better results are obtained by using only the very best males and fewer of them; 3 for 50 females, and 5 or 6 for 100. This means increased quality. For best results, the matings should be complete about the middle of January and from that time until the eggs are saved for hatching the birds should be studied carefully and those that prove to be poor, inactive or otherwise unfit for breeding should be discarded and replaced by others.

In selecting males, it is very essential to have on hand a few for reserve, as it is quite common to lose one or two males during the breeding season and if there are none in reserve, the owner will be very greatly handicapped. In fact, he may be obliged to go outside for hatching eggs or what may be more disastrous, to buy a bird on very short notice, which many times results in securing poor stock or a delay in hatching. Cocks do not recover from the moult soon enough to be of much use as early breeders, so it is necessary to depend upon early hatched cockerels from January and early February eggs. The average farmer will greatly improve his stock if before saving eggs for hatching he culls his birds carefully, placing all unsuitable ones in a pen by themselves, either marketing them later or keeping them enclosed until the breeding season is over.

Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Concluded from page 3

POTATO BREAD.

1 c. milk or water, 1 T. fat, 1 yeast cake, (2 T. sugar), 1 t. salt, 1 c. potatoes put through sieve or ricer, flour enough to knead (3-4 c.), ¼ c. lukewarm water. Put hot potatoes, fat, sugar and salt into hot milk or water. Cool until lukewarm. Add yeast cake, which has been softening in warm water. Add flour, let rise and bake in moderate oven. Raisins may be added.

MUFFINS.

1 egg, 1/3 T. sugar, ¾ t. salt, 6 t. baking powder, ½ c. milk, butter substitute size of egg, 1 c. potatoes, sifted flour enough to make a drop batter. Sift dry ingredients together. Beat the eggs, add to the milk. Combine dry ingredients and lastly add melted butter. Put into greased muffin pans and bake.

KEEP SWEET

Things to keep sweet: the milk can, the dish rag, the kitchen sink, and your temper.—*Kansas Bulletin.*

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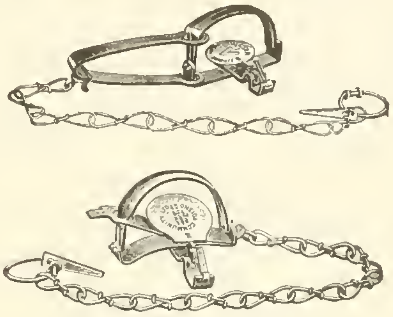

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. III. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MARCH, 1918 No. 3

The Food Problem

Food Administration in the State of Massachusetts falls naturally into three divisions; first, production; second, distribution and control; third, conservation. The distribution and control naturally falls to the Food Administrator, who holds Federal commission and all persons who feel aggrieved at the rulings now enforced; all those who do not understand what these rules may be, as applied to their own purchases, and all those who may have knowledge of infringement of the regulations, are invited to correspond with the Food Administrator and these communications will be held confidential. It will be the duty of the Administrator to investigate and adjust. Most of the people of the County are very loyally trying to conform to the regulations and one of the difficulties, with reference to them, is that they have, for one reason or another, been changed from time to time. These changes will probably continue to come, due to the varying conditions which arise and which cannot be foreseen. But we are persuaded that our people are willing to assist in every possible way and feel confident that those people who are in general charge and who are bearing the burden, are making every effort to first provide for our armies abroad; second, to provide for our own people.

Concluded on page 7

Why We Should Spray

It is perfectly clear that any kind of standard food, anything that can furnish acceptable energy to the human body or to animals is of prime importance, and the first danger is that the orchard man is going to forget that fruit can do nearly as much in this line as milk or corn or potatoes. Let us orchard men get that fact clearly before us and keep it there! The fellow who can furnish 100 lbs. of apples is doing practically as much as the man who furnishes 100 lbs. of milk or 100 lbs. of potatoes. The old idea that apples are a luxury must be gotten rid of forever.

When we get that into our heads then we will see that it is a poor type of patriotism to let 100 barrels of apples go to waste for lack of spraying in order

Concluded on page 6

Potash for 1918 Potato Crop

Last summer the potato crop suffered considerably from either a lack of potash or an insufficient amount of this element in combination with nitrogen or phosphoric acid. In many cases the vines seemed vigorous but there was a lack of tubers, while in others, a spotting of the leaves indicated a lack of potash.

While phosphoric acid is a necessary element in potato fertilizers, it will not take the place of potash but should be supplemental to it. Most brands of mixed fertilizers do not contain potash and it is costly in those that do. However, it seems economical to use potash where it can be obtained in the fertilizers for high price crops such as potatoes or vegetables.

TEST ALL SEED CORN
GET YOUR SEED CORN NOW
ORDER SEED POTATOES NOW
ORDER GRAIN SEED NOW
USE THE FARM BUREAU

Manure is the best source of potash this year: while there has been an objection to using manure on potato land because of more favorable conditions for scab that are brought about, yet, scab will not appear unless the organism producing the disease is either in soil or the seed. Scab may be controlled on the seed by treating with corrosive sublimate, and if potatoes have not been grown on the land for three years there is not much danger from the disease in the soil, unless scabby potato peelings are added to the manure.

All wood ashes produced should be stored under cover and applied to potatoes and garden crops at the rate of 800-1000 lbs. per acre for most sections in the state.

Potatoes should be grown on the best available land and, if possible, on land which has recently been fertilized or manured. When manure or wood ashes are available, applications should be broadcasted on the potato crops.—*Mass. Agr. College.*

Pruning Apple Trees

With Uncle Sam calling for more beans, and labor at a premium, we may have to abandon, temporarily, some of our less important orchard practices.

The deep snow may make the pruning season a rather short one, but this is our "apple year" and if it is to be a "fighting" crop we must see that the trees get the sunlight and air necessary to the production of perfect fruit. Few tools are needed. A sharp saw and a pair of hand shears will prune any tree. Make all cuts as smooth and as close as possible to the trunk or parent branch. A large wound should be allowed to dry and then the center (i. e. the part that checks or cracks) should be covered with a thick paint of lead and raw oil.

Always look a tree over carefully before starting to prune it. If there are any branches to come out they can be seen best from the ground. When you have a pretty good idea as to what you are going to do to the tree, climb as high as you can get and start work. While it is quite possible to start at the ground and prune up, it is surprising how much easier it is to do a good job if you begin at the top. Prune the large scaffold branches one at a time, beginning at the end farthest from the trunk.

Cut out the dead, diseased, or broken branches first. Then if the branches are still too close together, remove those that are least desirable, taking out relatively small branches, preferably not over ¾ inches in diameter. Where two branches are parallel and crowd each other, remove one of them; where branches cross, remove the worst offender. See that each little branch has room enough to get the sunlight and air which it needs to produce a perfect fruit. Thin out watersprouts or remove them entirely. Where a watersprout can be made to fill an open space in the top, it should be left.

Care must be taken, however, not to prune too heavily or the crop will be seriously curtailed. If you have to remove half the branches to get the top thinned to your satisfaction, you will probably reap a harvest of watersprouts and but little or no fruit. Prune lightly, but prune every year.

R. A. Van Meter,
M. A. C.

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader
Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

Price, 50 cents a year
$1 a year, including membership in Farm Bureau

Officers of the Farm Bureau

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Hogs and Corn

"Here is a mistake that many are making in their figuring on the hog and corn situation. A man will write: 'I fed my hogs on corn that I could have sold for $1.50 a bushel and then sold the hogs for $14 a hundred. If I had sold my corn I would have got $19.50, because, according to the 13 to 1 ratio, there were 13 bushels of corn in each 100 pounds of hog, and 13 times $1.50 equals $19.50. Therefore, I am losing $5.50 on every hundred pounds of hogs I sell, and work and risk thrown in.' Now, this man is not merely making one mistake in his reckoning. He is making a whole row of them.

"In the first place, the finding of the committee of hog experts did not say and did not mean that it takes 13 bushels of corn to make 100 pounds of hog. The 13 to 1 ratio in reality offers a price which puts a substantial premium on hogs over the amount of corn necessary to grow them under average conditions.

"An average of six feeding trials at the Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and Indiana Experiment Stations (reported in Purdue University Extension Bulletin No. 39) gives the amount of corn required to make 100 pounds of pork as 586.2 pounds, or slightly less than 10.5 bushels. This is for corn, fed alone, under dry lot conditions. Here is a premium of 2.5 bushels to pay for the feeding and the risks. Besides, fertility is maintained by feeding the corn on the farm.

A PREMIUM ON WISE FEEDING

"In addition to this, the farmer who lets his hogs follow cattle and turns into pork anything on his farm which would otherwise have gone to waste is getting part of his hogs' weight as a gift. He can produce another large percentage of each 100 pounds by various forage crops, many of which at the same time improve his soil. By the amount the farmer can manage to grow his hogs on other and cheaper things than corn he can increase his profits over the normal corn-fed premium.

"Thus, instead of 13 bushels, it takes acording to actual experiment, less than 10½ to make 100 pounds of pork, and by using skillful hog-raising methods this amount may be cut down a good deal lower yet."—*Swine World.*

Have You Earned Your Right to Criticise?

We Have Heard in a general way that food will win the war. Unfortunately we Americans do not realize what this means until we get the pinch somewhere. The heatless days in this cold weather have brought the subject home to us in a forceful manner. If we could only realize what food cards mean! Perhaps we had better go on food cards right away, not because we have to, perhaps, but because we ought to. We ought to put ourselves on exactly the same footing with our friends in France and England.

The Time to Prevent a food shortage is before food gets short. An extra cold winter, a deplorable seed corn situation, to say nothing of a discontented countryside, bring us the lesson we all need. If we fuss and fumble through 1918 as we have the first three years of the war, the shadow of many of our potbellied friends will grow less.

Perhaps after it is too late we will undertake to put our acres under martial law instead of doing it now when we have the opportunity. We, none of us, have any right to squeal. The people in the open country are so much better off than people of like fortunes in the towns and cities. The man who is on a salary which cannot be raised is the man who is getting scared. Every farmer is getting at least his three meals a day and he cannot understand the pinch of hunger.

Every American farmer and every American community must undertake to raise all that it can for itself and support another community of like size somewhere else. Does this seem to be sounding brass and tinkling cymbal? Do you realize it yourself? Do you know what you are going to do? Are you going to lay around as you always have done, "watchfully waiting," or are you going to farm as well as you know how?

What is the Reason you are not going to raise more food in 1918 than you have ever done before?

Is it money? Is it labor? Is it seeds? It is high time that your community should be organized to look after these things.

Our old lazy plan of "every-man-for-himself-and-to-hell-with-the-rest" must be changed. We must realize that we belong to the community and that every man-jack of us has a duty to perform for that community. It may be necessary for every man to be registered according to his ability to do something. It may be necessary to give every man a stunt which he must accomplish under penalty. Our weakness lies in our inability to concentrate. Whenever there is a flood, a fire, explosion or other catastrophe, the true American character rises to the surface, but as soon as the exigency has passed we all go to sleep again. We need an Iroquois theater fire before we use asbestos curtains. Perhaps it is necessary for us to get a few jolts from this war before we appreciate that every man has a public service to perform.

Do You Know What Your Public Service Is? Are you going to do just as little as you can to get by? Are you going to wait to be compelled to do your duty? This is an instance where every farm bureau, every commercial club and every other kind of organization must hold meetings to face the situation to parcel out the jobs and to hold every man responsible.

If food will win the war, our farmers must raise food. If our farmers cannot do it alone, everybody must raise food. It is just as important to raise food under military authority as it is to make cannons, shot and shell. It is no different, and the man who does not do his best to raise more food because he thinks he is not going to get as much as he should for it is the meanest kind of a slacker. Every acre must give its full quota. What has been done in your community?

Nothing?

Well, it is not too late. *"The County Agent."*

The reason sugar is scarce is because Mr. Hoover told France she could have some, and she got it.

The Allies tell us they need 75,000,000 bushels of wheat. They will get it, and flour will be scarce.

You will get all the sugar and flour you want, for after all, when you understand the real reason for conservation, you won't want much. Take pains to know the reason for conservation and production. Go to your town Food Supply Meeting and learn these facts.

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

School Lunches

Aside from the business and educational activities centering about the two colleges, Amherst is essentially an agricultural community. A large proportion of our pupils dwell on farms and come long distances to school. This necessitates bringing the noon lunch with them. The noon recess is very apt to degenerate into something distinctly detrimental to health, good manners and discipline. The food in winter is frequently frozen in carrying to school and sometimes does not thaw out until it is eaten. The lunch is apt to be bolted as a side incident to some game that is progressing or if eaten in the school room the lunch period becomes a time for horse play, tricks, etc., when the furniture is marred or broken or smeared with jam and the floor covered with crumbs and grease. In the Amherst schools we conceived the idea that this period with proper equipment and supervison might be turned into a period whose by-products instead of those mentioned above, would be those tending towards good manners, and good fellowship among pupils and teachers, good digestions for all, giving some elementary knowledge of cooking and sewing.

The beginning was due to the initiative of Miss Cora Howlett, principal of the South Amherst school, a two room rural building. She borrowed two oil stoves that had been discarded from the High School domestic Science equipment, the rest of the equipment was provided in various ways through the enterprise of teachers and pupils. The pupils of the two upper grades are transported from this district of the Junior High school. Yet these lower grade children remaining assume the responsibility of preparing and serving the noon-day lunch, washing the dishes and putting the room to rights. Pupils are detailed for each of these duties and even the boys contribute their quota of service.

Much of the food is brought from the home farms of the children. The idea is more to supplement than to provide the major part of the lunch. Cocoa, Campbell's soups, Indian pudding, etc., are some of the staples. Time is taken for proper masticating the food and good table forms are followed as far as conditions permit.

In the Kellogg Avenue Grammar school and the Junior High school, which occupy adjoining buildings, there are 68 pupils who bring their lunches. In warm weather they perched on neighboring ash piles and fences while they hastily devoured their lunches. In cold

Concluded on page 6

Flour Rules as Applied to Farmers Raising their Own Substitutes

Soon after the new wheat conservation rules requiring consumers to purchase a pound of permitted substitute cereals with every pound of wheat flour were promulgated, the question was raised whether persons who had produced substitutes, such as corn, which they were grinding or having ground for their own personal consumption, ought to be obliged to buy, with their flour, the same amount of substitutes required of other consumers. The Food Administrator of Massachusetts, after consultation with the United States Food Administration and the Federal Food Administrators of other states, has now issued a statment permitting retailers to sell to such consumers flour in reasonable amounts without the prescribed amount of substitutes, provided the consumers sign agreements to use for human consumption their own substitutes, pound for pound with their flour, in strict accordance with the rules of the United States Food Administration. The statement is as follows:

TO ALL RETAIL DEALERS IN FLOUR IN MASSACHUSETTS

The Food Administration of Massachusetts desires to adopt the fairest possible plan with reference to persons who have raised wheat substitutes and have set them aside for their own personal consumption. It must, however, be fully understood that every pound of wheat flour which such persons buy must be used along with the proper proportion of substitutes, just as is done by consumers who buy their substitutes. You are requested to urge all customers to utilize substitutes to the greatest extent.

Until further notice, you will be permitted to sell wheat flour in reasonable amounts (not exceeding 70 per cent. of normal consumption) to customers who have raised substitute grains, if they sign the following form, agreeing to use their own substitutes for human consumption, pound for pound, with the flour they are purchasing:

"I hereby certify that I have raised and have on hand the amount of wheat substitutes specified opposite my name.

"With every pound of wheat flour bought by me I hereby agree to use, for strictly human consumption, the proper amount of these substitutes, in strict accordance with the rules of the United States Food Administration.

"It is understood that this record shall be open to inspection and verification by the United States Food Administration."

Note.—Wheat substitutes comprise the following: Corn meal, cornstarch, corn flour, hominy, corn grist, barley flour, rice and rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour and feterita flour and meals.

This arrangement is to be confined to your regular customers unless in special case, to be passed, by our office.

A sheet should be made for each customer who has substitutes of his own raising, providing spaces for a considerable number of sales of flour. For each purchase it is necessary that the customer fill in the complete information called for and sign his name. This sheet is to be retained by you and to be open to inspection by representatives of the Food Administration. Blank sheets of this kind will be supplied on request to the office of the Food Administration, State House, Boston.

Date	Substitutes		Amount of Wheat Flour purchased	Signature
	Amount	Kind		

It is particularly important that you make sure that each customer who

Concluded on page 5

Sugar

Retail Dealers—Licensed and Unlicensed

1. *Profits*

For the purpose of determining whether in any case an unreasonable profit on sugar has been obtained by retail grocers, the Food Administration will carefully investigate sugar sales by retailers at an advance of more than on cent per pound over the delivered cost of sugar. If a smaller margin has been obtained in pre-war times, that margin should not be exceeded now. This figure has been adopted by the Food Administration as a tentative guide in determining whether in any particular case an unreasonable profit has been exacted within the meaning of the Act of August 10, 1917. Each case will be pudged on its merits.

2. *Retail Quantities of Sugar.*

Sugar should be sold to town and city customers in not more than two to five pound quantities; to farm and rural customers in not more than five to ten pound quantities.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

1917 Pig Club

The following is a list of Hampshire county pig club members according to their standing:

1. Mary Ethel White, No. Hadley
2. Willard Pease, Middlefield
3. Sidney H. Sears, Lithia
4. Frank Kowal, Hadley
5. Roy Packard, Goshen
6. Leland Maynard, Northampton
7. James Lester Comins, Hadley
8. Edward Weaver, Pelham
9. George Jameson, Easthampton
10. Howard F. Pease, Middlefield
11. Elmer Olds, Middlefield
12. Joseph Kowal, Hadley
13. Rose Alma Beauregard, East'ton
14. Muriel Cooper, Haydenville

*15. Fricda M. Hough, Enfield
*16. George W. Olds, Middlefield
*17. Dorothy Hilger, Cummington
*18. John Wanzyk, Hadley
*19. Chester W. Cady, Huntington
*20. Lewis Whitaker, Hadley
*21. Charles Streeter, Cummington
*22. Stanley Howlett, Amherst
*23. Petronela Zitka, Belchertown
*24. Lutha Beals, Lithia

*Came out at a loss.

SUMMARY OF COUNTY

135 started
32 finished (23 %)
13 average
34 pigs
$7.13 initial value
$28.44 final value
28 lbs. initial weight
158 lbs. final weight
130 lbs. net gain
$3.32 labor
$0.50 pasture
$12.60 feed
$16.42 total cost
$4.98 profit
1.06 lbs. ave. daily gain
$ .12 cost per lb. gain
20.6 % Ave. daily gain
31% cost per lb. gain
15 records and reports
13 stories
79.6% score

Eggs for the Boys and Girls

The Northampton Poultry Association pledged 26 settings of eggs for Northampton boys and girls who desire to enter the Hatching and Brooding contest. These eggs will be sold at 50 cents a dozen and will be ready for distribution about April 1st. The club rules require that each member must hatch two settings of 13 eggs each. Each member getting eggs from the Northampton Association must take two settings unless they can get another setting for their club work from another source.

Home Economics Club

Town	School	Leader	No. Enrolled
Amherst	North Amherst	Ruth Morrow	39
	South Amherst	Cora Howlett	
	High School	Bessie McGuinness	
	Junior High	Winifred Curtis	
Cummington	Grammar	Mrs. H. D. Billings	8
Goshen		Mrs. H. H. Bissell	4
Granby		Mrs. W. G. Ferry	19
		Mrs. Ingham	
		Mrs. Childs	
Hadley	Hopkins	Marion Hillman	10
	Russellville	Helena White	
Hatfield	Center	Amelia Gould	18
Huntington	High School	Bertha Brown	17
	Murrayfield	Mary Murray	
Northampton		Clara Hudson	44
		Fern Clark	
		Ruth Howes	
		Mildred Whitbeck	
Pelham	City School	Pauline Andrews	7
Ware		Mrs. W. N. Howard	25
		Mrs. J. B. Clark	
Williamsburg		Jennie Baker	25
		Rozella Ice	
Worthington		Alice Bartlett	5
		Mrs. Arlin Cole	
			220

Total towns represented	12	Total no. leaders	25
Total clubs	20	Total members	220

Pig Clubs for 1918

Pig clubs are beginning to spring up. The County Leader has secured the option on a number of litters for members who cannot secure pigs themselves. The Northampton National Bank will finance the boys again this year. Boys and girls desiring pigs should notify the County Leader at once.

1917 Canning Club

State Club Leader has made the following report on the County Canning club:

Individual clubs	15
Enrollment	109
Finished all requirements	21
Quarts canned	1979½
Value	$715.13
Stories written	39
Reports made	36

State Leader to Visit Clubs

Miss Helen M. Norris, state leader of Home Economics clubs will visit Hampshire County Clubs during the week of March 17. Her schedule will probably be as follows:

Monday 18, Hatfield, afternoon
Hadley, evening
Tuesday 19, Huntington, afternoon
Wedn. 20, Williamsburg, afternoon
Amherst, evening
Thurs. 21, Granby, afternoon
Northampton, evening
Friday 22, Pelham, morning
Ware, afternoon

North Hadley Girl Winner

Mary White of North Hadley is the winner in the state pig club contest. Miss White selected a Chester white pig weighing 30 pounds for which she paid $7. She fed it middlings, hominy meal and skimmed milk. At the close of the contest it weighed 271 pounds. She exhibited it in October at the Eastern States exposition in Springfield, where it won first prize.

Fourth prize winners in the contest are as follows: Willard Pease, Middlefield; Sidney Sears, Lithia; Frank Kowal, Hadley.

Winter Egg Laying

The winter egg laying contest, closed March 1st. This contest has been running since November 1st and a few boys have been trying to outdo each other in the production of eggs during the winter.

Kenfred Root of Easthampton has the best record for the County. From a flock of twelve Rhode Island Reds, he has secured 542 eggs in 120 days, an average of 4.5 eggs a day.

Poultry Clubs

Egg Laying and Hatching and Brooding club has been started in Chesterfield, Williamsburg, Huntington, Amherst.

Mrs. Howard—The walls of your house are very thin, aren't they?

Mrs. Coward—Oh, very! We could actually hear our neighbors having soup for dinner yesterday!—*Ex.*

MANDELL

SPRING FOOTWEAR

in a great variety of the new, smart styles. We have never had a more interesting and complete stock of

Shoes for Men and Women

than you'll find on our shelves to-day. All are attractively priced, and we ask an early inspection

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The Draper Hotel Building

Northampton
National Bank

C. N. CLARK, President
WARREN M. KING, Vice-President
EDWIN K. ABBOTT, Cashier

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $660,000
DEPOSITS, $2,000,000

Interest Paid on Special Accounts and Certificates of Deposit

We are qualified to act as Executor, Administrator and Trustee

Why not make your will appointing this Bank as Executor?

THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

The Habit of Saving

Is at the bottom of most big successes in the business world. Begin the habit by opening a savings account with the Haydenville Savings Bank. One dollar is enough to start with.

BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Continued from page 3

takes advantage of this plan understands fully and exactly the conditions he subscribes to. The rule of the Administration regarding consumers' substitutes is one pound of substitutes with each pound of flour, and the consumer is to use them in that proportion. These sheets are not to be used for sales under any other conditions than those specified above.

Such credit will not be allowed to customers who have on hand potatoes of their own raising, since the inclusion of potatoes among the permissible substitutes is a temporary emergency permission granted only where cereal substitutes are not to be had.

HENRY B. ENDICOTT,
Food Administrator for Mass.

Retail Prices on Vegetable Seeds

The following table has been compiled from a large number of retail mail order catalogs received from representative seedsmen. The prices given after each crop represent retail prices of standard varieties for 1918, and for the same varieties in 1917. So-called novelties were not included because their prices would disturb normal comparisons. It will be seen that all prices in 1918 are higher than those in 1917. The increases range from about 5 per cent on celery up to 260 per cent on Swede turnips. The average increase in catalog prices on all the vegetable crops listed as shown by this table is about 60 per cent.

A study of the catalogs shows that some seedsmen have endeavored to maintain prices on many items approximately the same as or but slightly above those of last year, while other seedsmen have raised their prices materially on practically all items.

Crop	1918		1917	
	Cents per oz.	Cents per lb.	Cents per oz.	Cents per lb.
Beet, Garden	20	234	13	132
Beet, Mangel	13	132	8	57
Cabbage	45	505	25	298
Carrot	22	223	14	142
Celery	54	635	52	597
Cucumber	14	177	11	93
Lettuce	15	141	14	134
Muskmelon	17	152	16	117
Watermelon	12	97	11	79
Onion Seed	55	516	23	250
Parsley	13	107	11	88
Parsnips	18	176	10	68
Radish	21	167	10	67
Spinach	19	212	11	89
Squash, Summer	14	138	10	94
Squash, Winter	15	148	12	96
Tomato	38	411	29	297
Turnip, English	18	196	10	69
Turnip, Swede	22	235	9	65
	Cents per qt.	Cents per lb.	Cents per qt.	Cents per lb.
Beans, Dwarf Snap	79	43	62	32
Beans, Garden Pole	76	41	45	26
Peas, Garden	61	37	43	23
Sweet Corn	61	38	47	26

If Coal is High, Burn Oil

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W. H. Riley & Co.
PLUMBING AND HEATING
AGENTS FOR
Glenwood Ranges and Lowe Bros. Paints
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* * *

Quarter Days, First Wednesday in January, April, July, October

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$1 will open an account
Interest Paid on Deposits

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Open 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays, 9 A. M. to noon
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THE BANK ON THE CORNER

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We are always pleased to have you call upon us.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FLOUR, MEAL, GRAIN

FEED, PRESSED HAY

STRAW AND

POULTRY SUPPLIES

90 East Street, = Ware, Mass.

Elevator on A. & A. R. R.

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SEED CORN FOR SALE

Johnson's Valley Vista Strain of eight-row Yellow Flint Corn. Unhurt by frost. Good germination.

PRICE:

$6.00 a bushel for No. 1 Extra

$5.00 a bushel for No. 1

JOHNSON'S VALLEY VISTA FARM

POST OFFICE, HADLEY, MASS.

Telephone 653-4 Northampton.

R. F. ARMSTRONG & SON

We make a SPECIAL STUDY of the needs of Boys in Suits, Hose, Blouses and the like. All our Knee Snits have two pairs of trousers. We have suits for boys from three years of age to eighteen years. Drop in, when in town, and look them over.

80 Main Street, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Concluded from page 3

weather they were driven indoors with all the objectionable features it entailed. The Principal preferred a request that equipment for heating and preparing lunches be furnished.

In the same lot scarcely fifty yards distant is the new Amherst High School building. It seemed like duplication of equipment to purchase supplies for these adjoining buildings when the High School had an excellent domestic science equipment available. The High School noon recess ends at 12.05. After they vacate the lunch room, the pupils in the adjoining buildings are marched across to the High School. Chairs and tables are provided in the lunch room and they are priviledged to purchase at actual cost sandwiches, cocoa, soups or anything on the bill of fare of the lunch counter. This food is prepared by the girls in the domestic science department of the High School. The pupils are required to remain seated quietly in the lunch room until 12.30, thus insuring adequate time for a proper luncheon. A teacher is constantly in charge. In order to gauge the exact amount of supplies needed, the children are asked to purchase checks at the morning recess for the food they wish at the luncheon an hour and a half later. This insures the preparation of an adequate amount but avoids preparing surplus food to be wasted. It is needless to point out how great an improvement this plan of prepared, supervised and orderly luncheon is over the old unsupervised method with all the danger to health and to the demoralization it entailed.

In the East St. school a four-room building, oil stoves have been provided and the work is carried out on the same lines as the South Amherst building.

The North Amherst building is new with three new teachers. As soon as the work is completely organized and the teachers fully adjusted to their new work, an attempt will be made to organize the school luncheons on the same lines as the other schools.

John D. Brooks,

Concluded on page 1

to get time to raise three and one half bushels of beans or nine bushels of potatoes. And we ought to take hold of a spraying campaign this year with as much vim as we did in 1916.

We already have the trees, most of them are due to have a good crop this year, and there is no way in which the orchard man can contribute so much towards "winning the war" as he can by attending to the really essential matters that will insure his apples being as nearly as possible all Grade A. And every orchard man knows that no one operation will begin to compare in importance with spraying.

FORD

For the man who is going to buy a Ford car now is the time to order it. These are war times, so if you want a Ford car, don't wait, place your order now.

We follow the sale of every Ford car with "After Service" that is efficient, prompt, courteous and economical.

PRICES F. O. B. DETROIT

Chassis	$400	Couplet	$560
Runabuut	435	Sedan	695
Touring	450	Ton Truck	600

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DODGE BROTHERS

COMMERCIAL CAR

1000 lbs. Capacity

72x43-inch Loading Space

Electric Lights and Starter

Demountable Rims

Just the thing for moving men and materials quickly and economically.

$950

Delivered in Northampton.

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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

"THE SCHOOL OF THOROUGHNESS"

In session twelve months in the year. Students admitted at any time and graduated when competent.

Tuition low. Train and trolley service good. Board in good homes at reasonable rates. Greater demand and better salaries for business-trained men and women than ever before. For catalogue and complete information address

JOSEPH PICKETT, Principal.

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EASTHAMPTON'S
"HOME HARDWARE STORE"

Farming Tools
Spray Pumps
Spray Materials
Fertilizers
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THE HINMAN MILKER

ALSO

The R. T. Prentiss
Complete Fertilizer

R. T. PRENTISS, Agent

101 Pleasant Street, HOLYOKE, MASS.

Concluded from page 1

The conservation naturally falls to the women of the County who will assist first in making known, very generally, the kind and method of using the substitutes for wheat flour. It is not a question of saving money, it's a question of saving wheat. To the family who has heretofore enjoyed Johnny cake, brown bread, and ginger bread, it is a simple matter; it is not so easy to those who are unaccustomed to these varieties. It is necessary, therefore, to carry on a campaign of some instruction and persuasion to induce people to gradually adopt the use of other grains than wheat for our food supply. There is plenty of food to be had in the country, including corn products, and the like, but the wheat, we are taking out for the use of the countries abroad; and the reason for this is that corn, which this year, is universally soft throughout the country, due to the early frost, cannot be shipped, without spoiling. The conservation, at a later time, will also have to do with preserving the fruit grown,—canning the fruits.

The third part of food administration, concerned with production, is the most vital part of the program at this season of the year. In general, the aim is to produce grain, corn oats, wheat, buckwheat, and later, to sow rye. Grain, grain, grain, is what we need. We cannot grow too much. We must have enormous quantities. We must prepare to sow it now. Every farmer who grows grain for his stock, every householder who consumes grain, every person feeding poultry, appreciates the high cost and necessity for immediately planning to grow all possible grains. Grain, too, will require less labor than whole crops and will thus enable man to increase his acreage and secure food under this very difficult situation of the labor condition this spring.

A campaign is on throughout the County, with meetings to be held in every town, in an effort to cooperate in every way possible with the farmer and especially to impress upon all, the vital necessity of every possible effort to increase our food supply. The reason is not far to seek; it is purely a war measure. The men in this country have agreed with Italy, France and England, who have withdrawn great numbers of men from the soil, that they shall receive supplies of food from America. We must furnish this food to keep their armies in the field, beside our own to fight in a common cause. To produce this food, is the task of the people who remain at home. Let no man who can contribute to this cause, fail to do his or her utmost to make the crops at harvest time most abundant.

W. M. Purrington,
Food Administrator.

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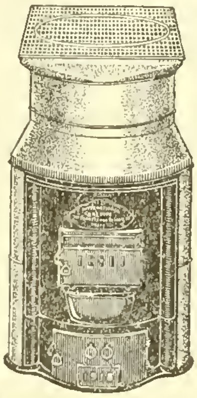

A one-pipe furnace will heat five or six rooms to an even temperature, and will save fuel in operation.

Not an ounce of heat is wasted, and the cellar remains cool for storing vegetables.

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SHEET METAL WORKS

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REGULAR MEALS
Also ORDER COOKING
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GET AFTER THE SCALE!

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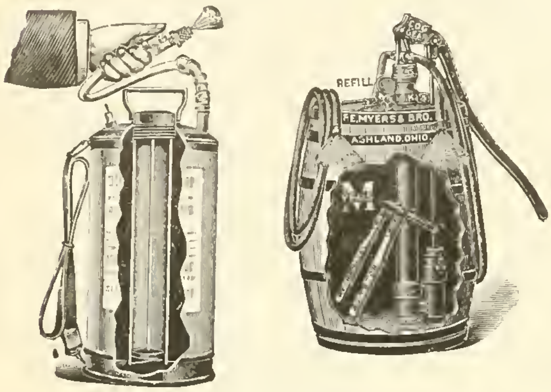

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Mr. Farmer:—Invest in a Case 9-18 Tractor. Do your work the power way. It will save time and labor, take off the heavy burdens of farming. A Case Tractor is built to give continuous service, day and night if necessary, never tires. When not in use, requires no attention, doesn't eat when idle. Seventy-five thousand farmers are power farming, because it is the profitable way and the easy, modern way.

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Grain, Salt

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Our boys' department is a regular man's store for the younger set—it sets the pace in boy's styles.
We want the boys' trade.
We advertise for the boys' trade.
We cultivate the boys' trade.
And we take every step to deserve the boys' trade.
For every boy from four years up here is quality clothing.
Suits, overcoats, mackinaws.

MERRITT CLARK & CO.

144 MAIN STREET, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

APR 2 [illegible]

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. III. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., APRIL, 1918 No. 4

Do Not Risk Having a Poor Corn Crop By Using Untested Seed

The Seed Corn Situation in Massachusetts

Many statements have been published since the Food Production drive was begun calling attention to the shortage of viable seed corn for next season's planting and in many of the states, steps have been taken to determine definitely the exact status of the situation. It was regarded as significant when the United States Department of Agriculture sent Mr. Kyle into this and other states for the purpose of purchasing flint seed which could show a germination of 85% or better. Mr. Kyle came prepared to pay cash to the amount of $100,000 for all the corn that he could buy at $4.25 per bushel.

Many samples of corn were sent to the college for competition in the show that were of high standard as far as appearance was concerned and were believed to be of excellent quality for seed. But when a germination test was made, one of these samples failed to sprout a single kernel and many tested very poorly. It must be remembered that these samples, as a whole, represented probably the best corn in the state, being especially selected and grown by men who have won reputation for high class corn. Twelve of these samples tested below 60%, four were between 60 and 70% and 45 tested 70%. As was before noted, this corn was of a class that should have tested uniformly 85% or better.

The samples that are being received at the college for test probably represent more nearly the true condition of Massachusetts seed corn. From thirteen of these samples taken at random, 2 failed to show any germination at all, and the others tested as follows: 1.8%, 10, 11.1, 14.2, 19, 34, 53.6, 80.9 83, 89.6, 94, or an average of 37.7%. This is a most serious situation and one that demands immediate recognition from every farmer in the state.

—*Mass. Agri. College.*

The 1918 Spraying Campaign

With the present scarcity of labor it is important that the orchard owner should reduce his spraying program to the lowest point consistent with growing a good crop of marketable fruit. Just what sprayings he shall make depends upon two questions, first, the kind of market he is working for, and second the pests he has to fight.

As to his market, if he is developing a special personal market in very high class fruit then he should, for example, make the spraying before the blossoms open because that will help to control the curculio stings on his high class fruit. On the other hand if he is selling barrelled fruit in the general market then he might omit that spraying since a few curculio stings will affect very little the price he gets for his fruit.

As to the second point, the pests he has to fight, he must make a study of his own conditions. In 1916 the following spraying program was advocated:

"In most orchards, the following is about the program which should be followed. It does not, however, include the sprayings for such special pests as gypsy and brown tail moths.

1st spraying. Early spring, just as the buds are breaking. Commercial lime-sulfur, about 1 to 8, and arsenate of lead paste 4 lbs., to 50 gallons water. This is for scale, aphis, bud-moth, and also for certain fungous diseases.

2nd spraying. Just before the blossoms open. Lime sulfur 1 gal., 40 per cent nicotine sulfate ⅜ pint, arsenate of lead 3 to 5 lbs., water 50 gallons. This spraying is for bud-moth, tent caterpillar, browntail moth, curculio, aphis and scab.

3rd spraying. Within a week after the petals fall. Warm weather shortens and cool weather lengthens this period. Same materials as second spraying. This spraying is especially for codling moth, curculio, apple scab, gypsy moth and aphis.

Concluded on page 7

What Directors Do

Very often newly elected farm bureau directors wish to know just what their duties are and what benefits they receive for acting as directors. In order to partly answer this, some of the work performed by directors and privileges received are outlined.

In general the director is to see to it that his community obtains its proper share of farm bureau work and that the work done in the community is what the farmers want done.

The director's more specific duties are as follows:

1. One member of the local committee, usually the chairman, presides at all local meetings.
2. Directors determine the amount and kind of farm bureau work for his community. This includes general meetings, demonstration meetings, field tests of all kinds and plans for the organizations of auxiliary associations such as herd improvement associations, breeders' associations, etc.
3. Directors secure local farmers to act as co-operators who try out field tests and demonstrations.
4. Directors visit local field tests and keep the county agent informed as to their progress.
5. Directors make all arrangements for local meetings such as determining the dates, securing halls, advertising, etc.
6. Directors meet frequently in local committee meetings and once or twice a year as a county body to discuss farm problems and formulate programs of work and policies for the bureau to carry out.
7. Directors see that a large proportion of the farmers of their community are members of the farm bureau association. This is usually done by the chairman of the local committee dividing the territory, and then by each director making a canvass of his share of the territory. Directors also assist in get-

Concluded on page 6

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

Price, 50 cents a year
$1 a year, including membership in Farm Bureau

Officers of the Farm Bureau

Leslie R. Smith, President, Hadley
William D. Mandell, Treas., Northampton
Ernest S. Russell, Secretary, Hadley

ADVISORY BOARD

Leslie R. Smith, Hadley
Charles R. Damon, Williamsburg
Perley E. Davis, Granby
Clarence E. Hodgkins, Northampton
Warren M. King, Northampton
William N. Howard, Ware
Edwin B. Clapp, Easthampton

Soy Beans with Corn for Silage

Soy beans are used with corn more often than any other crops to increase the feeding value of silage. With the high prices for grain that will undoubtedly continue for some time, the use of this crop to help make the farm independent of the live stock feeding problem next winter is well worthy of consideration.

The medium growing varieties have been found to be best adapted to our conditions for silage growing. They may be planted separately or in the row with corn, the latter method being more generally used in this state. When drilled in with corn a bushel of the seed will be sufficient to plant about two acres.

The Farm Bureau has ordered 10 bushels of green medium soy beans from the Agricultural College which will be sold to anyone in Hampshire County for $7.00 a bushel.

Handling Spring Wheat

The culture of spring wheat should give trouble to no farmer in this section, accustomed as he generally is to spring oats. The land should be prepared as for oats and seeded as early as possible. Early sowing is the best guarantee of a crop. It is best to sow wheat with a drill where one is to be had, but it can be sown broadcast and harrowed in. The same amount of seed per acre as of winter wheat, or a little more, should be sown. Six or seven pecks per acre is usually enough. Small patches of wheat sown by farmers generally in this northeastern section of the country will doubtless add greatly to our wheat supply. Threshers will be supplied by the state.

Pasture and Silage

The sales agents of several silo manufacturers doing business in the state, report a very dull market for their equipment, some of them advising that they have not made a single sale in the past sixty days. This is a situation that should be changed, not altogether for the good of the sales agent, but more for that of the herd owner because silage will be more valuable than ever next winter. Experimental data has shown the saving in grain that can be made by the use of silage, and general herd work has proved the value of these experiments, yet we find a good many herd owners who have not as yet realized that they can hardly afford to stay in the dairy business without the use of silage as feed for their cattle. With bought feed conditions as they have been this past winter, a silo will go far toward paying for itself in a single season. The greater use of silage and the growing of more nutritious silage crops are two agricultural practices that will be unusually sound as long as the war and resulting high grain prices continue.

Although the grass season is approaching there is no indication as yet of the decline of what in the past were called "grass prices" for grains. This will undoubtedly lead to the feeding of less grain to live stock on pasture this coming season. With good pastures such a feeding system will pay. Where pastures are limited in either area or quality, it will be well for the herd owner to consider some form of supplemental feeding. For this purpose a summer silo is desirable or soiling crops may be used to advantage. Oats, or oats and peas, millet and corn are considered the more valuable crops for soiling purposes. Provision should be made this spring to provide some means of carrying the herd through the short pasture season. Animals are more easily and economically kept in condition and in good milk flow than they are built up after they have once felt the effect of feed shortage.

W. F. Turner.

Pruning Peach Trees in 1918

The extraordinarily severe cold of the past winter has doubtless killed practically all the flower buds in most of the peach orchards of the state. We may expect also that there will be more or less injury to the wood especially in orchards located where particularly low temperatures prevailed.

The bearing habit of the peach is such that the bearing wood is each year further away from the trunk of the tree. It is desirable in years of crop failure to seize the opportunity to cut back the trees and renew the bearing wood nearer the main trunk. In what manner and

Concluded on page 6

The Control of Plant Lice

Plant lice are very generally present in the orchards of Massachusetts. They are most commonly found in the lower and more dense parts of the tree, and prefer particularly the young, tender, growing twigs. The winter is passed in the egg stage and the tiny, jet-black eggs, about the size of a pinhead, may be found at this season on twigs of last year's growth and to a lesser extent on the larger branches.

When the buds begin to swell in the latter part of April the eggs hatch and the tiny insects make their way to the green tips of the opening buds. These aphis are all females and give birth to live young. Their numbers increase with great rapidity, but we do not usually notice them until the leaves begin to curl soon after the petals fall. Their work during May and June is especially destructive, for the trees need all their vigor to develop the growing apples. If conditions favor the rapid increase of this pest, the leaves become curled and the fruit is checked in its development. The usual "June drop" fails to occur and the apples on infested branches do not increase in size, but cling tightly to the twigs, forming the familiar "cluster apples." Fruits that escape the earlier attacks may later become knotted and deformed.

In seasons favorable for their development the control of plant lice is by no means easy. Since they feed by sucking juices from beneath the surface of the leaf, poison sprays are useless. The only alternative in a contact insecticide that will burn the insect or smother it, and Black Leaf 40 or some other tobacco decoction will be found most efficient. If spraying is neglected until the damage is apparent, the insects will be inside the curled-up leaves and the most careful application will not reach them. The most effective spray is that applied just after the buds break in the spring when the green tips of the leaves are showing. Experiments at the Massachusetts Agricultural College and elsewhere show that the dormant spray may be safely deferred until this time, making it impossible to destroy the aphids with the winter strength lime sulfur. For later applications, when dormant strength lime cannot be used, Black Leaf 40, ¾ of a pint to 100 gallons of water, is very effective. Three to five pounds of dissolved soap should be added to act as a spreader.

When a pre-blossom spray is applied for scab, Black Leaf 40 may be added to considerable advantage. The soap is then unnecessary. The addition of Black Leaf 40 to the codling moth spray, just after the petals fall, will undoubtedly kill a great many aphids.

R. A. Van Meter.

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

Barley Flour Recipes

Nutritive value of barley compares favorably with wheat. The use of barley helps to save wheat. Since the proteins of barley when combined with water fail to form the sticky elastic substance essential for the production of the typical loaf of bread when used for this purpose some wheat should be mixed with the barley flour. When barley flour is used with eggs it may be used alone. Equal parts of wheat and barley flour or two parts of barley to one part of wheat make satisfactory mixtures. Barley meal is a courser product than barley flour. Barley foods must be baked slowly and thoroughly.

POTATO AND BARLEY BREAD

2 c. mashed potato, 2 c. barley flour, 2 c. lukewarm water, ½ yeast cake dissolved in 2 T. warm water, 2 T. sugar, 1 t. fat, 2 c. flour, 1 t. salt. Mix barley flour and mashed potato, while potato is hot. Let the mixture stand till cold. Add water and yeast and mix thoroughly. Let the mixture stand about 15 min. Then add, sugar, fat, salt, and the rest of the flour and mix thoroughly in bulk. Cut down thoroughly and let rise again. Cut down, form into loaves, let stand about three quarters of an hour. Bake in a moderate oven 50 min.

OATMEAL AND BARLEY BREAD

2 T. molasses, 1t. salt, 3 c. boiling water, 2 c. rolled oats, 1 yeast cake dissolved in 2 T. warm water, 2½ c. barley flour, 2½ c. wheat flour sifted together. Place oatmeal in boiling water and let stand until luke warm. Add salt, molasses and yeast cake. Mix thoroughly and add the flour gradually. Set this in a warm place to rise and cut down and let rise again. Shape into loaves. When light brush with milk and bake 45 min.

BARLEY BREAD

2 c. barley flour, 1 T. shortening, 1 T. molasses or other syrup, ½ yeast cake, 2 t. salt, 2 c. hot liquid (milk and water) 4 c. flour (3 c. wheat and 1 c. barley.) Add boiling water gradually until lukewarm. Add yeast and sifted flour. Dough should be quite stiff. Let rise slowly till double in bulk, cut down, shape, and let rise slowly again. Bake in moderate oven 45 to 60 min. If bread is kneeded and allowed to rise two or three times, it will be finer grained.

BARLEY MUFFINS

2 T. molasses or other syrup, 2 T. shortening, 1 egg, 1¼ c. milk, 1 c. barley flour, 1 c. wheat flour, 3 t. baking powder, 1 t. salt. Cream shortening and molasses thoroughly. Add well beaten egg and beat vigorously. Mix and sift dry ingredients three times and add alternately with the milk. Bake in a moderate oven 20 to 25 minutes.

Concluded on column 2

Is Your Local Grocer in Line?

Look in the grocery where you trade for the poster which shows that the merchant has pledged himself to fair and moderate prices. If you cannot see it, ask him if he belongs to the Food Administration and why the sign of it is not posted. The retailers have had time to sign the Food Administration pledge. While the small retailer is not licensed, he is subject to the provisions of the Food Control Law as to reasonable profits, and this pledge gives him opportunity publicly to declare his loyalty and adherence to the food rules. More than 200,000 retail food dealers have now enrolled. It is to the consumer's interest to have all the retailers pledged.

The poster is large and easily recognized. It is printed in red and black, bears the Food Administration seal, and reads:

"To serve our country, we have enlisted in the United States Food Administration. We pledge ourselves to give our customers the benefit of fair and moderate prices, selling at no more than a reasonable profit above cost."

BARLEY PIE CRUST, NO. 1

1 c. barley flour, 1 c. wheat flour, 5T. fat, ½ t. salt, sufficient cold water to handle.

BARLEY CHOCOLATE CAKE

1½ c. barley flour, 2½ t. baking powder, ¼t. soda, 1 egg, ¼ c. water, 1 c. syrup (or ¾ c. syrup and ¼ c. honey), 2T. fat, 1½ sq. chocolate, 1 t. vanilla. Melt fat and chocolate together, sift dry ingredients. Beat egg yolk, and syrup and water, beat well. Combine liquid and dry ingredients, add chocolate and fat, egg white beaten stiff. Bake as little cakes in muffin tins or as a loaf.

BARLEY DOUGHNUTS

2 eggs, ¾ c. sugar, 1 c. milk, ½ t. salt, ¼ t. each of cinnamon and cloves or nutmeg, 2 t. baking powder, ¼ c. melted fat, 4 c. barley flour or equal parts wheat flour and barley flour. Beat eggs and sugar gradually. Add milk and the flour, mixed and sifted with baking powder and spices. Add melted fat. Fry in vegetable fat.

BARLEY GINGER SNAPS

2-3 c. fat, 2-3 c. sugar, 1t. soda dissolved in 1-3 c. boiling water 1 c. molasses, 1 t. ginger, ½ t. cinnamon. Barley flour to roll, making dough a little stiffer than when using wheat flour.

Suggestions

Now that the Food Supply meetings have been held in practically every town it is hoped that the various Food Production and Conservation Committees will carry on some definite line of work in each town. Suggested Conservation activities are:

Canvass town with Food cards.

Church or grange suppers of substitute foods.

Community Canning Center.

Boys' and Girls' Canning Clubs.

Exhibits of "substitute dishes" in libraries, stores, and at gatherings.

Bread and food contests.

Hoover Week, or Food Drive Week.

Thrift Centers, in library, store, etc., where people may call for information and secure literature.

Talks to school children, "Conservation Essay" contest.

Which of these are possible in your town?

"Meatless' means "Beefless and Porkless."

Until further notice the rule about the use of meat in meatless days applies only to beef and pork, the products of beef and pork. There is no prohibition of mutton, lamb, chicken, or poultry on Tuesday. "Beefless and Porkless" day would be a better name for it than "Meatless Day."

—*Food Administration Bulletin.*

The authorized list of substitutes to be sold by grocers is as follows:

Hominy, corn grits, cornmeal, corn flour, edible cornstarch, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, soy bean flour.

New Rules for Conservation of Wheat

The monthly consumption of wheat in the United States must be reduced to 21 million bushels a month. This is about one-half of our normal consumption, and yields, after reductions for the Army and other necessary purposes are made, about one and one-half pounds of wheat products per week per person. Bakers' bread, upon which nearly half the community depends, must be durable, and therefore requires a larger proportion of wheat flour than breads baked at home. Consequently the chief inconvenience and hardship, if there be hardship, will fall on those who bake bread at home, and they ought to be proud that they are called on to render a greater service than others can.

A surplus of milk is produced at present; potatoes, corn and oats are on hand for us to eat.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

How I Made My Crop of Corn

BY ROGER JOHNSON, HADLEY

This is my fourth year in the Corn Club. The first two years that I was in the Corn Club I raised and cared for the crop as my father did, but was not satisfied with the crops, which were a little over fifty bushel to the acre or with the profits which were only a few dollars.

Last year, I raised the corn the way I wanted to. The chief thing I did differently, was to put one-third of a ton of commercial fertilizer on my acre, besides the five two-horse loads of manure that my father put on each acre. I harvested eighty-four bushels of corn from my acre and the profit was $82, but part of the increase in profit was due to the higher price of corn.

Because of my large crop we had more corn than we needed on the farm. We sold some corn for seed at $4.00 a bushel, part we shelled and sold at $3.34 a hundred, and part of the corn we shelled, ground, sifted and sold for household use, in paper bags, four pounds for a quarter.

This spring I bought one-third of a ton of unmixed fertilizer from A. W. Higgins of Westfield. The analysis was six per cent nitrogen and nine and three-tenths per cent of phosphoric acid. Including the cost of mixing, the fertilizer cost $13.40.

The seed I used was some that we raised on the farm last year and tested about ninety-eight percent. We have raised the eight row, yellow flint corn on our farm for a long time and selected the seed each year so that it is very good now.

May 21, I put four two-horse loads of manure on my acre, and in the next four days ploughed, harrowed and planted the corn. The soil is a sandy loam and easily prepared. I ploughed seven inches deep and harrowed twice with a disk harrow and once with a wheel, smoothing harrow. I planted the corn on May 26, with a one-horse planter in rows three feet apart.

During the summer I cultivated the corn twice, hoeing the corn after each cultivation. There were few weeds on my acre but the ground would not have retained the moisture very well if I had not cultivated and hoed the corn.

The corn was damaged a little by a wind and rain storm on July 21. September 10 a frost killed the upper half of the stalks but did not injure the ears hardly any.

I cut the corn on September 21 and 22. The bundles, I tied with string and put eight bundles in a stack.

Concluded on page 5

CORN AND HOGS

The Story of My Pig

BY MARY E. WHITE, HADLEY

This spring everyone was doing his 'bit.' Some of the young men of the town had enlisted, the farmers were planting more vegetables, and people in the cities ploughed their back yards and planted them. I wanted to do something to help. I didn't know just what to do. My father suggested that I join the Pig Club.

I had never raised one before but I thought I would try to, and to do my best at it.

I went to Sunderland with Mr. Gould of the Hampshire County Farm Bureau and selected a pig at Mr. Hubbard's farm. This was the fifteenth of May.

I paid cash for it so as to save interest on the money. The pig cost me seven dollars.

It is a Chester White pig and not registered. I selected this pig because Mr. Gould advised me to.

I named my pig 'Benjamin' because that is the name of the biggest man in our village.

Benjamin weighed thirty pounds June 1st.

I gave him plenty of fresh water and plenty of grass.

I fed him milk, Red Dog Middlings and Hominy meal.

He was always hungry and was very tame.

One day I put him out to pasture but the sun was too hot for him and he nearly got a sun stroke.

I brought him out of the sun and by night he was feeling all right once more.

I had lots of visitors to see Benjamin, including Professor Rice, the state pig club leader, Mr. Gould and Mr. Burke. They gave me advice and instructions which I followed as closely as possible.

I fed him in a V shaped trough three times a day.

It cost me twenty-three dollars to raise Benjamin, that includes the seven dollars that I paid for him and my time.

With pork valued at twenty cents a pound he is now worth $50.20. That is a gain of $29.20.

I enjoyed my summers work and next year I intended to raise two pigs and to try harder than ever.

At present Benjamin is at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield and I am very proud of him. He weighs two hundred and seventy-one pounds and he has taken the first prize.

Club members never travel over the road to fame on a pass.

How I Made My Crop of Corn

BY JOHN DEVINE, HADLEY.

There is no need of my saying how I became interested in club contests, for I have been a consistent winner in this work during the last four years, winning two firsts, a second, a third and a fourth prize. I enjoy this kind of work very much because it not only makes one think but it also gives one a fair knowledge of how to figure accounts in a more accurate way.

This is the fifth year that I have taken an acre of corn for my club plat. In the preparation of the soil this year, I plowed my acre in the spring, to a depth of eight inches, next I harrowed and sowed one-half ton of Berkshire Fertilizer broadcast, harrowing it in with a smooth harrow. This last operation not only smoothed the surface but also made a fine mulch.

In a day or so I marked off my field in squares three and one-half feet apart, and on May 30th, I planted my seed in the hills. This method made it possible to cultivate my crop both ways and thus keep the soil in a better condition. Furthermore, I believe that doing the labor with horses is a large saving.

For about a week and a half the seed lay hidden in the soil taking in such foods as it needed for its journey through the season. Then the little spears of corn began to break through the ground and as a reward for my careful preparation of the soil it came up very well. It grew rapidly for the first month or so, when it began to suffer for want of rain. It just happened that rain came before the dry weather had destroyed my crop.

During the summer I cultivated my corn four times, once crossways. This was to keep the ground loose on top and thus enable it to retain the moisture when it would otherwise have become baked down, allowing the sun and warm breezes to dry the ground out. This is the principal way that I saved my crop during the dry spell.

The corn was damaged to some extent on July 21st by a wind and hail storm. On September 10th, Jack Frost killed the tops of the stalks of my corn but did not get the ears as my corn was the tall kind.

Before cutting my corn I picked off two bushel of the very best ears for seed and strung them up and stored them in the shop for next season.

I harvested my crop and allowed it to stand stacked up in the lot for about three weeks, which gave it a good chance to dry out. I husked the corn from the stack in the field and carried it to the

Concluded on page 5

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Continued from page 4

Three weeks after cutting the corn I started husking it on tables in the field. I threw all except the seed corn into bags and emptied them into the bin. The seed corn I hung up in the sheds and shop.

The acre yielded 88.2 bushels of corn, 8 bushels of that was seed corn and 2.2 bushels was pop corn. I figured the common corn at the Boston Market quotations for that day, $2.10 a bushel, the seed at 50¢ lower than the price at which I sell it, which is $4.00 a bushel, and the poor corn at $1 a bushel.

The cost of raising my crop of corn was $39.75 which is 45¢ a bushel. A little over half of this cost was for manure and commercial fertilizer. The corn came to $192, the stalks $8.00, and prizes $8.75 (leaving out $100 for getting the corn) so the profit was $171.

I shall sell the best of my corn for seed. The strain "Johnson's Valley Vista" is very good as can be seen by the yield and the prizes the corn has taken. The next best corn we will sell for household use. What is left we will either feed to our stock and poultry or sell.

I have increased the yield that we used to get by 65% and I think, with what I have learned from past experience, that I will be able to increase it still more.

Concluded from page 4

bin while it was weighed and the placed in the bin loose.

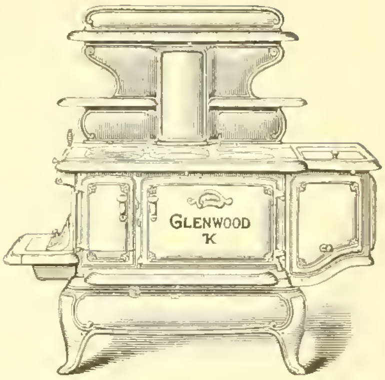
When I weighed my corn I found that I had 90.14 bushels of shelled corn besides the two bushels of seed corn. The common corn I figured at $2.68 per bushel (a price which corn had been sold at an auction in the neighborhood) and $4.00 for seed corn.

The cost of raising my corn was $32.50 which is a little more than 35 cents per bushel. I received for my corn $248.57, thus giving me a profit of $216.07.

Fertilize the Oat Crop

Of all the small grains the oat crop is perhaps less often fertilized than is any other—partly because in northern regions it follows corn, which is usually manured heavily, and partly because heavy feeding with a poorly balanced plantfood ration may cause the crop to lodge badly.

"The oats crop makes most of its growth early in the season, when the weather is cool and before much of the nitrogen in the soil becomes available for plant food. For this reason the application of a small quantity of nitrogen in a readily available form will hasten its growth and result in materially increased yields."



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Concluded from page 1

ting members at all meetings. It is only by personal efforts of local farmers that a strong farmers' organization can be maintained.

Directors are the agricultural leaders of their communities and on them rests the responsibility of the success or failure of farm bureau work and agricultural advancement in their community.

The nature of the activities of directors brings them in close association with the county agents and other extension workers and with public agricultural affairs.

At county-wide meetings directors have the opportunity of meeting with the best farmers from all parts of the county.

Concluded on page 2

how severely should this cutting back be performed?

It has not been found desirable to dehorn a peach tree under these conditions. The tree should be cut back into three and even four year old wood. In selecting the exact point for the cut see that there is a fairly strong side branch just below the cut pointing in a desirable direction. If the trees have been making a fairly strong growth considerable thinning out will be in order. Probably most thrifty peach trees in Massachusetts are allowed to develop too dense a head. Of course all weak or dead shoots or branches ought to be removed.

By cutting back into three or four year old wood one may lower the top four feet or more and insure vigorous growth during the coming season. If this is followed by a moderate thinning out next winter one may hope for a good crop of peaches in 1919.—*J. K. Shaw.*

Seed Treatment for Oat Smut

WET METHOD—Sprinkle seed until thoroughly moist with solution of 1 pint of formaldehyde to 40 gallons of water, shoveling over repeatedly to distribute moisture evenly. Forty gallons will treat 60 bushels. Shovel into a pile and cover with sacks, canvas or blankets for two hours or over night. Dry by spreading in thin layer and stirring occasionally with rake. Seed may be sown when dry enough to run freely through the drill, setting the drill to sow about 2 pecks more per acre, to allow for swollen condition of grain. If to be stored for several days or longer, dry thoroughly. Disinfect sacks, bin, and drill, to prevent re-infection.

DRY METHOD—Mix 1 pint of formaldehyde with 1 pint of water and use in small hand sprayer. Spray the solution on grain as this is being shoveled over, holding sprayer close to grain and taking care that the mist is well distributed.

Continued on page 7

FORD

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Concluded from page 1

4th spraying. Three to four weeks later. Same materials as the third, omitting nicotine. Especially important for codling moth, lesser apple worm, scab, gypsy moth, sooty fungus of apples, etc."

The one absolutely essential spraying is that which is applied just after the blossoms fall. This one should be given *without fail.*

In sections where the curculio and apple scab are bad, the spraying just before the blossoms open would probably stand next in importance.

In the judgment of the writer we might in many cases well omit the spraying which is usually given at the last of the season, say six weeks after the blossoms fall. Of course in doing this we are probably going to have a few more wormy apples, and run a chance of damage from sooty blotch and the lesser apple worm, but we have to take some chances, we always do, and one year with another this spraying is *not* as important as most of the others. If the sooty blotch is found to be developing then a special application may be made for it. The deferred dormant spray, so called, which is given just as buds are well broken open is another one which in many cases might be omitted. It is given for San Jose scale, for aphis and as a general clean up. Scale has been on the decrease for several seasons, aphis was not very abundant last year, and we can afford to take a chance on the "general clean up" side, so that when the labor situation is serious, or in less important blocks of orchard, this spray might be omitted.

For materials the principal change from last year is going to be the substitution of arsenate of lime for arsenate of lead. The U. S. government needs the lead for killing other and worse pests than the codling moth and the curculio, and many orchard men who have not already bought their lead will probably have to accept the arsenate of lime. From the best advice available there seem to be three ways in which this material is not as good as the arsenate of lead: 1st, it does not adhere as well to the foliage; 2nd it is somewhat more likely to burn and 3rd, it is more variable in composition and therefore less reliable. But neither one of these seems likely to be very serious and at all events it seems to be the best substitute available.—*F. C. Sears.*

Concluded from page 6

One stroke of the sprayer gives enough mist for each shovelful of grain. One quart of solution will treat 50 bushels. When all grain is treated, shovel into a pile, and carefully cover for five hours as directed under the wet method. The grain may be sown immediately.

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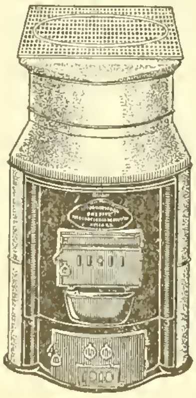

A one-pipe furnace will heat five or six rooms to an even temperature, and will save fuel in operation.

Not an ounce of heat is wasted, and the cellar remains cool for storing vegetables.

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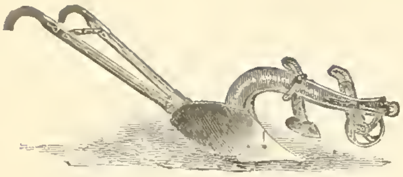

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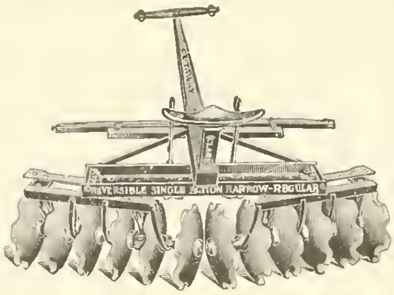

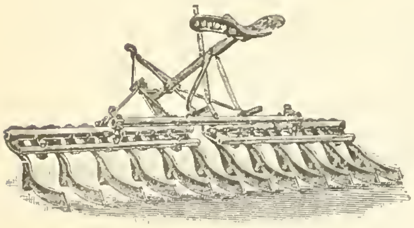

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JUL 10 1918

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. III. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MAY, 1918 No. 5

Profitable Now to Grow More Feed

Feed Bills are Ruining the Dairy Industry—It will be only a matter of time, and a short time at that, before dairymen are forced out of business unless they turn to raising more corn, clover and other crops of high feeding value instead of such a large acreage of hay of low feeding value. Conditions have changed and it is no longer possible to buy feeds at market prices and compete successfully with dairymen of other sections who grow a much larger portion of the ration.

Feed Prices Fell for Thirty Years—During the thirty years following the civil war, there was a tremendous expansion of North American agriculture, both in total acreage, due to the development of labor saving farm machinery. Over-production of farm crops was reflected in declining prices of grains. During the latter part of this era prices were so low that Eastern dairymen found it more profitable to buy large amounts of concentrated feeding stuffs than to go to the expense of growing crops of high feeding value. A very large percentage of the improved land was allowed to lie in hay. That system of farming still persists but has long outlived its usefulness as the conditions which brought it about have disappeared. There are no more cheap feeds nor are there likely to be.

Feed Prices have been Rising for 20 Years—Since 1897, consumption has overtaken production, the tide of prices has turned sharply upward and economical production of dairy products solely, or even largely, on the basis of purchased commercial feeds has become almost impossible. The increase in prices since the outbreak of the war has been particularly rapid but has been offset in part by increases in the prices of dairy products. Hay, which exceeds all other crops in acreage by a wide margin, has not increased in price nearly so greatly as the grains and concentrated feeding stuffs and hence is relatively less profitable to grow than it was ten to twenty years ago when the price of a ton of hay would buy nearly a ton of grain.

Advancing Feed Prices Force a Radical Change in Cropping System—The time has come to cut down the acreage

Concluded on page 6

EN ROUTE TO WORTHINGTON EXTENSION SCHOOL

Corn

For the past two months the matter of testing seed corn has been put up to the farmers from every angle. The farmer who has planted untested seed corn has run a grave chance of getting a most disappointing stand of corn this spring. Much low testing seed has been found and discarded, which should result in better stands of corn throughout the country.

It is to be hoped that the agitation over poor germinating seed has not obscured the other factors that go to make a profitable corn crop. Even a perfect stand will not make the greatest possible yield if cultivation is not done at the right time and in the right way. A weedy corn field means that the crop will be short, and made up largely of nubbins. The use of a spiked tooth harrow or a weeder on the corn field when the corn is small, kills many weeds when they are just coming up and are easy to root out and saves more expensive row cultivation later on. Later cultivations when the corn roots have spread out should be shallow so as to disturb these roots as little as possible. Indications are that an increased acreage of corn has been planted in the County this year, but timely and proper cultivations must follow if we are to get the abundant harvest that this country needs for feed for both the people and the livestock on our farms.

Tool sheds haven't risen in price nearly so fast as farm machinery.

The Plum Curculio

The plum curculio is a gray-brown, hard shelled insect about a quarter of an inch long and equipped with a long snout. It is responsible for the common white worms in peaches, plums and cherries, while apples and pears are scarred and gnarled by the feeding and egg laying punctures of the adults.

The beetles pass the winter under grass, leaves, or rubbish in the orchard, or in neighboring woodlands. For this reason they are most prevalent in sod orchards and in orchards that border on uncultivated tracts of land. They appear early in spring and feed on the leaves until the fruit is set, when they commence to lay eggs in the newly set fruits. The egg-laying punctures are marked by a crescent shaped cut and are easily recognized. The feeding punctures are round holes eaten through the skin of the fruit. The eggs hatch into the familiar white worm so common in our stone fruits. The worms seldom appear in apples or pears because the rapid growth of the young fruit crushes the egg. They may develop, however, in fallen fruits and probably in the slower growing apples. The larvae become full grown about midsummer, pupate in the ground, and the new crop of beetles feeds on the fruit the rest of the summer.

Injured plums and peaches usually fall to the ground. If they remain on the tree they ripen prematurely and rot

Concluded on page 6

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

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Officers of the Farm Bureau

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Wake Up Massachusetts ! or go Hungry

Are the people of Massachusetts to have enough to eat next winter, or will staple foods be as scarce as sugar and coal were last? The answer to this depends largely on what the people of the state are willing to do to produce more of what they eat than they have in the past. The principal obstacle in the minds of the farmers for increasing crop production in Massachusetts this year is the shortage of experienced farm laborers. Our state has been in the past peculiarly dependent on two transportation systems to bring in about five-sixths of the food which we consume. With these two systems already taxed, and with the probability that as the war continues traffic conditions will become worse rather than better, it behooves all residents of the state who profess any patriotism whatsoever to get into the fields this year and help produce what they will need to eat during the next few months and especially next winter. The policy advocated by federal and state authorities is for every person and every community to make himself or itself as nearly self-supporting as is possible. By doing this, congested transportation systems will be relieved. We shall not need to call so heavily on other sections of the country for our food, thus releasing much of what we have consumed in the past for the use of our soldiers and some of the European nations which have been on the verge of starvation for more than three years. With less than one-quarter of the land of Massachusetts under cultivation; with many farms already equipped with machinery enough for maximum production, and with a willingness on the part of farmers to do everything possible provided they can see the labor in sight, our state can produce at least three times as much food as we have cities who have some time and strength that they can give during the next six months to get out and help produce his food.—*M. A. C.*

State Machinery

The State will lease various farm machines to responsible parties for their operation, and farmers will pay the State sufficient rent to cover interest and depreciation. The following prices will be charged for the lease of farm machinery of the following types for the season:

Grain drill, with fertilizer and grass seed attachment	$40.00
Grain binder	38.00
Potato planter	29.00
Potato digger	25.00
Corn planter	23.00
Corn harvester	39.00

No machinery will be leased on work done, without a written contract between the farmer and the State.

Soiling System for Pigs

RAPE

Rape makes an excellent forage crop for growing pigs, as it comes up very quickly and grows rapidly. It should be sown early in the spring and will be ready for the hogs in two months and a half. An acre of rape will take care of from 15 to 25 hogs, according to size. About four pounds of seed are required to an acre.

OATS AND PEAS

Sow at the rate of 11-2 bu. oats and 1 bu. peas to an acre, as early in the spring as possible. The pigs can be turned into the oats and peas or they can be cut and thrown into the pen. By cutting before the oats and peas are ripe this crop will furnish about a month's feed for the hogs.

SWEET CORN

Sweet corn makes an excellent forage crop to follow rape or oats and peas and gives the best results when it is cut and thrown into the pen. This should be ready to feed to the pigs about the middle of August and will furnish food according to the acreage you plant.

Rye, clover and grass also make good forage crops for growing pigs. It isn't the kind of crop that counts as it is that the pig has plenty of green food throughout the summer. Three acres of forage crop pasture, if properly rotated, will take care of about 40 growing pigs. With this acreage some grain and skim milk, if you have it, should be fed.

—*Franklin County Farm Bureau.*

County Notes

Tractor units are at work in Amherst, Hadley and Northampton.

Small grains are being put in, in Greenwich and vicinity; also in the hill towns.

The Northampton manufacturers are growing 80 acres of corn and 20 acres of potatoes this year.

Soy bean demonstrations are to be carried on by the following men this year:

Chas. W. Ball, Granby
E. T. Whitaker, Hadley
W. M. Waugh, Prescott
Charles Berry, Prescott
C. W. Felton, Enfield
Peter Hanfin, Belchertown
William Sauer, Belchertown
W. P. Boomhower, Belchertown
Charles Kilbourn, Worthington
M. D. Griffin, Ware
H. A. Cleveland, Granby
Wilfred Learned, Florence
Edw. Searle, Southampton
W. A. Parsons, Southampton

N. K. Lincoln of Plainfield and W. N. Mason of Worthington are coöperating with the Mass. Agricultural Experiment Station in variety tests of spring wheat and oats.

Pruning demonstrations have been held in the orchards of E. B. Clapp in Westhampton and Miss Rice in Worthington.

The Norwood Engineering Company of Northampton is cultivating gardens for its employees.

"It's generally the fellow who doesn't know any better who does the thing that can't be done. You see, the poor fool doesn't know it can't be done, so he goes ahead and does it."

More than 50 bu. spring wheat have been sold in Amherst and vicinity. One store in Northampton has sold as much, and many more farmers have bought wheat from out of the State. The increase in wheat acreage will be nearly 100 %.

Hampshire County farmers have the option on 30 head of pure bred Chester White and Berkshire pigs, at $12.00 per head.

Grade Heifers

The Farm Bureau can occasionally get from the Agricultural College herd good heifer calves. Any farmers wanting any of these calves at $10.00 a head are asked to make their wants known at the office.

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

Conservation Through Community Effort

More than 80,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables were canned in community kitchens in Massachusetts last year. In addition to the canning, several hundred bushels of products were dried. These figures do not include the thousands of quarts of products preserved in the homes of those who came under the influence of one of these community centers.

There were thirty-five or more communities in the state that were organized to do work along lines of canning and drying. All these centers were remarkably successful in that they increased quite largely the preservation of food materials. The loss from spoilage was very small, in no case being more than 2 % and in most cases running less than 1 %.

The cost of doing the work where volunteer labor was used was very low, running from 3 cents to 7 cents per quart with an average price for all fruits and vegetables of 6 cents per quart jar. In those communities where all paid labor was used the prices ran from 7 cents to 13 cents per quart jar. The items included in the cost were labor, sugar, salt and the rubber ring.

Patrons of these community canneries who had to buy new jars were able to purchase them at a price 2 to 3 cents per jar below the regular retail price. This was made possible because many communities bought their jars in car load lots and were therefore able to supply their patrons at wholesale price.

There should be many more of these centers organized this season. Such an enterprise is worthy of the careful consideration of every community interested in food conservation.

Here are a few of the reasons why community kitchens should be established.

1. They will produce the maximum of food preservation, because the community becomes saturated with the idea of food conservation. The majority of people become enthusiastic and increase their store of preserved foods and the slackers and indifferent ones are shamed into activity through the work of their neighbors.

2. The community kitchen offers the most economical way of canning and drying one's products.

It economizes in time, energy and fuel. Five women in a community kitchen can do all the canning and drying that would be done by 40 to 50 families. This would relieve 35 to 45 women for work of other kinds. Think of the saving in fuel and energy. We need to conserve our woman power, and this would be one good way of doing it.

3. Many families will be given a winter's supply of fruits and vegetables who otherwise would not have it.

There are many in every community who do not know how to can and dry. Others who do not have time, and still others who do not have the inclination. A community kitchen will take care of all such families.

4. The cost of products is reduced to a minimum.

This has been shown in the figures already given as obtained from centers operated last season.

5. Give excellent training to women if volunteer labor is used.

Hundreds of women can be given excellent training in canning and drying since they are required to do all the work under the direction of a trained supervisor.

6. Last but by no means least is the friendly spirit of coöperation which has developed in those places where the work has been done. The influence on the amount of food preserved has been very marked.

Your community should have an organized center this year, even if it is operated only one or two days per week throughout the canning and drying season.

Let the slogan of every community be "A quart of preserved fruits or vegetables for every day in the year for every family in the community."

Your Farm Bureau and your College of Agriculture will assist you in every way to bring about a realization of this slogan.

Sewing Courses

Southampton and Chesterfield have planned a series of three lessons on Saving materials and money, Alteration of patterns, and Renovation of Clothing, to be given by Mrs. Reed of the Mass. Agricultural College, in May.

South Hadley study groups recently had an interesting "Street Meeting" when each woman brought a wartime dish and told how it was made. This was a most enthusiastic meeting and proved very instructive.

Do a little egg preservation on your own account and have eggs for winter use. Your Farm Bureau will be glad to send you directions.

Have you a thrift center in your town at the library, store, or other place, where wartime recipes may be secured and exchanged, literature distributed, food exhibits made?

Training School in Conservation

In every County of the State, short schools in preservation will be held this summer with the Mass. Agricultural College, coöperating with the Farm Bureau. June 4, 5, 6 and 7 are the days assigned to Hampshire County and it is hoped that at least one or two women in each town will make a special effort to attend this school to be held at the Mass. Agricultural College. The program includes home and community work in canning, drying, storing fruits and vegetables. The only expenses will be for travel and entertainment. The course is open to anyone who is willing to return to her town and assist in conserving the crops as part of her war service. Let's have the best school in the State. Send your name at once to your Farm Bureau so that further particulars may be sent you.

Sugar Situation

The following is a summary of a conference with the United States Food Administration officials.

"It is expected that there will be plenty of sugar available for canning. The Food Administration officials state that the principal difficulty in the sugar situation has been due to lack of transportation facilities. These officials state that they have plans under way for supplying commercial canners and that they are giving attention to the supply of sugar need for home canning work."

On Wednesday afternoon, April 17, the Home Economics Club of Southampton met in the Town Hall and had a very interesting meeting. The principal feature of this meeting was a lecture demonstration given by Miss Murray of the Sewing Department of Smith's Agricultural School on the trimming and renovating of spring hats. Several women brought hats and trimmed them under Miss Murray's direction.

Mrs. Johnson, the Ass't. County Food Administrator, spoke briefly on "How to Live without Wheat."

All agreed that it was a very helpful meeting.

Potatoes

Now is the time to eat potatoes! Why? The French Army bread ration has just been cut down. Why? We have not saved enough wheat!

One medium sized potato is one of the fuel foods. It yields also considerable mineral matter. Try the following recipes, but first learn how to boil a potato:

Concluded on page 7

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

The Garden Season Opens

The boy and girl gardeners have been pretty generally organized throughout the County. In Ware, the work is under the authority of Mr. Mallory, supervisor of adult gardens. In Amherst, it is being done by Prof. Hart of the Agricultural College. In the other towns of the County, it is being taken care of by the Farm Bureau.

In Easthampton, there are enrolled about as many children as last year. The garden work in Easthampton is well established and those children who enroll realize that they must care for a garden, containing fifty square yards, and are in the contest for business. Liberal prizes are made possible by the generosity of the Village Improvement Society, and are awarded both for the best gardens and the best vegetables shown at the exhibt in the fall. The work is being supervised by Mr. Rand of the Farm Bureau.

In Hatfield, the local visitors, cooperating with the schools and the Farm Bureau, will keep an eye on the children as they did a year ago.

In Northampton, Florence and Leeds, the supervision is also wholly on a volunteer basis. About fifty local people have been enrolled to keep in touch with a group of gardeners who live nearby and to report to the Bureau twice a month, and have held organization meetings. Mr. Keyes of Florence and Mr. Aubrey Butler of Northampton, are helping the Bureau as expert supervisors. About 150 children who have no land will be provided for in community plots on Williams Street, Franklin Street and Prospect Street. Mr. Downer of Smith College, Miss Rose Hinckley and Mr. Donald Tyler, have charge of the supervision of these plots. As in other towns, the Bureau representative has given some instruction in the schools. About seven hundred children are enrolled, but those who are not making a legitimate attempt at food production will be eliminated early in the season.

In South Hadley, a hundred boys and girls, with the written approval of their parents, are enrolled for gardens. The supervisor has already paid his first round of vists. Part of their work will be the keeping of a definite record of their gardens, and this record will be considered in the award of prizes. An exhibit will be held in the fall.

In Huntington, about fifty children are enrolled under the direct supervision of the Bureau representative; much after the same plan that has prevailed in Easthampton in the past.

To Boys and Girls of Hampshire County

This is the season of the year, when our enthusiasm for club work usually runs high, and we are quite apt to promise ourselves we will do a good piece of work during the summer, then as the season advances our interest begins to lag, and the results in the past have shown that many boys and girls have started with splendid anticipation of making a success but the records sent in at the end of the season show that they dropped by the wayside.

I hope this year that each boy and girl in the county who takes up this work will decide to do no more than they feel they can successfully complete; that they will make up their minds to carry whatever they start to a finish, and that when the reports come in next fall we will find very nearly 100% who have completed all the requirements. Let us remember that it is the sum total of what each one does that counts.

I wish that all of the boys and girls in Hampshire County who are going to raise a pig would grow enough corn to fatten the pig in the fall.

I once appealed to Mr. Gould for 100 corn club members and he said that he would endeavor to find 25. Let us remember that the best corn club work in the state has been done in Hampshire County, and surprise Mr. Gould by having 100 members this year.

When I was a small boy and went into a store to inquire the price of an article, I was some times told "two bits." Two bits was twenty-five cents, and I never see the motto now—"Do your bit," that I do not think of twelve and a half cents. I hope the boys and girls of Hampshire County will do more than twelve and a half cents worth this year. I am going to give you a better motto—"Do Your Best"

—*George L. Farley,*
Supervisor—Junior Extension Work.

Save the Bags

Save the bags! This is a day of conservation. Waste in any and all forms must be eliminated, and now it is the humble jute bag which must be saved to guard against threatened famine. With this, as with so many other things, war is teaching us that "nothing is too small to be saved."

Formerly the cheapest of fibres, jute has increased in value so rapidly that the burlap necessary for bagging a ton of fertilizer now adds three and four dollars to the cost of that fertilizer. Likewise the used bags now have a value sufficiently high to make it worth while for the farmer to practice conservation.

Club Work for 1918

Club enrolments are coming in so fast that the office force is kept busy, cataloging them, and sending out literature.

The pig club work promises to be larger than last year. Amherst, which had only 3 pig club members last year, had a "squeal" on May 8, when 25 boys and girls received pigs. A few boys in Hadley and Goshen are starting work this year with pure bred pigs.

The Home Economics records are now coming into this office, it is hoped that every member will finish.

Canning clubs will be started only in those towns that can furnish a leader.

The poultry club enrolment is larger than last year and some interesting results are looked for.

This year's prizes consist of a county prize to the winner in each project, 1st prize being a week's trip to Mass. Agricultural College and the second prize some useful article.

Thinking

Thinking was invented by Socrates. Before Socrates, the head of man was very largely a loafing place for hair. Now it is a perfect hotbed of ideas, and the blank look of a man who isn't thinking of a thing is so rare that one almost never sees it. If there were hair restorers we wouldn't use them. Heads are much to valuable for waste products.

—*The Grasshopper.*

Bags will be needed next fall for the harvesting of farm crops. New bags will be obtainable in but small quantities. The United States Government is taking much of the available supply for war purposes. The cost of such new bags will be nearly prohibitive. If, however, the farmer foresees this difficulty, and saves the bags from his season's fertilizer purchase, there will be a very real saving—a saving almost entirely net.

Even now there are companies doing a thriving business in the purchase of second-hand bags. The price for good bags is high, and offers immediate returns for the work of conservation.

Finally, we must realize the possibility that another season we may face the necessity of bulk shipments of fertilizer. If farmers and dealers can forsee this, and make provision by saving the sacks from this year's fertilizer shipment, the labor of handling such bulk shipments will be greatly reduced. It takes but a little time and forethought now—it may mean the saving of time and money this fall, and in the spring of 1919.

—*Nat. Fertilizer Assoc.*

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The Apple Red Bugs

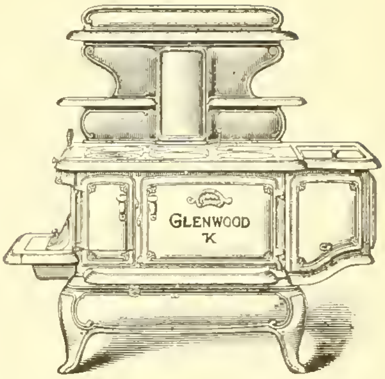
Go into your orchard when the young leaves are about an inch long and if you find the leaves dotted on the upper side with tiny red spots—not the larger reddish blisters of the blister mite, but small and very numerous—you had better give the red bug its place in your spraying campaign or your cull barrel will be filled with apples that are knotted.

The offender is a bright red insect, small enough that it might well escape observation particularly since it has a habit of dodging to the opposite side of the branch when disturbed. When mature, in June or July, the insect is about a quarter of an inch long and very active. The adults are winged and fly readily when alarmed.

The spots on the leaves are feeding punctures and the insects also feed upon the fruit as soon as it is set. Each feeding puncture on an apple is responsible for a dimple at harvest time, and so many punctures are made that where very many red bugs are present the loss is a serious one. At harvest time the injury closely resembles that of the curculio. The russeted spot at the bottom of the dimple, however, is usually smaller and circular rather than crescent-shaped. Cutting down through the dimple we find below the russetted spot a straight, greenish channel that runs toward the core for a little ways then stops abruptly.

Fortunately we do not have to apply an extra spray for the red bug. While they are rather hard to kill, a thorough application of a tobacco solution when the blossom buds are showing pink, followed by a similar application just after the petals fall, will ordinarily keep them well under control. The solutions most successfully used are "Black Leaf 40" at the rate of one pint in 100 gallons of spray mixture or "Black Leaf" at the rate of one gallon in 65 gallons of spray mixture. When diluted with water only, any tobacco solution will work better if 2 or 3 pounds of any cheap soap is added to each 50 gallons to act as a spreader and sticker, but never add soap to a mixture containing lime sulfur.

Any of the nictotine or tobacco products may be added to the usual scab spray and to the codling moth spray, making an extra application unnecessary. In fact if we make of each of these applications what Professor Sears calls a "3 in 1" spray and apply them properly, we form a deadly "barrage" through which few insects or diseases can pass. The combination in either case will be about as follows: 1¼ gal. commercial lime sulfur, 3 to 5 pounds arsenate of lead paste, ½ pint Black Leaf 40 or 3 quarts Black Leaf, water to make 50 gallons.



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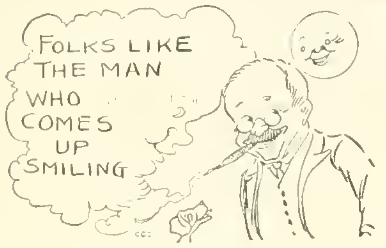

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80 MAIN STREET, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Concluded from page 1

of hay and increase the acreage of crops of higher feeding value and thus decrease the expenditures for commercial feeding stuffs. The saving thus effected will much more than offset the increased cost of doing so. Silage corn, field corn, clover, peas and oats and alfalfa, wherever it can be grown, are particularly well adapted to this purpose.

—*Middlesex County Farm Bureau.*

Concluded from page 1

quickly. Cherries stick to the tree but the fruit is stunted and gnarled by the punctures or eaten by the larvae. The egg-laying and feeding punctures early in the season cause apples to become gnarled and dimpled as they grow. At picking time these "dimples" might easily be confused with those made by the apple red-bug, but the punctured spot at the bottom is marked by a russeted spot which often retains at least a suggestion of the crescent shape. The ground feeding punctures made late in the season by the new brood of beetles are frequently starting places for rot, particularly in stone fruits and in early apples, but this injury is seldom serious in Massachusetts.

The first step in combating this pest should be the removal of brush heaps and trash piles from the orchard for they furnish the insect with ideal winter quarters. Since the larvæ pupate in the soil, cultivation destroys many of them, but where injury by curculio is serious we must turn to spraying. The curculio is a biting and chewing insect and may therefore be poisoned. The most effective control measure consists in keeping the trees covered, as nearly as possible, with an arsenical spray. Stone fruits should be sprayed with arsenate of lead, two pounds to fifty gallons of water, about the time the shucks are coming off which is a week or ten days after the petals fall. This application should be repeated at intervals of about two weeks the number of applications depending on the amount of injury in previous years and the relative importance of the present crop. When the insects are plentiful in an apple orchard a pre-blossom arsenical spray is desirable to destroy the early appearing adults when they are feeding on the leaves. The codling moth spray, just after the peals fall, will take care of curculio at that season. Where infestation is severe, the application should be repeated as often as conditions seem to warrant.

The Curculio has a habit, when disturbed, of "playing 'possum" and dropping to the ground. Where only a very few trees are involved advantage may be taken of this habit by jarring them into a canvas or sheet spread beneath the tree.—*Mass. Agri. College.*

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Concluded from page 3

BOILED POTATOES

Put pared potatoes of uniform size into the kettle. Cover with boiling water and boil gently until potatoes are done. Test with a skewer, when tender drain off the water and set kettle on back of range until all the water is absorbed. Shake gently and sprinkle with salt.

POTATO SALAD

Six potatoes, 1 onion, ½ teaspoon celery seed, ¼ teaspoon mustard seed, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon paprika, salad dressing. Pare potatoes, cut in halves and cook in boiling salted water with the onion until tender. Cool, cut in half-inch cubes, add seasonings and mix with dressing. Cover with dressing and garnish with parsley, red beets or cooked carrots.

POTATOES AND ONION SCALLOPED

Two cups raw potatoes, 2 cups raw onions, 4 cups milk, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons fat. Cut potatoes in cubes, cut onion in slices. Arrange potatoes and onion in alternate layers in a greased baking dish. Add fat, salt and milk. Bake in a moderate oven until potatoes are tender, adding more milk if necessary.

POTATO AND TOMATO CROQUETTES

One cup mashed potato, 2 cups tomatoes, 1 slice onion, 1 slice carrot, 2 cloves, ¼ teaspoon peppercorns, 1 egg, ¼ cup grated cheese, 1 tablespoon fat, ½ teaspoon salt, few grains cayenne. Cook tomatoes 20 minutes with onion, carrot, cloves, peppercorns. Rub through a sieve, add beaten egg, cheese, fat, salt and cayenne. Cool, shape in croquettes, brush with oil and bake in hot oven until brown.

DELMONICO POTATOES

Two cups cold boiled potatoes, 2 cups white sauce, ½ cup grated cheese, 2 hard cooked eggs. Arrange above ingredients in layers in greased baking dish and bake 15 minutes.

POTATO CHOWDER

One-half cup fat, 2 onions sliced, 3 cups boiling water, 3 cups sliced potatoes, ¼ teaspoon celery salt, 1 cup chopped carrot, 2 cups hot milk. Cook onion in fat; add water, potatoes, carrots and seasonings. Cook until potatoes are tender. Add hot milk and serve.

POTATO MUFFINS

One cup mashed potato, 1 cup potato flour or corn flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 egg well beaten, 1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon fat, 1 tablespoon sugar. Mix baking powder with flour; add salt and potato, then beaten egg, milk, melted fat and sugar. Beat well and bake 40 minutes in greased muffin pan.

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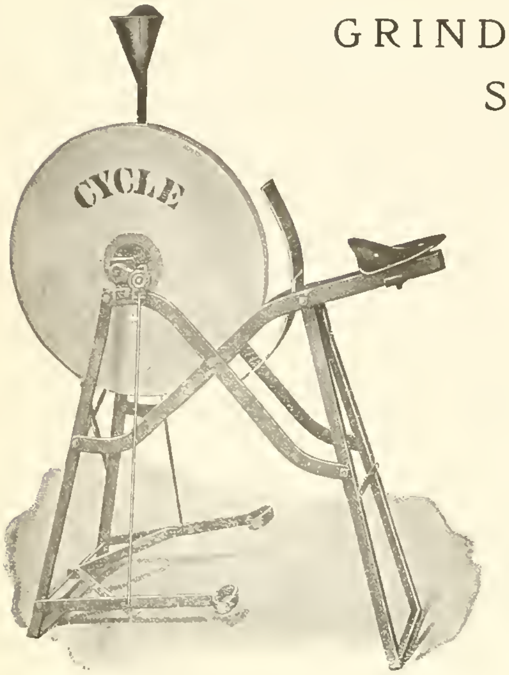

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JUL 10 918

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. III. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JUNE, 1918 No. 6

Shortage of Bags May Prove Serious to Farmers

Information has been received to the effect that the government has taken over a great deal of the available material for making burlap bags so that there will in all probability, be a serious shortage of bags.

Farmers should order their fertilizer for fall use as early as possible because, in addition to the bag shortage, the fertilizer supply may be limited and transportation difficulties will make deliveries uncertain. The greatest delay is apt to occur with orders for less than car lots unless they are placed early enough so that they may be grouped with others to the same destination. In fact, it may be necessary to ship much of the fall supply in bulk which will add materially to the inconvenience of handling.

Farmers should carefully save all of the bags that they now have since new ones can only be purchased at greatly advanced prices. The United States Food Administration and bag manufacturers, importers etc., have agreed that the present price should be 25¢ f. o. b. tidewater. The price is expected to be raised to 28¢ or 30¢ soon. Everyone is therefore urged to buy of all the bags that will be needed for the present harvest at once.—*Mass. Agr. College.*

Cover Crops

The time is approaching rapidly when the orchardist should have his plans for orchard cover crops perfected, and be ready to carry them out. If he is going to need to buy seed he ought to do so at once as seed is already scarce and high, and getting more so every day.

Under these conditions it is certainly wise to choose the cheapest crops that will be at all satisfactory and to use even these as sparingly as possible. I wish therefore, to urge on the orchard owners of the state, as I have done on several former occasions, the possibility of utilizing weeds in orchards for cover crop purposes.

The functions of a cover crop that we regard as of the greatest importance are, roughly in the order of their importance: 1. Preventing washing of the

Concluded on page 7

Fight the Blight

The time for potato blight to appear is at hand.

Early blight appears in late June or early July and is indicated by grayish brown spots in the lower leaves, each surrounded with faint, concentric markings like a target spot. Later, the leaf becomes dried with the part nearer the stalk turning a sickly yellow. This blight never absolutely ruins the crop, but will materially decrease the yield. The so-called flea-beetle, seen in June and July, is quite often responsible for the entrance of the blight spores. Late blight is the blight which is accompanied by rot of the tuber, the rot being caused by the same organism. The development of the late blight is largely dependent upon muggy weather conditions. Above 78 degrees F. and below 50 degrees F. germination of the spores does not take place. In sunny weather, the trouble seldom develops. On hill farms, with good air drainage, we find there is less damage than on the low lands. The problem of this disease is one of prevention rather than of cure. If blight once gets started on a field there is no cure. The best thing that can be done under these conditions is to leave the field alone until ten days after the vines are dead. Early digging of the tubers would not save the crop because the spores of the disease may infect these tubers and cause rotting in storage.

TREATMENT

The standard treatment for both early and late blight is Bordeaux mixture, using the formula: 4 lbs. quick lime, 4 lbs. copper sulphate (blue vitrol) to 50 gal. of water. The lime must be good quality and diluted in about 25 gallons of water, the copper sulphate also diluted, before the two are mixed together to make the Bordeaux. This material is toxic to the spores of the blight and if during the growing season the stems and foliage of the potato be kept covered at all times with this protective coating neither disease can develop. The following points regarding the use of this spray are worth remembering: 1, the Bordeaux must be properly prepared. 2, The finer the spray and the greater the pressure at which it is

Concluded on page 7

Government Regulations for Handling Wool Clip for 1918

The war industries Board has fixed the prices of the 1918 clip of wool as established by valuation committees and approved by the Government as those established on July 30, 1917, at Atlantic seaport markets. These values are figured on scoured basis.

RIGHTS OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Government shall have a prior right to acquire all of the 1918 wool clip, of any portion thereof which it may require, at the prices fixed by the War Industries Board. The remainder will be subject to allocation for civilian purposes under the direction of the War Industries Board.

COMPENSATION OF GROWER AND DEALER

Approved dealers shall be entitled to a gross profit in no case to exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on the total season's business, this profit to cover all expenses from grower to loading wool on board cars.

The grower shall receive fair prices for his wool based on the Atlantic Seaboard price as established on July 30, 1917, less the profit to the dealer, as stated above, and less freight to seaboard, moisture, shrinkage, and interest.

In no case shall this be construed to mean that there shall be more than $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents gross profits made from time wool leaves growers' hands until it arrives at the distributing center.

POOLING BY GROWERS IS ADVISED

Growers who desire to do so will be allowed to pool their clips in quantities of not less than minimum carloads of 16,000 pounds and consign the wools so pooled as one account to any approved dealer in any approved distributing center. Growers are urged to adopt this latter course through county agents or others, thus eliminating the profits of one middle man.

DISTRIBUTING CENTERS

The only exception is that clips of under 1000 pounds may be sold by the owner. In buying these small clips, the buyer must recognize that he is entitled to only a small profit, which must not exceed 2 cents per pound. Growers, if they desire for any reason to consign

Concluded on page 6

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

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Price, 50 cents a year
$1 a year, including membership in Farm Bureau

Officers of the Farm Bureau

Leslie R. Smith, President, Hadley
William D. Mandell, Treas., Northampton
Ernest S. Russell, Secretary, Hadley

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Regarding the Boys' and Girls' Gardens

The failure of many boys and girls in their garden work is due to a lack of coöperation on the part of their parents, and this in turn is due to lack of information about the work. This particularly is true of those who live on the farms.

A child is not going to take any real interest in one row in the family garden or a few plants here and a few more somewhere else. He wants a piece of land all his own to plan and plant and care for all alone. And he wants something more than to call it his; he wants free rein to do with it as he pleases. The parent sometimes fails to get the point of view. He does not see why working in the family garden isn't the same as caring for one's own and feeding the farm stock isn't the same as belonging to the pig club. And by denying his children opportunities for responsibility, he fails to develop that trait in them. Sometimes a boy makes a failure of gardening clearly from his own deficiencies, but most of those who fail never really had a fair chance.

Whenever the supervisor has been able to visit with the parents a little he has been happily surprised to see how enthusiastic they become when they understand what the project is. They seem to be eager to put themselves out to provide an opportunity for the children, and it is seldom that their trust is abused. We need the coöperation of the parents above everything else, but it is also essential that the parents get our point of view.

What Good Are They?

What good are they? This is a question that the County Leader imagined many people ask. That at least one of the clubs has justified its existance is manifest by the comments printed on page 4. We present these few quotations with the belief that they are more convincing than any description that the County Leader could depict, coming as they do from parents whose children have been engaged in the contest this last winter.

Management of a Sod Orchard

While fertilizers will very often increase the number of apples set and, by making the trees more vigorous, improve the size and quality of the fruit, nevertheless the size of the apples as well as tree growth is largely governed by the moisture supply. Our effort then should be to hold in the soil as much as possible of the spring rainfall. Careful cultivation will probably do this better than any other known method. A very heavy mulch of rubbish is necessary to approximate the dust mulch obtained by cultivation.

It is perfectly plain then that the system of taking a hay crop from the orchard and "returning the equivalent" in fertilizers is liable to be disappointing and it usually is in the long run. The trees may get all the plant food they need but we fail to supply them with water. If we could give to our orchards the consideration which our corn fields receive, the fruit stands would soon be handling eastern-grown fruit.

There *are* methods of sod management that give satisfaction under favorable conditions and in every case they are founded upon a system that builds up a moisture-retaining mulch. The grass is usually cut first in June and again in September and left where it falls, except in the case of rather small trees. When the grass is too short to make a satisfactory mulch, it is fertilized until it *does* make a good growth. Naturally the mulch obtained in one season is a rather light one but by keeping up the practice for several years we are able to build a mulch that has turned many a middle-western orchard from failure to success.

A great deal of our orchard land cannot be conveniently cultivated and if we *must* have sod orchards, let us adopt the system that is making money for the other fellow.

—*Massachusetts Agri. College.*

Community Market

On July 13th, the Northampton Community Market will be open for the first time. We wish to emphasize the importance of the new market to producers of food products in towns surrounding Northampton. This market represents an opportunity never before open to producers in this vicinity, for disposing of all kinds of farm products. For the information of producers we submit the following working plan:

Continued on column 3

Suitable tables will be provided for the display of produce to be sold. A charge of 50¢, payable in advance, will be made for these tables.

First come, first serve, so far as choice of table is concerned, for the first market day. Thereafter, permanent assignments will be made by lot.

The seller must agree to abide by the rules of the market. Such rules will be publicly posted on the premises.

Each seller may name the price of his own produce, and may accept orders for

Concluded on page 4

County Notes

O. C. Searle & Son of Southampton have a five acre crop that will go far in making a saving on the grain bill for his dairy herd next winter. This is an alfalfa field seeded in August, 1916, now in its second season and with a first cutting about ready to take off, June 1. Mr. Searle has had unusual success with alfalfa due to his care in liming his land, careful preparation of seed bed, inoculation for alfalfa, and then leaving the field so protected in the fall that the danger from winter killing is reduced to a minimum. Dairymen who have not had success growing alfalfa will be well paid by a visit to the Searle farm to see and talk about this alfalfa field.

Four Smith College girls recently set out 3000 tomato plants for Hiram Barrus of Hockanum. They also have been cutting asparagus in Amherst.

There is a shrewd boy of South Hadley who got his garden spaded by directing to that spot several groups of fishermen in search of worms.

I like this little tragedy as told by C. W. Nelson:

"As I walked among the paths this morning, plucking flowers, I found in the yellow heart of a lady's slipper, a little brown bee. My first impulse was to shake him out of his honeyed abode, but as I looked at his velvety body and sunlit rainbow wings a feeling of foolish tenderness surged over me.. Perhaps there were baby bees at home that would starve if papa bee did not bring back honey, and how useful the little creature was, carrying the pollen from flower to flower! So I moved on, leaving him unmolested. But even as I turned away, thinking these pure, sweet thoughts, the damned thing stung me!"

The Gov't. nitrate arrived May 9th.

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

Save Wheat

MEASUREMENTS OF SUBSTITUTES EQUAL TO ONE CUP OF FLOUR

In substituting for one cup of flour use the following measurements. Each is equal in weight to a cup of flour. Barley, 1⅜ cups; buckwheat, ⅞ cup; corn flour, 1 cup (scant); corn meal (coarse), ⅞ cup; corn meal (fine), 1 cup (scant); cornstarch, ¾ cup; peanut flour, 1 cup (scant); potato flour, ¾ cup; rice flour, ⅞ cup; rolled oats, 1½ cups; rolled oats (ground in a meat chopper), 1⅛ cups; soy-bean flour, ⅞ cup; sweet potato flour, 1⅛ cups.

This table will help you make good griddle cakes, muffins, cakes, cookies, drop biscuits, and nut or rasin bread without using any wheat flour.

You will not need new recipes. Just use the ones your family has always liked, but for each cup of flour use the amount of substitute given in the table.

The only difference is the substitution for the wheat flour. Everything else remains the same. You can change all of your recipes in a similar way.

GOOD COMBINATIONS OF SUBSTITUTES

You will get better results if you mix two substitutes than if you use just one alone. Some good combinations are: Rolled oats (ground) or barley flour or buckwheat flour or peanut flour, or soy-bean flour, and corn flour or rice flour or potato flour or sweet potato flour or corn meal.

CAUTIONS

1. All measurements should be accurate. A standard measuring cup is equal to a half pint.
2. The batter often looks too thick, and sometimes too thin, but you will find that if you have measured as given in the table the result will be good after baking.
3. Bake all substitute mixtures more slowly and longer.
4. Drop biscuits are better than the rolled biscuits, when substitutes are used.
5. Pie crusts often do not roll well and have to be patted on to the pan. They do not need chilling before baking.

In many towns the Conservation Committees or certain groups of women have held food exhibits and then sold the products and given the proceeds to the Red Cross. This not only helps a worthy cause, but it acquaints people with good foods which can be made of all substitute flours.

A call has come in for a woman to act as housekeeper in a small family of a man and invalid wife. Communicate with the Farm Bureau.

Notes from the Food Administration

Corn meal is cheaper than white flour. It is a nutritious and popular substitute. We are temporarily overstocked in Massachusetts and it will not keep, so prevent waste and losts to dealers, use it in every way you can.

Milk is plentiful. It is a cheap and nutritious food and none of this valuable food must be wasted. With cheese or alone it is a good meat substitute.

We must use sugar with great economy. Our available sugar must be conserved for canning and preserving.

Our consumption of wheat must still be reduced. It is not a necessity in our diet.

The allied consumption of meat is at present, about 1¼ lbs. per person per week. Our consumption of all meats must be reduced as nearly as possible to 2 lbs. per week per person.

We must not fail!

MILK

Be sure your milk is clear and fresh.

Cornmeal, oatmeal, and rice are delicious cooked in milk. Skim milk is an excellent food.

Milk toast, cream soups, creamed vegetables, creamed fish and scalloped dishes are all good ways of putting more milk into the daily food of the family.

CREAM SOUP

One cup milk, 1 T. fat, ⅛ t. pepper, 1 T. corn flour, ½ t. salt, 1 c. strained vegetable, sliced onion or bay leaf. Melt fat, stir in flour, add milk gradually, boil 3 min., add vegetable pulp. Keep hot in double boiler.

CORNSTARCH PUDDING

Two cups milk, ¼ c. sugar or ½ c. corn sirup, 4 T. cornstarch (level), pinch of salt, vanilla. Mix the cornstarch with cold milk, scald the remaining milk, and add the sugar or sirup, salt, and cornstarch. Stir until thick. Cover and cook for 20 min. Add vanilla. Serve cold, plain or with fruit. Add a square of chocolate to the milk for chocolate cornstarch.

CREAMED NUTS ON TOAST

Make a medium thick sauce of 1 c. milk, 2 level tablespoons flour and 3 tablespoons butter. Add ½ c. walnut or peanut meats, or peanut butter, pour over toast and serve for breakfast.

The children in your town should be enrolled by July 1st in a Junior Canning Club. Last year children canned quantities of products that would otherwise have gone to waste. Moreover it was excellent training in itself.

Rubber Rings for Canning

Heretofore it has been the custom of jar manufacturers to supply their jars with rubber rings that were unfit for use in canning or preserving and the housewife was obliged to purchase good rings before she could feel safe in canning her produce. This year, however, some of the standard sorts of jars are being supplied with good rubbers. It is necessary then to test the rubbers that will be used in this season's canning to determine their value for they may or may not be good depending upon what brands of jars are purchased.

Good rubbers are elastic. They may be stretched to nearly twice their size and yet will return to their original shape; or they may be folded and even though squeezed in this position, will show no breaks or cracks in the rubber. The sterilization process of canning is a severe test on rubber rings and only those that are able to fulfill the above requirements should be used since faulty rings may be the means of a great deal of both material and labor.

In buying rubber rings, the home canner should insist on having each dozen supplied in the original package and they shoud be tested unless it is known that the particular brand in question is reliable.—*W. W. Chenoweth.*

The manufacture of by-products and special preparations, such as jellies, is encouraged by a community market. In some of the markets which have been in operation for a number of years, it is not hard to find plenty of farmers' wives who have established a reputation for their special products.

There are names on file at the Farm Bureau of women who have time to go to the homes and assist in the canning. If you wish help consult the Home Demonstration Agent.

If every home—there are 20,000,000 of them—showed waste on the average ½ c. of milk daily, it would mean a waste of 2,500,000 quarts daily, 912,500,000 quarts a year—the total product of more than 400,000 cows.

Have you made and used a fireless cooker yet? Women are reporting that they "can't keep house without the fireless now." Get the directions for making from your Farm Bureau. The Home Demonstration Agent would be glad to come to your town and demonstrate the making and use of one.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

The Garden Clubs

The boys' and girls' gardens are well started. We have eliminated from our lists the names of those whose courage waned with the approval of planting and seeding time, and now it is our ambition that everyone still in the contest completes his season's work successfully. In Easthampton and South Hadley the supervisor has visited each one at his garden, and with a few exceptions the same is true of Huntington. In Hatfield the organization of local visitors is being completed, the children having already enrolled and planted their gardens. In Northampton, Leeds and Florence the forty volunteer visitors have sent their second report to our office. The ninety community plots on Williams Street have been assigned and planted. There is every indication of a very successful season.

Most of the children some of whom planted as much land to radishes as to corn, are already beginning to harvest a crop and to plan for something to plant in the space thus becoming available. Watermelons and peanuts are also popular, but there are plenty of beans, and the winter vegetables would gladden the heart of Hoover.

In South Hadley many of the children who are not in the garden club proper, have enlisted in a potato growing contest (minimum 24 hills) and the club members have invariably included spuds in their garden plan. The children there are also keeping a record book of their work, from which they expect to determine the financial success of their gardens.

Junior Home Economics Club

The judging of the Junior Home Economics Club exhibits has been completed. In general the work of the children during February-April was very satisfactory and the exhibits showed that much had been accomplished in breadmaking, sewing and household tasks. Ware, Amherst, Worthington, Northampton, Granby and Hatfield had especially good exhibits.

larger amounts of produce than are exhibited at the market.

The Market committee will provide a Community Table, at which any produce may be left with the person in charge. This will be sold at a reasonable fixed commission, 10% of the same to be used in defraying the expense of the market.

If you have over production of any kind, send it to the market and help someone to have the advantage of fresh fruits and vegetables.

State Club Enrollments

	Canning*	Corn	Poultry	Potato	Pig	M'k't Gard'n	Total
Amherst	4		13		27		44
Belchertown	4	1		4	5	1	15
Chesterfield	1	2		1	5	2	11
W. Cummingt'n	3	1		2	5	3	14
Easthampton			2		35	1	38
Enfield	2				15		17
Goshen	5			2	15	2	24
Granby			1	2		2	5
Greenwich	1	1		1	3		6
Hadley		8	5	7	35	6	61
Hatfield	1				6	1	8
Huntington		1		1	3	4	9
Northampton		1	6	1	23		31
Pelham	1	1					2
Plainfield	7			2	2		11
Southampton	3				4	1	8
South Hadley	1		1		4	4	10
Ware	4	1		1	1	3	10
Westhampton	2	2		1	2		7
Williamsburg	1	1	5	1	3	1	12
Worthington						2	2
Total	40	20	33	26	193	33	345

* Canning club enrolments not yet complete.

What the 1918 Home Economics Club Has Accomplished

Ruth —— has learned the importance of neatness and small details.

—*North Amherst.*

The sewing is difficult and unnatural for her so perhaps the small amount she has accomplished does mean more to her education than some of the work that came more easily.—*Amherst.*

Previous to joining the club, Leslie did not like home work. On joining the club she went to work with more vim and enjoyment than I had ever been capable of instilling into her. Personally, I feel that she has gotten more real good from this course than from any other study taken this year.—*Amherst.*

She has learned the value of minutes. This, I value as much as her ability to cook.—*Cummington.*

Mildred never did any kind of work before, and it was quite an experience for her.—*Hatfield.*

She seemed to enjoy the work, and is *still keeping it up.—Huntington.*

I am pleased that a branch of the Home Economics club has been established in Ware, as it has shown the members what they themselves could do without aid from their superiors. I hope the work of the club will fully repay the supervisors for their generous and cheerful help.

Canning Club

Enrollments for the 1918 Canning Club must be made by July 1, but those previously enrolled may start work for the contest May 15. The contest will close Oct. 15. Each member must can at least 24 quarts, including two different vegetables, two different fruits, and one green, by the One-Period Cold-Pack Method, but 124 quarts will be the maximum number for which credit will be given. Each individual club must make an exhibit representing their work near the close of the contest. Every club member must exhibit at this time five jars of products, two varieties of vegetables, two varieties of fruits, and one green. If club members salt or dry their greens in preference to canning them one pint of the salted or dried greens should be exhibited in place of canned greens and will be scored with the canned products. Dried products may be included in the final exhibit as a display, but will not receive credit in place of canned products. The scoring of the quality of work will be based wholly on cold-pack canned products with the exception of greens. A report will be required from each member, showing receipts and expenses and a story of experience will be due from each member on or before Nov. 1.

Wild Boar

Dear Sir:

I am very sorry to tell you that your pig jumped four boards high. He ran away Friday noon and the dog went away with the pig. The dog came back two days after and the pig did not come back and we did not see the pig since then. I was gone to Holyoke. When I came back I hear that the pig ran away. I am very sorry. Please write and tell me what I should do about it.

Yours truly,

Belchertown.

Prizes offered for the Most Economically Grown Corn

Ordinarily, corn contests are on the basis of the best corn, regardless of the conditions under which it was produced. But following the general demand for economy in all things, the Massachusetts Society for Promotion of Agriculture has started a corn contest which will be run largely on efficiency lines. There will be $250 in prizes for the best corn in the State in 1918; regarding the best not only to mean the biggest yield nor the best quality of corn, but rather these qualities considered together with the cost of production. The all-important point of the contest will be the least cost per bushel. The first prize

Concluded on page 6

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Buckwheat

Buckwheat is a grain crop which can be seeded about July 1st. It does not require a very fertile soil, but on the other hand, it will lodge on soil that is to rich. It responds to a good preparation of the soil and on poorer soils to 150 to 200 pounds of fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid. It fits in well on land which for some reason could not be seeded to a spring crop.

About four pecks of seed is required per acre. Japanese and Silver Hull are common types grown in this country and of these the latter seems to be more extensively grown. The crop grows rapidly and gets ahead of weeds. It is the best crop we have to get ahead of witch grass and it will put infested land in good shape for a fine crop next year.

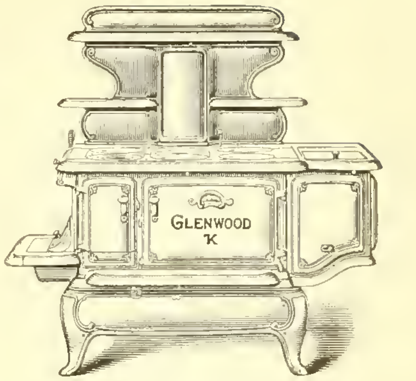
Buckwheat should be harvested before the first killing frost and is often cut after the first seeds have matured. It is intermediate in time of maturity, that is, both blossoms and ripened seeds can be found on the same plant. Very hot weather at blossoming time sometimes prevents seed formation although in such cases the second crop of blossoms will often produce seeds. Harvesting can be done with a reaper, a grain binder, or a cradle. In buckwheat districts a reaper is most often used. The bundles are left on the ground a few days and then set up in shocks. Threshing can be done with a grain thresher, the concaves of which are removed, or it may be done by hand with a flail.

As a grain crop, buckwheat is not important in most parts of Massachusetts. It is a valuable poultry feed and can be fed to live stock but it is not as good as other grains. It has the advantage, however, of producing a crop in a short time on soils that are too poor for other crops, However, to some extent, its time of planting and harvesting conflicts with other pressing farm work.

In communities where buckwheat has not been grown as a grain and where it cannot be readily marketed or ground into flour, it might be better to grow winter rye on the old fields which should be plowed up.

Buckwheat has some other uses in addition to its use as a grain crop. It is the best crop to sow on a run down field and get it in condition for a crop next year. There is considerable organic matter to be plowed in and it leaves the soil in a mellow condition.

It is sometimes recommended that buckwheat and rye be sown together on such land. The buckwheat should be seeded rather thin and the rye rather thick. The rye will remain small until the buckwheat is harvested and then it commences to grow vigorously. The buckwheat can be harvested for grain and the rye plowed the following spring.



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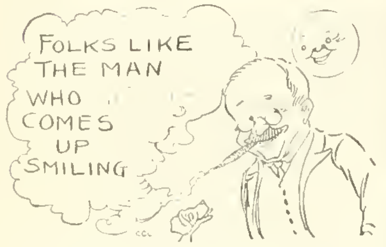
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Concluded from page 1

their wool through their banker, country merchants, or others, may do so and said bank, country merchant, or others may receive a commission or compensation for handling said growers' wool (in no case to exceed one-half cent per pound); such commission or compensation to be paid by grower. Growers are, however, urged to consign their own wool and get the full price.

PAYMENTS TO GROWERS

Growers shall be entitled to payment on a basis of the date of the arrival of the wool as shown by the railroad receipt. However, as it would be impossible for obvious reasons to make settlement on each clip on the date of its arrival, in order that the grower may lose nothing by any delay in settlement, he shall be entitled to draw interest on the selling price of his wool less freight from the date of the wool's arrival until date of settlement.

VALUATIONS AS OF JULY 30, 1917.

Ohio and similar, including N. E. States N. Y., Penn., W. V., Kent., Va., Mich., N. J., Del., and Md.

	Basis clean secured	App. for wool in grease Low	High
Fine delaine	$1.85	$0.60	$0.63
Fine clothing	1.75-1.70	59½	61¼
Half-blood staple	1.68	62½	65½
Half-blood clothing	1.60-1.62	56¾	58½
Three-eighths staple	1.45	63	65¼
Three-eighths clothing	1.42	60½	62½
Quarter-blood staple	1.32	63½	66
Quarter-blood clothing	1.30	62½	63¾
Low quarter-blood	1.17	60	64
Common and Braid	1.07	60	62

Concluded from page 4

will be $100, the second $75, the third $50 and the fourth prize $25.

The contest is open to anyone in the State of Massachusetts and entry applications may be had from county agents and must be returned, properly filled in before July 1.

Fordson Tractors

Direct to Farmers at Factory Prices

Henry Ford's Gifts to Civilization

Henry Ford has given to the world a Tractor that will revolutionize farming and help win the war. Lord Northcliffe recently wrote in the London Times: "I mounted the Fordson Tractor and plowed a half mile furrow in about eight minutes—a speed of four miles an hour. Any boy or girl can drive it."

The Fordson Tractor is a proven success—6,000 are working day and night in England—several thousand more are revolutionizing farming in the Western States—and in New England those already in use here have proved that the Ford Tractor is the best adapted for New England conditions.

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Concluded from page 1

applied, the better. 3, Nozzles should be so arranged as to throw a spray to the sides of the plant as well as from the top. 4, The spraying should commence as soon as the flea-beetles appear, and be repeated at intervals of 2 to 3 weeks up to the middle of August. From this time on it should be done as often as heavy rains wash off the copper or whenever the vines outgrow the protective coating. Neglect during the latter part of the season may cause the loss of the crop. 5, As the season advances more and more spray must be used. For first spraying 50 gal. per acre is generally sufficient, for the last 150 gal. has often to be used.

Concluded from page 1

soil. 2. Adding humus to the soil. 3. Checking the growth of the trees. 4. Adding nitrogen to the soil. It does some other things but these are the most important. Now a good crop of weeds will do all of these things, except the last one. It wont do them quite as well as the best of cover crops but neither does potato flour make the best of white bread. Yet we are using potato flour these days and I believe we ought to use weeds. The only block of orchard that I should worry about this year on the cover crop question, is the block that won't grow a good crop of weeds. On such a block it will be necessary to sow some other crop and probably the choice would be between dwarf rape (2 lbs. per acre) buckwheat (1 bu. per acre). The great argument in favor of rape is its cheapness but it is good in other respects. It doesn't add the humus that either of the others do but it is very fair in that respect.

Whether we use weeds, or one of the three crops just mentioned, I should consider the question of sowing a little clover to help out on other functions and to add nitrogen. In my own orchards, I am planning to use crimson clover at the rate of 4 or 5 lbs. per acre on any blocks that I think need nitrogen and yet are in good enough condition to bring along a reasonably good crop of clover. This may be considered a nice distinction to make, but I think it can be made. On the one hand, clover wont grow on very poor soil, and on the other hand really good soil may not need it. And if I can end the season with a reasonably good crop of pigweed, I shall be more than satisfied.—*F. C. Sears.*

Seed Corn

A prominent Massachusetts farmer said recently, "I will not be caught again with poor seed corn as I was this year. I am going to save seed enough for two years every fall and will be ready when the next bad winter comes."

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SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1918

This Market presents an opportunity never before open to producers in this vicinity

A fee of 50 cents for place on market.
All transactions on cash basis.
Dealings are direct with consumer.
For further information call the Farm Bureau.

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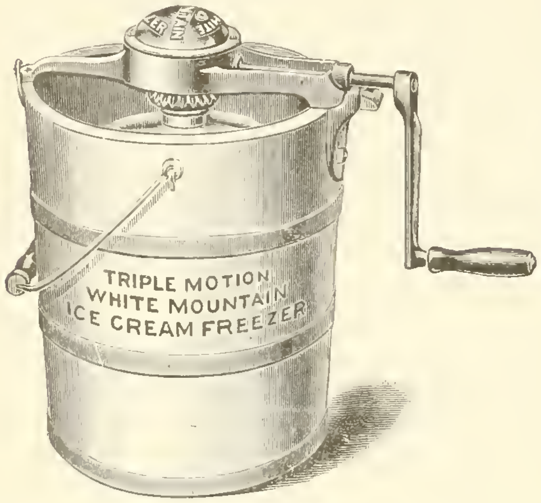

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JUL 25 1918
Agricultural College

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. III. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JULY, 1918 No. 7

Why Dip Sheep?

The inexperienced sheep man often asks why is it necessary to dip sheep, why go to this seemingly needless expense? These questions can best be answered by first describing the habits and life of the sheep-tick and then mentioning the other results accomplished by dipping.

The sheep-tick is not a true tick like the common wood-tick of New England. It has no wings and has only six legs instead of the eight as does the wood-tick. It passes its whole life on the body of the sheep. Like all other animal life, it has one or more stages of growth in its life cycle. Fully matured females often measure one-quarter inch in length. The life of the sheep-tick may be divided into four natural divisions or stages; commencing with the egg, which is not laid, but is retained in the female's body developing into a larva usually in about seven days. This larva or young tick is covered with a soft white membrane which turns brown and hardens into a shell in about twelve hours. It is this stage which is commonly known as the "egg" stage, but scientifically called the pupa. The pupa is attached to the wool fibres by a glue-like substance easily dissolved in water. The young tick within the puparium, or brown shell, developes and hatches into a full fledged tick in about three weeks from the time it was discharged from the female. The time necessary for the pupa to hatch varies, depending upon the temperature, hatching in less time in warm and taking longer in cold weather

At the time the tick is hatched, it is almost as large as a fully matured tick. In three or four days the tick has become sexually mature. Within ten days of mating the female deposits her first "egg" pupa which will in turn in about three weeks again hatch a tick.

The two important stages in the life cycle with which we are concerned in dipping are the pupa and adult tick stages. Dipping properly done will kill all ticks but will destroy a part of the pupae. Those that are not destroyed will hatch out in the course of about three weeks and a new brood of ticks will infest your sheep. Therefore, a second dipping is necessary if we could be ab-

Concluded on page 5

The European Corn Borer

This dangerous pest has recently been found near Boston and now occupies an area of 125 to 150 square miles. The adult is a moth which lays its eggs near the top of the young corn plant. The caterpillars which hatch from the eggs bore into the stalk and tunnel through it, weakening it so that the tassel cannot mature and the stalk frequently bends over. When through feeding the caterpillar changes to a small, brown, rounded-oval pupa, from which the adult moth escapes after about two weeks. Early corn in some cases last year was reduced 20%: late corn 70% by this pest.

The winter is spent in the tunnels as the caterpillar. Early corn is attacked first, and late corn by moths produced from the caterpillars in the early corn. Possibly there is a brood earlier in spring than either of these, but this is not yet definitely known.

Although corn is the important crop injured by this pest it has also been found in barnyard grass, foxtail grass, pigweed and dahlia, and it probably attacks other plants also. As it is entirely an inside feeder in corn, therefore, is to destroy the corn stalks including the stubble, by burning them. Shredding and feeding the stalks to cattle, or using them as ensilage is effective. In any case, destroy all pigweed and other large stemmed weeds and grasses near the corn at the same time. Destroy or treat as above, all stalks of early corn as soon as the crop has been gathered.—*M. A. C.*

Selection of Seed Corn

In recent years the selection of seed corn from standing corn before harvesting the crop has been advocated. The reasons for advocating this practice can be summed up as follows: The character of the stalk which produced the ear can be determined, and also the stand of corn and the conditions under which it grew. It has been assumed that corn which grew where fertility conditions were not especially favorable and where the stand was normal would be more productive than corn which grew under more favorable conditions. The Ohio Experiment Station has, for a period of years, grown corn under varyingconditinos as; one, three and five stalks per

Concluded on page 7

An Act

TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT IN COUNTIES OF TRUSTEES FOR COUNTY AID TO AGRICULTURE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by authority of the same. as follows:—

SECTION 1. In each county except Suffolk and counties maintaining vocational agricultural schools, the county commissioners shall, on or before the first day of October, nineteen hundred and eighteen, appoint an unpaid board of nine trustees, to be known as trustees for county aid to agriculture, three of whom shall serve for one year, three for two years, and two for three years from the first day of April in the current year, and thereafter, as the term of each trustee expires, or as a vacancy occurs, the county commissioners shall appoint a successor for a term of three years from the first day of April in the year of appointment, or for the unexpired term. All of said trustees shall be residents of the county in which they are appointed and four, so far as possible, shall be taken from the directors, chosen as here-in-after provided, of such cities or towns as have appropriated funds toward carrying out the provisions of this act. Choice of the aforesaid directors shall be made in such towns at the annual town meeting at which such appropriation is made, or at the next succeeding annual meeting whenever such appropriation is made at a special meeting, and in such cities, by the mayor and aldermen, or body exercising similar powers, not later than fifteen days following the vote authorizing said appropriation. Said directors shall serve for such terms as the voters of the town or the appointing authority in cities may determine.

SEC. 2. The trustees may on behalf of the county, receive and apply to the purposes of this act money appropriated therefor by any county, city or town or by the federal government, and may control the expenditure thereof either solely or in conjunction with representatives or agents of the commonwealth or of the United States, or of any department, commission, board or institution created under the statutes of the commonwealth or under the acts of congress. The trus-

Concluded on page 6

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

Price, 50 cents a year

$1 a year, including membership in Farm Bureau

Officers of the Farm Bureau

Leslie R. Smith, President, Hadley
William D. Mandell, Treas., Northampton
Ernest S. Russell, Secretary, Hadley

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Results of First Year of Food Administration

Preliminary work began May 19, 1917; Food Control Act passed August 10, 1917.

WHEAT EXPORTS (since July 1):
- Estimated surplus for export, 20,000,000 bushels.
- Actual shipments to June, 120,000,000 bushels.

BEEF EXPORTS:
- Ordinary rate one to two million pounds monthly.
- Largest single month this year, 87,000,000 pounds.

PORK EXPORTS:
- Ordinary rate, 50,000,000 pounds monthly.
- Largest month this year, 308,000,000 pounds.

PRICE OF FLOUR (Minneapolis):
- One year ago, $16.75 a barrel wholesale.
- Present price, $9.80 per barrel.

PRICE MARGIN (between farmer's wheat and flour made from it):
- One year ago the difference was $5.68.
- Present date the difference is 64 cents.

IN GENERAL: To the farmer going to market, 27 per cent more than last summer; to the housewife buying in market, 13 per cent less than last summer.

And the Allies have been sustained.

Cheese demonstrations were given by Mrs. Ladd in Plainfield and Cummington recently. She served the Creamery cheese at the Cummington supper.

Farm Bureau Reorganization

We print on another page, the law providing for the maintenance of Farm Bureaus, made necessary by the Anti Aid Amendment, which makes impossible the expenditure of public money by any but State controlled bodies.

The Farm Bureau organization in Hampshire County will not be greatly upset by this new enactment. The Advisory Board of the Farm Bureau will hereafter consist of nine trustees instead of seven.

The principal change comes in the election of Farm Bureau directors. Heretofore, they have been elected by Bureau members at the Farm Bureau's annual meeting. Henceforth, directors must be elected at the annual town meeting at which the appropriation for Farm Bureau work is made. This method of changing directors throws on the voters of the town a little more responsibility in Farm Bureau direction, than they have been accustomed to in the past—a responsibility which justifies their best thought.

At the Flintstone Field Day

Hampshire County was well represented at the recent field day at the Flintstone Farm in Dalton. Promises of an excellent outing brought people from Middlefield, Worthington, Cummington, Plainfield, Goshen, Chesterfield, Westhampton, Southampton, Northampton, Hadley and Amherst. The prospects for a good time were more than fulfilled.

The tractor demonstration was of particular interest, bringing out some very conclusive points as to the type of tractor adopted to New England farms.

Milking Shorthorns and Berkshire hogs came in for an extended presentation of their merits and the demonstration of Belgian Horses added weight to Prof. McNutt's statements that good draft horses can be bred in New England.

Gain of over 500 Acres

The report of the chairman of the committee of public safety, which he has just filed with the Farm bureau shows that the farmers of Belchertown have heard the call of their country and in spite of labor conditions are increasing by a big percentage the number of acres tilled.

Not included in the report which is given below 40 acres of wheat, a comparatively new crop.

While the report as filed is not complete, it estimates that an increase of about 15 per cent has been made.

SUMMARY

Acres in 1918	1374½
" " 1917	872
Gain	502½

Onion Crop Promises Big

The following onion crop report for June 1, is made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. By the percentages given, it can be seen that prospects the country over are for a good crop.

State	Per ct. condition June 1, 1918	June 1 10-yr Av.
Massachusetts	92	89
New York	94	88
Ohio	95	91
California	93	92
United States	92.1	89.6

Use the Drag

The graded road can be kept in the best condition with the least labor by using the road drag. The road drag scrapes off the projections and fills up the low places, thus leaving no places for water to stand which is what causes the road bed to soften and be cut into ruts. A persistent use of the road drag will keep the road bed well crowned smooth and hard and this will also result in the least dust, as the dust comes largely from the grinding up of the ruts and rough places left by the horses' feet.

Clover and Alfalfa

In talking with any dairyman regarding the production of milk about the first question brought up is the cost of concentrates or his imported grains. Many have found it greatly to their advantage to grow more of their own legumes and grains and as time goes on more and more farmers will find it good farm practice to grow more clover and alfalfa and small grains, besides increasing their acreage of corn.

In some sections of the country good milk production is maintained by feeding silage and good alfalfa or clover hay. Legumes are second only to corn in importance as feeds for milk production. Enough farmers are growing alfalfa successfully in Hampshire County to prove that it is worth trying on most of our farms. Clovers have always been grown to a more or less extent but have never received the attention they deserve.

Now is the season to be considering the planting of either clover or alfalfa. Every dairy farm in the County should be well supplied with one of these crops for next year. Chose the one that your farm is best adapted to.

When the hays are of equal quality neither can be said to be greatly superior for milk production. Alfalfa is superior to clover mainly in the greater tonnage which can be produced per acre. The main point is to be sure your farm is supplied with one or the other.

A Boys' labor camp has been established in Hadley. This makes the second boys' camp in the County.

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

Sugar in Canning

Housewives can really plan on only twenty-five (25) pounds of sugar for the entire canning season. This means careful planning in order to store the greatest amount of fruit for next year. Much fruit juice may be canned clear to be in readiness for use later on. The United States Food Administrator states the following:

With regard to the new rules about sugar for canning, it is pointed out that many preserves, canned fruits, and so forth can safely be put up with no sugar at all, or with much less sugar than has commonly been used. The following advice is issued by the Home Economics Department:

1. Make no jellies or jams.
2. Can fruits with syrups containing one part sugar to four parts water.
3. Fruits may also be canned like vegetables, without the use of any sugar.
4. Make fruit butters instead of jams. They are an excellent substitute and require very little sugar.
5. Dry more fruit.

Training School at M. A. C.

Eleven women from the County met at the Massachusetts Agricultural College for four days, training in the preservation of fruits and vegetables. These women are ready to give assistance in their towns to any group or individual

Amherst—Mrs. Pontius
Mrs. Fisher
Mrs. Haslett
Florence—Miss Ruth Howes
Cummington—Mrs. Fred Giles
Mrs. L. C. Sweet
North Hadley—Miss Lena Jakanowski
South Hadley—Miss Rubinski
South Hadley Falls—Miss M. Judd
Miss B. Lamb
Plainfield—Miss Clara Hudson

It is hoped that the towns will plan a War Day once in two weeks during the summer, where women come together and can or dry products which may be sent to camps or disposed of in other ways.

What Old Tin Cans Are Worth

Many letters in regard to the advisability of collection and sale of old tin cans are being received from private persons by the United States Department of Agriculture. The department has been informed by a company in detinning work that cans practically free from rust and foreign matter are worth $12 a ton f. o. b. its factory, and that there are from 7,000 to 8,000 cans in a ton. The company stated it believes the recovery of tin cans to be advisable only in the larger towns.

Nine Club Sandwiches that can be Made of Cottage Cheese

Make them of three good size slices of toasted bread, one or more being spread thickly with cottage cheese. Lettuce or water cress and salad dressing are also used. The rest of the filling may be varied to suit the taste or the larder. The sandwich is cut diagonally across and served on an individual plate with the halves arranged in diamond shape. It is desirable to toast the bread on one side only and to cut it immediately after toasting, as otherwise the pressure of cutting crushes out the cheese and spoils the appearance of the sandwich. The cut slices may be placed together again while the sandwich is being filled, and the filling may be sliced through with a sharp knife

In addition to the cottage cheese, these club sandwiches may contain: 1. Tomato, lettuce, mayonnaise dressing. 2. Thin slice cold ham, spread with mustard, lettuce, mayonnaise. 3. Sliced tart apple, nuts, lettuce, mayonnaise. 4. Sliced orange, water cress, mayonnaise. 5. Sliced Spanish onion, pimiento, lettuce, mayonnaise. 6. Two tiny strips of bacon, lettuce, mayonnaise. 7. Cucumber or green pepper, pimiento, lettuce, mayonnaise. 8. Sweet sandwiches may be made with layers of cottage cheese and marmalade, or a paste made of dried fruits. For these the bread need not be toasted, and the lettuce and mayonnaise should not be used.

Use as the main dish of a light luncheon or supper.

Suggested menu: Cream soup, cottage cheese club sandwich, tea or coffee, dessert.

Have you the Bulletin "Cottage Cheese Dishes"?

County Conference on Preservation

The members of the Home Making Department of the Hampshire County Farm Bureau and the town leaders in food conservation were invited to a conference on Food Preservation at the Mass. Agricultural College on June 6th. This meeting was called for the purpose of discussing and outlining pans for furthering the preservation of foods in Hampshire County during the summer. There was an attendance of thirty, with eleven reports and ten towns represented.

The following program was enjoyed by those attending the meeting.

Food Conservation Among New Americans, Mrs. Grace Chamberlain

Preservation in 1918, Prof. Chenoweth.

Suggestions for Furthering Food Conservation, Mrs. Malcolm Donald.

Sugarless Recipes

Before the war practically the entire supply of beet sugar for the world, with the exception of 733,000 tons produced in the United States, was grown in Central Europe in the countries now engaged in the struggle. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia alone produced 67.4 per cent of the total beet sugar supply and about one-third of the entire sugar supply of the world. England, before the war the largest importer of sugar in the world except the United States, got nearly a third of her sugar supply from Germany and Austria. With the withdrawal of the sugar exports of these two heavily producing countries, likewise of Russia, and the sugar beet fields of Belgium and part of France in the hands of Germany, it is easy to see why the Allies' supply of sugar has shrunk. To make up this deficiency the United States has exported more than eighteen times as much in 1917 and nineteen times as much in 1916 as in the three-years before the war.

These simple outstanding facts make it easy to understand why there is less sugar to be had, with no likelihood of the available amount of sugar being increased until war is ended. Changing our habits in the use of sugar is, therefore, a necessity as long as the war lasts. England has cut down her sugar consumption from 931 3 pounds a person a year to 26 pounds, or an ounce a day a person. France is living on a per capita war ration of 18 pounds a person a year and Italy on 12 pounds. What Americans are asked to do is to save 7 ounces a week for each person, a reduction from 90 pounds a year a person to 67 pounds. That does not mean deprivation; it means only substitution of the many sweets available in this country which are not being shipped abroad—for example, maple sugar and sirup, corn sirup, honey, and molasses.

In practically all sweetened dishes, an ingenious cook can substitute other sweetening for the customary white sugar. Some experimenting is necessary in most cases, since the other sugars and sirups vary greatly in sweetening power; and when used in large amounts the effect of the liquid of the sirups must be taken into account. There is so wide a variation in sirups and molasses that it is difficult to give even general proportions. Honey has about the same sweetening value as sugar, maple sirup is sweeter, and corn sirup is less sweet. It has been stated that when a cup of honey is used to replace a cup of sugar, the liquid in the receipe should be decreased one-fourth.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

Boys' and Girls' Club Work

With one year of organized club work in the County, just past, it is evident that the organization must be stronger if all that is desired is to be accomplished in boys' and girls' work.

The most vital need is a good supply of local leaders who will devote some of his or her time to seeing that the young people in the town do a good, constructive piece of club work. As voiced in a previous issue to have junior work a success, the parents must get our point of view; namely, that feeding father's pig is not being a member of the pig club, and weeding the family garden is not the same as having a garden that a youngster can do with just as he pleases. There is one other aspect to the point of view that we hope the parents will concur in, and that is the fact, that pig clubs, etc., won't work, unless there is some person in each community who is willing to make himself partly responsible for the success of the enterprise.

Club Work

The advantages of systematic club work:

1. To encourage and train boys along the lines of the activities of country life.

2. To put into practice the facts of scientific agriculture obtained from books, bulletins, or, in other words, club work is a means of acquiring more education.

3. To bring the school life of the boy into closer relationship to his home life.

4. To assist in the development of the spirit of coöperation in the family and in the community.

5. To popularize and magnify the vocation of the farmer by demonstrating the splendid returns which may be secured from farming when it is properly conducted, that is, club work is the means of earning dollars and cents, thereby bringing independence.

6. To enlarge the vision of the boy and to give him definite purposes at an important period in life, thereby developing leadership.

7. To furnish to the progressive rural school teacher an opportunity to vitalize the work of the school by correlating the teaching of agriculture with actual practice.

8. Club work opens up visions of other things, other places, other institutions, other people.

9. Club work develops the agricultural and livestock assets of the community.

Hampshire County Among Winners

The following prizes have been awarded as a result of the Winter Egg Laying contest:

Margaret Delano, Vineyard Haven, Mass. (Week at M. A. C. Camp)
Alfred Seher, Westfield, Mass., R. F. D. (Week at M. A. C. Camp)
Joseph Cooper, Middleboro, Mass. (Week at M. A. C. Camp)
Kenfred Root, Easthampton, Mass. (Book)
Stanley Ward, Holden, Mass. (Book)
Howard Abrahamson, Waltham, Mass. (Book)

Kenfred Root of Easthampton has the best record for the County. From a flock of twelve Rhode Island Reds, he has secured 542 eggs in 120 days, an average of 4.5 eggs a day.

Canning Club

Each member joining the canning club is asked to can a minimum of 24 quarts during the contest. The canning may be done in pint, quart, or two quart jars but the whole must total 24 quarts. The fixed maximum number of quarts for which credit is given is 124 quarts.

VARIETY

The following five varieties of products must be canned: 2 vegetables, 2 fruits, and 1 green. As many other varieties of products as given on the time table in the primer can be canned as one wishes. If club members want to can products other than are given on this list, they may do so, but they will not receive credit on the canning club record.

NOTE

If club members wish to salt or dry greens rather than can them it is allowable. The drying of certain products is also recommended and credit will be given to club members for all drying done. After the required 24 quarts of fruits and vegetables have been canned, drying may be done to any extent the members desire.

REPORTS

At the end of the contest, club members report on their work. A report sheet will be furnished for this purpose on which a record is required of the amount canned, variety, value of canned products in dollars and cents and total amount of season's expenditures. (This will include cost of new jars, rubbers, food products, a canner, if newly purchased, and sugar.)

STORIES OF EXPERIENCE

After the canning contest has closed, each member is given two weeks in which to write a story of their summer's experiences in canning. The stories should be sent into the County Farm Bureau office before Nov. 1. Tardy stories do not receive the same credit as those sent in promptly.

LOCAL CLUB EXHIBITS

Each individual club makes an exhibit of their canning products near the close of the season. Every club member must exhibit at this time five jars of products, 2 different varities of vegetables, 2 different varieties of fruits, and 1 green. The products may be exhibited in pint or quart jars but members should be encouraged to enter them all in pint or all in quart jars.

If club members salt or dry their greens in preference to canning them, 1 pint of the salted or dried greens should be exhibited in place of the canned greens and will be scored with the canned products. Dried products may be included in the final exhibit.

Canning clubs have been organized in the county with leaders as follows:

Amherst	Mrs. Fisher Mrs. Pontius
South Amherst	Cora Howlett
North Amherst	Laura Dickinson Maude Fields
Belchertown	Mildred Morse Mrs. Roy Shaw
Cummington	No Leader
Enfield	Mrs. Ned Harwood Mrs W. S. Chaffee
Easthampton	Ruth Finch Mrs. Ogden
[illegible]	Miss Agnes Flynn
Goshen	Mrs. Bissell
Greenwich	No Leader
Hadley & N. Hadley	Miss Thayer
Hatfield	Mrs. Thaddeus Graves
Huntington	Grace Fiske
Middlefield	No Leader
Northampton	Mrs. Hebert Mrs. Elder Miss Hill
Florence	Miss Ruth Howes Miss A. Ely Marguerite Chapin Miss Ruth Andrews
Pelham	Mrs. Hamilton Mrs. E. Ward Mrs. Shepherd
Plainfield	Miss Clara Hudson
South Hadley	Mrs. Bailey
So. Hadley Falls	Miss B. M. Skinner
Southampton	No Leader
Ware	Mabel Southworth Miss Drummond
Westhampton	Miss Louise Clapp
Williamsburg	Miss Anne Dumphy Miss Rozella Ice

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Concluded from page 1

solutely free from ticks. This second dipping should not be given sooner than twenty-four days after the first. Any pupae that may be deposited by the ticks hatched from the pupae missed in the first dipping will be destroyed as it has been found that a large percentage of pupae under four days old are killed by the dip.

The bath or dip should be warm enough to prevent chilling the animals. A minimum of 65 F. and a maximum of 95 F. should be the range in temperature. Following the directions given on the container bath as to temperature and for time in the dip. Do not dip on a cold windy or stormy day. Dip when conditions are such that the sheep will dry quickly after being immersed. Ten days after the shearing is a good time to give them their first dipping, if they are heavily infested, otherwise July or August is suitable.

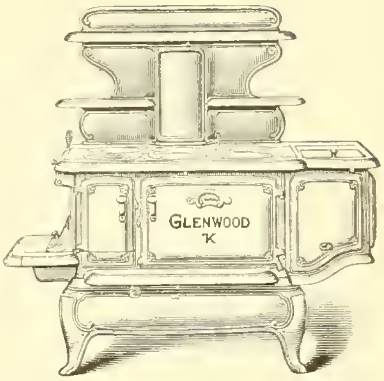
The sheep should be handled carefully at dipping. They should not be dipped immediately after a long hot drive, but should be allowed to cool off. The heavier sheep should be dipped first. A good practice to follow is to dip the rams first then the ewes followed by the lambs. All should have access to water just prior to being dipped. Where the flocks are large, the work should be so planned that the dipping will be over in plenty of time for the sheep to dry before night. When through dipping, the left-over dip should be disposed of either by spreading on *bare-ground* where it will be absorbed or, by burying.

The cost of dipping varies from three cents per head to five or six cents depending upon varying conditions, and the kind of dip used.

Dipping, which consists of immersing the whole body, head and all, is the only practical method of eradicating sheep ticks. To be effective, the "dip" must actually come in contact with some part of the tick. The three ways in which this may take place are, first, by passage through the mouth parts into the digestive system, second, by a form of inhalation or breathing by which the effective part of the dip is taken in through the breathing pores or stigmata and reaches the respiratory organs and, third, by absorption. This takes place a passage of the liquid through the skin.

Dips may be classified in three or more groups: First, nonvolatile to which belong the arsenic group; second, nicotin or tobacco group; and third, coal-tar-creoste and cresylic acid group. Group one kills mostly by ingestion and partly absorption; two, mostly by absorption and to some extent by ingestion and respiration; three, by respiration of the gases given off and to some extent by absorption

H. E. Haslett.
Sheep Specialist, U. S. D. A.



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Concluded from page 1

tees may enter into agreements, arrangements or undertakings with any such departments, commissions, boards and institutions, relative to extension work with adults and with boys and girls in agriculture, home-making and country life.

SEC. 3. Said trustees shall maintain one or more agents or instructors in agriculture, home-making and country life, who shall meet the residents of the county individually and in groups for the purpose of teaching and demonstrating better practice in agriculture and home-making, the benefits to be derived from cooperative efforts, better methods of marketing farm products and the organization of communities to build up country life.

SEC. 4. The trustees shall annually prepare a budget, and submit the same to the county commissioners not later than the last Wednesday in December, containing a detailed estimate of all sums required by them for carrying out the purpose of this act during the ensuing year. The county commissioners shall include in their annual estimate of county expenses to be appropriated by the general court and raised by the annual county tax levy such sums as they deem necessary to meet one half of the requirements of the trustees during said year; provided, that county funds shall be paid to the said trustees to the extent only and upon their certificate that a like amount has been received by them from other sources, including funds received under the provisions of section two.

SEC. 5. Any city or town may in the manner in which land may be acquired for school purposes, acquire, by purchase or otherwise, real estate for the purpose of carrying on, under the direction of the agents or instructors of said trustees, demonstration work in agriculture and home-making, and may, in the manner provided by law for making appropriations for municipal purposes, appropriate money to be expended by said trustees for the purposes of this act, or for the purpose of enabling the trustees to acquire necessary real estate, or for the support of demonstration work, under the direction of the agents or instructors of the trustees, on land acquired or owned by the city or town or by any resident thereof.

SEC. 6. Chapter seven hundred and seven of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and fourteen is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Signed by the Governor May 31, 1918.

All hay, especially timothy, has a higher feeding value if cut before maturity. For dairy cows, this is a point worth considering.

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Concluded from page 1

hill; and on well fertilized land and run-out land. The next year corn grown under these varying conditions has been planted side by side, given the same treatment, and the average yields over a period of years have been practically equal. Apparently, the conditions under which corn grows do not greatly affect its yielding power when planted. Our knowledge of the inheritance of the factors that determine the yield of corn seems to confirm this statement.

Considerable work has been done in determining the relation of the characters of the parent stalk and of the ear to the yielding power of corn. No definite relations have been found and we are unable to say that one type of ear, or ears produced on a stalk of one type will yield more when planted than other ears. The average farmer is more particular about getting large yields of corn, as economically as possible, than about uniformity and type of stalk or ear produced. If corn thoroughly matures, the best type of ear and stalks for the conditions under which it is grown will be developed. An increase in yield from field selection as compared with selection at husking time, therefore, cannot be promised, and evidence is lacking to prove that field selection will pay for the extra labor required unless a man is developing a strain of corn and desires a high degree of uniformity.

The importance of corn thoroughly maturing in our short seasons cannot be overlooked. Selecting the early maturing ears in the field will make a strain of corn early maturing. Where this is necessary it may be worth while to select seed corn in the field before harvesting the corn.

Ordinarily, if the farmer selects thoroughly mature ears of an adapted variety and thoroughly dries them before winter comes, he has done all he can do along that line to insure him a crop for the next year. Seed for two years should always be stored to provide seed in case that regularly saved should be damaged by a cold winter like the past winter. In order that the seed can be thoroughly dried before winter comes, selection of seed corn cannot be delayed beyond husking time.—*M. A. C.*

The Hampshire County Farm Bureau can supply you with the following Bulletins:

Fruit as a Food
Home Canning and Drying
Home Canning—Government Bulletin
M. A. C. Canning Circular
Wheatless Recipes—U. S. Food Administration
Cottage Cheese Dishes
Wheat Substitutes—proportions
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. III. • NORTHAMPTON, MASS., AUGUST, 1918 No. 8

A New Disease of Potatoes in Massachusetts

Many reports have been received of an apparently new disease of potatoes which already has caused a large amount of damage to the crop this season. The disease is known as Phoma Stem Blight. It was first discovered in this State in July, 1917, at Amherest, but was previously known in Maine.

The effect of the disease is noticeable at a distance by the stunted growth and yellow appearance of the foliage. Usually low areas in a field are the worst effected.

The disease causes brown spots or lesions on the stems, both above and below the surface of the ground. Later these spots turn ashy gray in color. Similar spots occur on the stolons, and the stem end of the tuber may be effected. The entire aerial portion of the plant finally collapses and effected areas then have the appearance of having been attacked by Late Blight.

Late Blight has not been reported in the State this season.

Control measures for Phoma Stem Blight have not been worked out.

The Experiment Station is anxious to obtain all the information possible concerning Phoma Blight in Massachusetts as investigational work on the disease is under way. We also desire to examine material from as many points as it is obtainable.

Mass. Agri. Ex. Station.

Fall Grains

Wheat or Rye?—Whether to grow wheat or rye depends largely upon soil conditions. Rye is a hardier crop and does not require such early seeding, good soil conditions or careful preparation of the soil. It will ordinarily stand our winters better than wheat and is therefore the safest crop for this state. However, where conditions are made right winter wheat can be successfully grown and this year we see many fields of winter wheat.

The conditions favorable for successful winter wheat culture may be summed up as follows:

(1) A productive soil.

Concluded on page 5

Potato Growers—Warning!

Late Blight, the most destructive disease of potatoes, has made its appearance in New Jersey. It has not been reported in Massachusetts this season. But a period of rain and reduced temperature is almost certain to bring it to the potato fields of New England.

Potatoes which have been properly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture are reasonably protected against this disease, provided spraying is kept up. The foliage should be kept well covered with the fungicide.

Don't wait for the rain or the disease. Spray now for insurance.

A new potato disease known as Phoma Stem Blight has done much damage to the crop this season. This, complicated with drouth effect and the aphis scourge, has practically ruined many potato fields.

Spraying will not control Phoma Stem Blight and no control measure is known. Where the crop has been injured by this disease it is advised that the tubers be left in the ground until the vines are completely killed. The vines should be burned as soon as the crop is harvested and the tubers should not be used for "seed" next year.

Many potato fields are still green. Every effort must be made to save these as conditions point to a small crop and high prices.

Bordeaux mixture is the potato grower's best insurance against late blight.

Spray now and keep the vines covered as long as they remain green.

Injury to Maple and Beech

The Saddled Prominent or Maple Prominent which caused so much injury to the beeches and maples in Western Massachusetts last year has again appeared.

It has entirely stripped the beech and maple trees of their leaves over thousands of acres in Franklin and Hampshire counties, and, in some cases, has spread to the apple orchards nearby, but it has limited its work mainly to the hilltops, the valleys almost everywhere showing no traces of its work. At the present time, the damage has nearly all been done as most of the caterpillars have about finished their feeding and

Concluded on page 7

Ruling on Milling Wheat

Farmers who have grown wheat this year will be interested in the following letter by the State Food Administrator. When one realizes that for a family of five this allows approximately two and one-half barrels of wheat flour, the fairness of the ruling can easily be seen.

To all wheat mills in Massachusetts:—

The following special rule is made effective July 22nd on all wheat millers and manufacturers of mixed flours in Massachusetts. This supplements the pamphlet of Special License Regulations No. 11, containing all other Special License Regulations governing wheat millers, revised to July 22nd:—

"Rule 29. *Size of Exchange transactions:* When a farmer brings to the mill wheat grown by himself, the miller may deliver to him on a toll or exchange basis, a sufficient amount of flour without substitutes to provide eight pounds per month for each person in his household or establishment until August 1, 1919."

Please observe that this is a State rule applying to Massachusetts, and not a National rule applying to all millers of the United States.

The miller is responsible for using reasonable diligence in assuring himself that flour is exchanged on the above basis only to persons who have actually produced the wheat they bring to the mill. The purpose of the regulation is to encourage as many farmers as possible to raise their own supply of wheat flour and thereby make available a large amount of flour produced in the west for war uses.

Any grist mills who are contemplating grinding wheat and have not obtained license from the United States Food Administration should at once apply for license to the License Division of the above Administration at Washington, D. C.

All wheat and rye millers of whatever capacity are now required to be licensed under very serve penalties for failure to comply, and no miller may grind, crack or sell wheat or wheat flour for feeding purposes without express permission from Washington.

H. B. Endicott,
Food Administrator.

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9. 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8. 1879.

Price, 50 cents a year

$1 a year, including membership in Farm Bureau

Officers of the Farm Bureau

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Keep Canning

"Keep canning, sugar or no sugar," say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. If you can't get enough sugar for home canning put up your fruit without it. The products will keep perfectely until a time when more sugar is available or until a sugar substitute program has been worked out. Fruits put up in this way are excellent for pie-filling and salads and may be used in desserts, puddings, ices and punches.

In canning fruit without sugar, can the product the day it is picked. Cull, stem, seed, and clean fruit by placing in strainer and pouring cold water over it. Pack the product carefully in hot glass jars or tin cans until full. Use a tablespoon, wooden ladle, or table knife for packing purposes. Pour boiling hot water over the product in the hot jar, or a liquid made by boiling down skins and caps in position, not tight. Place in the sterilizer or canner, and sterilize 30 minutes.

After sterilizing remove the filled containers. Seal jars, invert to cool and test the joints. Wrap in paper to prevent bleaching and store in a dry, cool place. If tin cans are used it will be found advantageous to plunge them into cold water immediately after sterilization to cool them quickly.

The more intensive use of farm land and effort to secure the most economical use of every acre, as well as all available labor will necessitate the general inclusion of sheep in our system of mixed farming and live-stock production.

Preservation Report

The women of Hampshire County will be asked later to report to the Food Administrator, how much fruit and vegetables have been canned, dried and salted; made into jams, jellies and butters; and how much fish, meat and eggs have been preserved. Keep a list so that you may give this help to the Food Administrator when the time comes.

In this issue is printed a part of the summary made by the Federal Milk Commission on the cost of producing milk. These are figures that every dairyman should have on his own business. The cost of producing milk varies with nearly every farm. What does it cost you to produce a quart of milk? Factor sheets will be furnished those who desire to make a summary of their business. Figures are what talk in stating the cost of producing milk.

The United States Food Administration will show exhibits at most of the fairs this fall. Women will be called upon to lend assistance in planning and placing these exhibits. Therefore, let's be ready to make the fair more instructive and a bigger success than ever.

The Home Demonstration Agent will be glad to help you plan a course of study in Foods or Clothing. Make your wants known to the Farm Bureau.

Seed Selection

As the corn crop begins to develop toward sound grain farmers should watch the fields and prepare for careful seed selection when the grain is mature. Mark the good stalks early and be ready to store away sufficient seed corn in a safe place for next year.

Renew the Old Strawberry Bed

Clean up the old strawberry bed for another year's fruiting, unless a new bed was planted last spring. If the rows have become wide and matted, run a cultivator with large pointed shovel through the center of the rows to tear out the old plants, but leave the young plants at the edges of the row to make the new rows. If the matted rows are only moderately wide, run the cultivator or plow from one side only and leaving the young plants on the other side. Either pull out or hoe out the weak and surplus plants, leaving strong plants from 6 to 12 inches apart in the new rows. Mow off the leaves of these plants at once. New plants will be produced by these to make new rows for next year's fruiting.

Give the new bed thorough cultivation.

Now is the time to Select Ewes For Next Year's Lamb Crop.

Cost of Milk Production

A summary of the results obtained by the Federal Milk Commission on the cost of producing milk in Massachusetts is given below. Also the cost of producing milk in four of the other New England states is given for comparison.

FEED

Item of cost	Quantity	Price	T. cost per cow per yr.
Grain,	2430 lbs. at	$65.00	$78.98
Hay,	3661 lbs. at	24.00	40.03
Salt hay,	718 lbs. at	10.00	3.59
Corn stover,	478 lbs. at	7.65	1.83
Silage,	4098 lbs. at	6.00	12.29
Green feed and other succulents,	1408 lbs. at	5.00	3.52
Pasture,			5.47

LABOR

Man labor,	150 hrs. at	.311	43.45
Horse labor,	9 hrs. at	.25	2.25

OTHER COSTS

Depreciation on cows,	$18.75
Interest, taxes, insurance,	9.25
Veterinary service, drugs and disinfectants,	.83
Bull service,	5.08
Use of buildings and water,	6.82
Bedding,	1.02
Use of equipment,	1.67
Ice,	1.23
Miscellaneous,	3.37
Total costs,	$237.36

CREDITS

Manure,	8.1 T. at	$2.50	$20.25	
Calves,	85 calf at	6.34	5.39—	25.64
Feed bags,				1.60
Total credits,				$27.24
Net cost,				210.12
Managerial ability, business risk, and dairy overhead, 10 % net cost,				21.01
Final cost per cow,				$231.13
Production	5005 pounds			2327 quarts
Cost per quart, standard method,				.0993

Average Cost of Producing a Quart of Milk by States

State	June, 1918	Av. production per cow in this survey	Av. production per cow Census 1910
Maine,	.0845	5749	3823
New Hampshire,	.0836	5491	3757
Vermont,	.0737	5337	3982
Massachusetts,	.0993	5005	4525
Connecticut,	.0932	6009	4188
Weighted av.,	.0796	5518	4055

Weight average 5,000 lb. cow .0853 cost of producing 1 quart of milk F. O. B. shipping point.

Careful Shocking of Corn Will Prevent Waste of Food.

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

Home Economics Club of Southampton

The following shows one of the activities of the Study Group in Southampton. It is hoped this winter that other towns may form groups and carry on a particular line of study.

When you get ready to plan next winter's work with the women of your town, see if the Farm Bureau has something that you can use to help solve their household problems.

Here's to Home Economics
Modern, progressive and live
Gladly, all housewives instructing
Helping along every line.

Teaching of food conservation
How we must save here and there,
That our brave fellows in khaki
May have a good bill of fare.

Now if our meals must be wheatless
Something as nice may be found;
Substitutes, fine and delicious
In plentiful measure abound.

Tho nice roasts of beef are denied us
They tell us a nut roast is fine,
That meat lovers need not go hungry
Nor should they one moment repine.

* * * *

Think of our dairy products
And every one certain to please,
Use milk, with eggs, rice and tomatoes
Or make into cottage cheese.

Flour we have in abundance
They make it from rye and from rice
Of common potatoes and barley
In certain foods, all proving nice.

You know we can live without candy,
Be well if we never see cake
Here also, be glad we are helping
In this war for humanity's sake.

* * * *

To can any product we're raising
We feel fully competent now
One of our ladies we're hearing
Has canned, would you think it, a Cow!

Whenever we feel like complaining
We'll think of the boys "Over There,"
And know where releasing our foodstuffs
To them are providing a share.

So what if our days may be meatless
And wheatless and sweetless as well,
Bravely privations enduring
We'll not for a moment rebel.

If one thing is scarce, take another
From petty complain live above
We must feed many men Over Yonder
We'll not scrimp the brave fellows we love.

* * * *

So keep up the good work, my sisters,
We'll assist you with tongue and with pen,
Open our houses when needed,
Will help you again and again.

Mrs. Clarke, Southampton.

Fruit Butters

The cheapest fruit products are the butters, since they can be made from the imperfect fruits and require little sugar. Apples, grapes, peaches and plums all make delicious butter.

In making butters from grapes, peaches and plums cook the fruits in a small quantity of water until the fruits are in pieces; rub through a sieve or colander to remove seeds and skins. Return the pulp to the cooking vessel and cook with constant stirring until it begins to thicken; then add sugar as follows: Grapes, one-tenth the weight of fruit used; peaches, 1½ pounds of sugar for each peck of fruit; plums, the same as for peaches, unless fruit is acid, in which case the amount of sugar will have to be increased. Continue to cook until butter is quite thick, add ground cinnamon and cloves to taste, and fill while hot into sterilized glass jars and seal at once.

APPLE BUTTER.—Wash the apples and remove all decay and worm holes. Cut into quarters, place in cooking vessel, add cider to cover, and cook at boiling temperature until fruit falls to pieces. Rub through colander or sieve to remove peeling, cores and seeds. Return to fire and cook with constant stirring until it begins to thicken. If a spread is desired add sugar at the rate of 4 to 6 pounds per bushel of apples used. If a relish is desired omit the sugar. Continue cooking until the desired consistency is obtained. Add ground cinnamon and cloves to taste, fill into sterilized containers and seal at once. If cider is available a quart of boiled cider may be added at the time of returning the pulp to the fire. If the cider is not at hand start the cooking with a little water,—4 quarts to 1 bushel of apples,—and proceed as directed.

A bushel of fair grade of apples, and the cider from a bushel of cider apples, will make between 3 and 4 gallons of finished product. This is an excellent substitute for the rich jellies and preserves, and should be used in every home.

M. A. C.

Sugar Saving in Preservation

1. Do not make heavy syrups—use 1 part sugar to 4 parts water (20% syrup).
2. Soups are good with corn syrup substituted for one-half the sugar.
3. Put up fruit without sugar.
4. Dry fruits. See Farmers' Bulletin 984 on "Drying."
5. Make no jams or jellies unless ¼ to ½ as much sugar as pulp is used. Can the fruit instead.

Preservation of Foods

Fruits and vegetables may be dried in the home by simple processes and stored for future use. Drying should not replace canning but may supplement this method of preserving food. When canning is not feasible, cans or jars too expensive, drying may be used, for dried products can be stored in receptacles not suitable for canning. Drying also affords a way of saving portions of food that are too small for canning.

There are two satisfactory methods for home drying:

1. Sun drying.
2. Kitchen stove drying.

SUN DRYING:—The drying of fruits and vegetables in the sun is a simple process, if products are properly prepared. Spread the prepared slices of food materials on old pieces of clean muslin or a tray, and put in a sunny place out of doors. Bright, hot, sunny days are needed for this work, and care should be taken to protect the products from rain or dew. Cover trays with mosquito netting or cheesecloth during the day to prevent insects from getting on the products. Once or twice a day, the slices may be turned, taking out the ones that have dried. Take the trays indoors at night. When the trays are placed in the sun, one end should be slightly higher than the other so that the sun can reach all products. Trays made of strips of narrow lumber can be made cheaply.

KITCHEN STOVE DRYING:—The kitchen stove oven can be used as a drier. The products are placed on wire trays, in pie tins, or baking pans and placed in the oven with the doors left slightly ajar to permit escape of moisture and circulating of air. The oven should not be too hot for this or the products will become scorched. Driers can easily be made that suspend from the ceiling over the kitchen stove, and may be used while cooking is going on. A makeshift drier of small meshed wire bent at each end to form edges to support the drying surface can be used on the top of the stove. Spread the products on top of this, and with careful watching, good results will be obtained.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR DRYING

1. Use products that are fresh, young and perfectly clean. *Cleanliness is absolutely necessary.*
2. Shred or cut the fruits or vegetables in thin slices but care not to get them too thin.
3. Blanch all vegetables. The time for blanching varies from 1 minute to

Concluded on page 6

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

The Boys' and Girls' Gardens

There are very few boys and girls who are at present satisfied with their gardens. Some have given them up as a bad job, and others are frankly disappointed. Few have as yet acquired the philosophy which a farmer must have if he is to suffer the ravages of nature and keep his courage. The phoma has ruined some of the potato patches; the drought has caused death in many of the more sandy spots; the lice have wiped turnip rows out of existence; the borers are doing a hidden damage among the vines; and many other established pests have had their way. Hardly a conscienous gardener but has had his tale of woe for the supervisor upon his August call.

And yet the gardens are really quite satisfactory, and the supervisor's principal business has been to point out their merits and cheer up the down-hearted owners. The beans have yielded abundantly, the root crops are mostly highly promising, tomatoes and corn are most productive. The children are really getting a great deal of food-stuff out of their gardens, and there is no doubt but that they have contributed considerable service along the lines of production. It is true that in two or three of the towns the project has not been gratifying, but there the trouble traces back to the planning days, and the solution is largely in more and better propaganda and education. The best gardens we have seen are in Easthampton where the work has been organized for the longest time.

It is hard to persuade the children that their work is not wholly done. They fail to realize that the growing season for some of their crops is not yet over and that cultivation is still to be desired. They also fail to realize that there is any object in keeping clean of weeds that part of the garden which they have harvested. Some of them are planning to save seeds for another year however. Altogether the report upon the gardens is favorable.

The Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture has competitors in its corn contest. The following Hampshire County men feel confident of gathering in some of the prize money:

Roger Johnson, Hadley
Ernest Russell, Hadley
James Loud, Williamsburg
James Comins, North Hadley.

Seven million children of the country receive their "education" in the one-teacher, one-room school house. Nearly 90 per cent of them never attend any other school.

My "Bit" in the Canning Work

By Evelyn Streeter

For the past two years my sister has taken third prizes in the state canning club. She has gone away to school this year so it seems to be left to me to do the canning.

In the spring I began canning dandelion and milkweed greens as soon as they were big enough to can. I cut up the tender milkweed stalks and canned them as a substitute for asparagus.

The strawberries were very late and we did not have as many as usual but I put up thirteen pints. At first I put them in the cans, poured on the syrup and boiled, and had a hard time keeping them all through the can. Most of the berries went to the top but the wild ones stayed at the bottom better than the garden berries. Then I used Miss Sayles' rule which is found in the Extension Circular No. 38. I cooked them very gently for fifteen minutes and let them stand covered over night in a cool place. I put them in the cans and cooked them for five minutes. In this way very few came to the top.

We have no blueberries at home, but go to my grandmothers for them. When we go blueberrying we make a sort of picnic of it and get a bushel or more at a time and that means business the next day. Black berries too come from a hill pasture so far away that we go for a half day and get a lot of them.

The pears like the strawberries were late and came after school began. There were a great many of them so I canned them nights after school. Mother and her helper had them pared when I came. Then such a time as I had packing each can as full as possible. Some of them I flavored with lemon juice, one lemon to two quarts of pears. Sour apple juice is just as good for flavoring. Prepare the juice as if for jelly and use half a cup with a heavy syrup for one quart of pears.

We worked long and faithfully with tomatoes. I canned some whole and some sliced. I wish some one would tell me how to keep the juice of the whole tomatoes clear. Even that which is strained through double cheese cloth and cooled over night has some sediment.

At the Cummington fair the classes are collections of berries, fruits and vegetables. I showed berries in pints, fruit and vegetables in quart cans, forty jars in all and after the judging I found three blue cards on my exhibit. At Northampton I showed peaches and a collection of four varieties and was given first prize on both. I have in all canned four hundred eighty quarts.

Home Economics Club Prizes

Pins for the Home Economics Club members have arrived from the Mass. Agricultural College and sent to the eighty-five children in the County who completed all requirements.

The Plainfield Club of five girls met at the leader's home, recently, and were taught by Mrs. Ladd how to make cottage cheese. The next morning, as Mrs. Ladd was leaving town at 7 o'clock, one little girl came running out from one of the farm houses with a sample of her own cheese which Mrs. Ladd pronounced excellent.

Miss Banks, assistant club leader, spent the week, Juy 8-13, in the County, visiting Junior Clubs in Haydenville, Hatfield, Easthampton, South Hadley, Hadley, North Hadley, Belchertown, Northampton, Pelham, Huntington. The Home Demonstration Agent has met all the other clubs, so that at present Canning Club members should be as busy as bees preserving fruits and vegetables, for Uncle Sam. The Club work closes October 15th and the stories are due November 1st. We are hoping that the boys and girls will can till the end, and put Hampshire County among the first in Junior work.

Community gardens in Ware are in excellent condition. About 26 acres planted mostly to potatoes, beans and cabbage, have been under the direction of Supervisor Mallorey, and the project shows the results of proper supervision.

Hampshire County Represented

Hampshire County was represented by three club members at the annual Prize Winner's Camp at the Agricultural College last month. Mae Devine of Hadley, Evelyn Streeter of Cummington and Charles Kokoski of Hadley, third prizes winners in the 1917 Corn, Canning and Potato clubs spent the week at Amherst. Evelyn Streeter's canning club story, which was a factor in her winning third prize is published herewith.

Club work opens up visions of other things, other places, other people. This advantage was applied to about 40 club members from Williamsburg, Goshen, Hatfield, Westhampton, Belchertown, and Greenwich. A club from each town was taken by the County Leader to the Camp at Amherst for a day's outing. The Hatfield pig club made itself conspicuous by participating in the motion picture film which Mr. Rice, State Pig Club Leader, is having made, to illustrate pig club work in the State.

SEASONAL PREFERENCE

The exceptional high favor being displayed for Oxfords is a realization of our earlier expectations, enabling us to show a most complete assortment of styles, ranging from walking types with military heels and straight or wing tips, to the light dressy styles with high arches and Louis XV heels, in different shades of brown, also in black and white leathers.

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Concluded from page 1

(2) A compact seed-bed with a mellow surface.

(3) Early seeding, preferably around September 1st.

(4) Use of fertilizers rich in phosphoric acid.

Rye will do better than wheat under the following conditions:

(1) Poor, sandy or acid soil. It is a safer crop for old mowings and pastures than wheat.

(2) Where seeding must be done in late September or early October.

(3) Where fertilizers cannot be used.

(4) Where the seed-bed must be hastily prepared.

SEED-BED AND SEEDING.—All grains do better with a compact seed-bed. The land should, where possible, be plowed sometime previous to the sowing of the grain crop. With land that has grown a cultivated crop, discing will do as well as plowing. All grains do better when sown with a grain-drill. Broad-casting the seed can be successfully done, but a little more seed is required. Six to seven pecks of seed per acre should be used for both wheat and rye.

VARIETIES.—There are no varieties of rye in general culture because but few varieties have been developed. Rosen rye which has been developed in Michigan in the past few years gives promise of being a better yielder than common rye and the seed is carried by a few seedsmen. It is rather difficult to say what the best varieties of winter wheat are because it has not been widely grown in New England. Dawson's Golden Chaff, Red Wave and Klondyke have been grown in New England and have yielded well in tests.

FERTILIZERS.—Fertilizers for grain should be rich in phosphoric acid. For wheat, a mixture containing three to four per cent of nitrogen and eight to ten per cent of phosphoric acid is suggested. Depending upon soil conditions 250 to 500 pounds per acre should be used. This should be supplied broadcast when seeding. Manure applied to a previous crop shows good results on the wheat. The use of fertilizer with too much nitrogen is not advisable for rye, as it may cause lodging. On poor soils rye will respond to an application of 150 to 250 pounds of acid phosphate or fertilizer containing a small amount of nitrogen. *M. A. C.*

Some of the most successful onion growers in the Connecticut Valley are finding that it pays to rotate their fields. Oscar Belden and Son's Bradstreet, cut a wonderful crop of clover this season, and plans to plow under the rowen crop this fall in preparation for planting onions next spring.

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Concluded from page 3

full time of cooking. Blanching cleans the products thoroughly, removes strong flavors and softens and loosens the fiber. This allows moisture to evaporate more quickly. The blanching is done the same as for cold-pack canning with the exception of greens which are steamed.

4. After blanching comes cold dipping, which means plunging products into cold water. Drain well and dry between towels or expose to hot sun for a short time.

5. Place product on the drier and turn several times during the drying. The time required for drying varies with the product. Care should be taken that the heat is not too intense to scorch the products while drying.

6. When fruits and vegetables are sufficiently dried, they should be so dry that no water can be pressed out and yet not so dry that they snap and crackle. They should be leathery and pliable.

7. Dried products may be stored in baking powder cans, pasteboard boxes with tight covers or parafin covered boxes. For the first three or four days it is advisable to pour the products from one box to another so as to mix the products thoroughly and give all products an even degree of moisture. The storage place should be in a cool dry place.

8. In preparing dried products for the table, place them in water for several hours before cooking so that they may take up water, bringing them back to their original condition.

CORN:—Use young tender corn. Blanch from 2-5 minutes, cold dip, cut kernels from cob with sharp knife. Spread thinly on trays and place in position to dry. Stir occasionally.

STRING BEANS:—Wash and string. Break, cut, or shred beans, blanch 6-10 minutes, cold dip. Spread on trays and dry. Young beans require about 2 hours for drying, more mature beans, 3 hours.

PEAS:—Blanch 3-5 minutes, cold dip, and proceed as with beans.

TIME TABLE FOR BLANCHING AND DRYING

Product	*Blanch*	*Drying Time*
Greens	3-5 steam	3 hrs
Beans, string	6-10	2-3
Peas	3-5	3-3½
Corn	2-5	3-4
Apples		4-6

The directors of the Cummington Creamery are planning to visit all the patrons some time during the year, this idea along with holding a Patrons Field Day should create a great cooperative spirit and go a long way toward making the creamery the success that it should be.

Fordson Tractors

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EASTHAMPTON'S

Concluded from page 1

are going to the ground in which they pass the winter.

Where these caterpillars are discovered before they have fed much, the trees can be protected by spraying them with 5
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or other specimen to be dug, use the blade. The Yankee genius who perfected this useful tool is C. O. Bicknell of West Chesterfield,—*Herbert A. Myrick in N. E. Homestead.*

WHEAT

New Food Administration Ruling Incourages Production.

On page one of this issue is a ruling by the State Food Administrator regarding wheat grown by farmers in Massachusetts. Since this issue went to press a new ruling has been issued and the following interpretation is made by County Food Administrator, W. M. Purrington of Haydenville. This ruling should be highly appreciated by the farmer of Hampshire County and in response the acreage should be increased 100 to 200%.

Arrangements have been made whereby the farmer who has grown some wheat may, by application to the County Food Administrator, have permission granted to take his wheat to the mill, have it ground into flour and take the flour home for his family use in UNLIMITED quantity.

The only requirement being a written statement from the farmer that he grew the grain and that it shall all be used for human consumption. The miller shall file with the Administrator a statement of the date, name, residence and amount of grain ground and flour so delivered.

Whereupon the Administrator will issue to such a grower permission to hold such flour for his own family use without liability as a hoarder of flour, subject only, to the order of the Massachusetts Food Administrator.

Furthermore, the farmer may upon application receive a permit to sell such flour to a baker or a direct consumer without substitutes.

It is not the purpose of the Food Administration to in any way suspend the general regulations with reference to flour, but to make a special case of wheat grown in this county whereby the grower shall be himself benefited and thereby stimulated to a greatly increased production of wheat, to the saving of the freighting of flour from the west over congested railways and the feeding of our own people, our great army, and our allies.

About 200 acres of wheat well scattered over the County have been grown this year with excellent success, there being a yield varying from 25 to 40 bushels to the acre.

Considering the minimum of labor required for the raising of wheat, the fact that any good well drained land may be used, that sowing may be done now, or in the spring, and the foregoing very liberal privileges we should have the acreage greatly increased possibly 600 to 800 acres.

W. M. Purrington,
County Food Administrator.

R. T. PRENTISS, Agent

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You will find a woodburning furnace a good kind to own when the use of coal is restricted.

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Concluded from page 3

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Concluded from page 1

are going to the ground in which they pass the winter.

Where these caterpillars are discovered before they have fed much, the trees can be protected by spraying them with 5 lbs. of arsenate of lead paste (or $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of the powder) in 50 gallons of water, but this is, of course, impracticable in the forests and would only be worth while for beech and maple shade trees along the roads. Even then it is doubtful if it would pay. Where the caterpillars are found crawling from trees they have stripped to others not infested, these can be protected by putting a band of tree tanglefoot around the trunk.

Many natural enemies of this insect are now present, feeding on them and killing large numbers, and these enemies will probably become sufficiently numerous to bring this pest under control within a year or two.

Some trees which were stripped last year are now dead, but as nearly all decidious trees can stand stripping for three or four years in succession before dying, it is probable that in this case the severe winter following the stripping was the final cause. Trees weakened by last year's stripping and farther weakened by the hard winter may perhaps be now in such a condition that this year's stripping may prove "the last straw" and die as a result, but it is probable that most of them will live if another hard winter does not follow.

Whether this insect will be injuriously abundant next year cannot now be predicted, but the chances are against it. Usually one or two years of abundance is followed by their almost entire disappearance.

Mass. Agri. Ex. Station.

A Handy Tool

The best dollar's worth on my farm is a hand cutter. The handle is 20 inches long, of tough oak, 5 inches wide at end for the hand, with a steel bolt through crosswise to strengthen it. The shaft is 11 inches long from bottom of handle to square end, upon which is attached the knife by two $\frac{3}{8}$ inch bolts. Cutting length of knife is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is of the very best steel. It is hung at a peculiar angle, which gives the tool remarkable facility in cutting brush or weeds. I always take it in my walks about the farm and one may follow me by the thistles, bigweeds, brush, etc, whacked off by this tool as I go along. If I have to go over a barbed wire fence, this tool is used to hold down the wire. If a nail needs to be driven into something, use it as a hammer. Is a root or other specimen to be dug, use the blade. The Yankee genius who perfected this useful tool is C. O. Bicknell of West Chesterfield,—*Herbert A. Myrick in N. E. Homestead.*

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SHEET METAL WORKS

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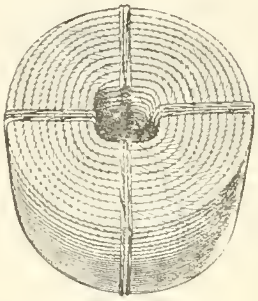

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If prizes were awarded to the best values for the price, you'd find these suits all covered with medals of merit.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. III. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER, 1918 No. 9

To Celebrate its 100th Birthday

The celebration of the centennial of the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden agricultural society, for which preparations are being made, will be held October 1, 2 and 3, and will be an unusual event in the history of agricultural societies. The Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden county fair was one of the first to be organized in this country and has outlived those that were organized about the time it was founded.

At a preliminary meeting held on Dec. 24, 1817, the matter of forming an agricultural society was fully discussed. The result was that an organization was initiated which was to include the three counties instead of founding three separate societies. The reasons given were there is a similarity of habits of the agricultural interests of the valley, because one society would be more respectable in its membership, there would be a larger board for improving conditions, and would have more influence. If three societies were formed instead of one they would be contemptible, inefficient and useless. Early in 1818 the state imposed a tax on auctions to provide funds for agricultural premiums. It was provided that at least $1000 should be raised by subscription in any community desiring to benefit by the state fund. This seems to have been a leading incentive for organizing the three counties into one society. The act of incorporation passed the legislature on the 19th of February and on May 5th, the first meeting of the society was held in the court house, at which the organization of the society was completed and officers elected. The premiums offered for the fair on Oct. 14 and 15, amounted to $272.50, which was to be paid in silver plate ware.

The society was organized by men of influence and high standing in the farming community and gave promise from the first of being a successful venture and one that would endure and grow greater as the years went on.

The fairs until 1857 were held near the center of the town at the head of King and Main streets and on the common near the cemetery and the town hall was used for the display of domestic manufactures. Ground when the fair

Concluded on page 5

Notice

If your copy of the Farm Bureau Monthly comes to you in a *stamped wrapper*, it means that you are not a *paid subscriber*.

For the efficient management of the paper we must advise you that we shall have to cross your name from the mailing list unless your care to become a paid subscriber.

The yearly subscription is $.50, which if remitted now, will entitle you to a year's subscription, beginning with the January issue. If we receive your subscription at once, we will gladly send you the October, November and December issues, in addition to the series beginning in January.

You have been receiving this publication for some time at our expense. We hope that it is of sufficient value to you to justfy your subscription. Please make remittances to the Hampshire County Farm Bureau, Care of Charles H. Gould.

The above does not apply to Farm Bureau Exchanges or to our advertisers.

Cummington Creamery Outfit

The Field Day, held at the Creamery, August 15th, was well attended by patrons of the Creamery. The session was presided over by President N. K. Lincoln of Plainfield.

Mr. Putnam of Contoocook, N. H., one of the best dairymen in New England, dwelt on some vital factors in the milk business. He very clearly pointed out that a 6000 lb. cow produced milk cheaper than a 4000 lb. cow, and used this fact to prove his point, that while milk-men have done much to obtain an advance in the price of milk they have done very little to lower the cost of production. Regional Milk Boards expect facts when passing upon the price of milk and it was Mr. Putnam's belief that higher prices would not be granted to producers keeping "slacker cows" and using poor business methods. The gist of his remarks, proved by his own experience, contained this advice for Creamery patrons:

1. Test your cows.
2. Weed out the boarders.
3. Buy cows that show big profits.

What to Do when Corn Ripens

When corn ripens, drop all other business and select an abundant supply of seed corn from the standing stalks. The process is too important to be conducted incidentally while husking. When selecting seed corn, give the process your entire attention. Get the very best that is to be had and preserve it well, and your increased yields will return you more profit than any other work you can do on your farm.

Judging Fowls for Egg Production

In order to lay well, a bird must have a sound body. As a first consideration, a bird must be VIGOROUS AND HEALTHY if it is to be able to lay well. Vigor and health are shown by a bright, clear eye a well set body, a comparatively active disposition and a good circulation.

Further, the bird must be free from PHYSICAL DEFECTS, such as crooked beak, excessively long toe nails, eyelids that overhang so that the bird cannot see well, scaly leg, or anything else that would keep the bird from seeing or getting an abundance of food.

LOSS OF FAT DUE TO LAYING

Color or pigmentation changes. (These should be observed by daylight.)

A laying fowl uses up the surplus fat in the body, especially it removes the fat from the skin. In yellow-skinned breeds this loss of fat can readily be seen by the loss of yellow color. The different parts of the body tend to become white, according to the amount of fat stored in the body and the amount of circulation of blood through that part. The changes occur in the following order:

The VENT changes very quickly with egg production so that a white or pink vent on a yellow-skinned bird generally means that the bird is laying, while a yellow vent means a bird is not laying. It should be recognized that all yellow color changes are dependent on the feed, coarseness of skin and size of bird. A heavy bird fed on an abundance of green feed or other material that will color the fat deep yellow will not bleach

Continued on page 6

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

Price, 50 cents a year

$1 a year, including membership in Farm Bureau

Officers of the Farm Bureau

Leslie R. Smith, President, Hadley
William D. Mandell, Treas., Northampton
Ernest S. Russell, Secretary, Hadley

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Seed Potatoes for 1919

Potato fields planted with Massachusetts grown seed seem to have more weak plants and a more uneven stand than usual this year. The plants vary considerably in height, vigor and often there is a good stand. Weaker plants are likely to show a rolling of the leaves and brown areas on the leaves, while others are healthy.

It has long been known that for most parts of the state, Northern grown seed is ordinarily better than home grown seed. This year we hear frequently that Northern grown seed potatoes are better than our own and fields demonstrating this are numerous.

Possibly the hot weather of last summer reduced the vitality of home grown potatoes more than usual and some of the poor results may be due to the chilling of the seed during the severe winter.

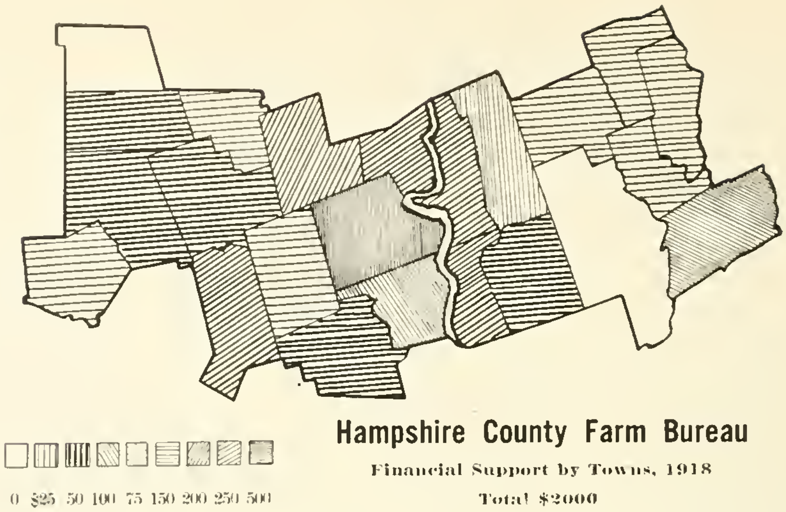
Because of the above conditions we believe it worth while to make the following recommendations regarding seed potatoes for next year.

(1) Plant Northern grown seed potatoes, unless hill selected seed grown in the more elevated regions of Massachusetts can be found.

(2) Seed from a field having an uneven stand or containing weak and diseased plants should not be used

(3) Seed from fields that look well one year may not produce satisfactory crops the next year.

—*M. A. C.*



Hampshire County Farm Bureau

Financial Support by Towns, 1918

Total $2000

A glance at the above map shows in an instant, the financial backing Hampshire County gives to its Farm Bureau.

The system which brings forth this income operates as follows:

1. In making up the budget, the Executive Committee determines the amount to be asked from each town.
2. The local Farm Bureau directors see to it that an article is put in the town warrant, calling for the appropriation of a definite sum for Farm Bureau work.
3. The local directors are furnished from the Bureau office a complete, detailed, report of all the work of each agent, did in their town the preceding year. In case the article is contested this furnishes facts concerning Farm Bureau work.
4. The town checks come in. No campaigning for members.

During 1918, twenty-one of the twenty-three towns have appropriated money for the Bureau. In justice to those towns shown in white on the map, it must be said that they, too, have in the past, appropriated money, so it may be said that Hampshire County towns are unanimously in favor of this method of Farm Bureau support.

Hampshire County is an intensely rural district with a total population of about 70,000. In the four years of the Bureau's existence, no business man, manufacturer, or individual has ever contributed more than $25 during any one year. There have been no philanthropists to fall back on. Memberships have been solicited, but with a small staff, it is more bother than it is worth to campaign for them.

There are several advantages in this method:

1. Town directors work better for the Bureau when they realize begging dollars from their fellowmen is not part of their job.
2. Farm Bureau patrons have a warmer regard for the organization when they know that agents or directors driving into their yards are not looking for a dollar.
3. More money can be secured from the small community, with only a few progressive farmers, than could ever hope to be raised by membership.
4. It allows agents to put time and effort usually spent on soliciting to other uses.

Don't be Caught next Spring without good Seed Corn

If you have ever found yourself compelled to plant corn that was not fit for seed—a predicament many growers faced last spring—do not be caught that way again. Now is the time to begin preparations for next spring. Get your seed at ripening time, when the best quality is most plentiful. Get an abundance—enough for a second planting, if necessary, and a hold-over supply. Next year's crop may not be fit for seed.

Rosen Rye

Rosen Rye has eliminated all other rye from Michigan, where it originated, having increased the yield in that State to a remarkable degree.

Compared with common rye this new variety is a heavier yielder. It withstands adverse weather conditions remarkably well. It matures with well filled heads, plump grain, and has a short stiff straw. Rosen rye was developed from a sample of Russian rye.

See Adv. on page 7

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

Thrift Centers

Every town now has a Thrift Center. This means a place where recipes and literature may be secured through the woman in charge. It is hoped that housewives will make the most of this center. In some towns, on certain days, samples of good war dishes are exhibited with the recipe, so that all may benefit by the results. Many towns are combining this food work admirably with the Red Cross work. Are you helping to make this Thrift Center worth while? The Farm Bureau will welcome suggestions.

Town Name
Southampton—
Mrs. H. A. Healy, Tea Room
Easthampton—Librarian, Library
Hatfield—
Mrs. W. P. Connelly, No. Hatfield
Miss Bernice Cutler, No. Hatfield
Miss Laura Belden, Bradstreet
Mrs. Thaddeus Graves
Williamsburg—
Miss Jennie Baker, Library
So. Hadley Falls—Mrs. Wm. O'Brien
Ware—Librarian, Library
Chesterfield—Librarian, Library
Cummington—Mrs. Fred Giles
Goshen—Librarian, Library
Plainfield—Clara Hudson
Granby—Librarian, Library
Amherst—Thrift Center
Huntington—Librarian, Library
Westhampton—
Mrs. Mahlon Parsons, Northampton
Care of Clark's Express
Northampton—Conservation Center
Worthington—Librarian, Library
North Hadley—
Mrs. Arthur Howe, Red Cross Rooms
South Hadley—
Mrs. Geo. Canney, Canney's Store
Belchertown—
Mrs. Cora Shaw Burnett, Library
Pelham—Mrs. F. A. Shepard
Hadley—
Miss L. M. Thayer, Russell School
Enfield—Mrs. G. C. Ewing
Prescott—
Mrs. A. C. Barker, Red Cross Rooms
Middlefield—
Mrs. Ovid Eames, Chester, R. F. D.

Save the Peach Stones

Two hundred peach stones will save a soldier's life! Two hundred peach stones will make carbon for one gas mask. Save them all. Cherry and plum stones are also valuable. These will be collected in the County, if you will save them until they are called for.

The full use of flour is wrong. If possible, use no white flour at all.

Sugar Saving

The first draft on the sugar bank comes from the trenches of the fighting lines. It is well to remember in this time of shortage that the ration of all the allied nations must be maintained to the fullest. The soldier's requirements are very high—far above the level of normal consumption. Sugar is a fuel for the body and is too precious to waste or to use carelessly. It is easier to use the substitutes in cooking and reserve most of the two pounds for canning, using the thin syrups. We need only enough sugar to make our meals palatable. The Food Administration allows us two pounds per month per person. Approximate daily ration, 1 day, 1 ounce.

"Stir your sugar until it dissolves! It is estimated that one-third to one-half of all sugar used in homes is used in tea and coffee. Think it over—how is it in your home? Isn't there a chance for saving?"

"It is a patriotic duty on the part of any citizen who knows when hoarding is being practiced, to report it immediately to the nearest local Food Administrator. Since sugar can be so easily hidden away, good citizens are all the more duty bound to stamp out this pernicious practice."

Recipes

LEMON JELLY

2 T. plain gelatin, ½ c. cold water, 1 c. honey or 1 2-3 c. corn syrup (sweetening agent) 2 c. boiling water, ½c. lemon juice. Soak gelatin in cold water, dissolve in boiling water. Add sweetening agent and lemon juice and strain. Turn into mold and chill.

FRUIT MOLD

6 level T. small tapioca, ¼ c. honey or ½ c. corn syrup (sweetening agent) 1 t. vanila, 1 c. cream and 2 c. milk. Heat milk in double boiler, add sweetening agent and stir in the tapioca. Cook for 30 min. Pour into a bowl to cool, then fold in the whipped cream. Ornament with fresh cherries, chill and serve.

CUSTARDS

Soft custard with egg as the only thickening—For each cup of milk use: 1 egg yolk or ½ whole egg, 1 T. maple syrup or honey, salt. Scald the milk. Add the sweetening and the salt, and pour the mixture slowly over the beaten egg. Cook the custard over very low heat in a double boiler, stirring it constantly until it coats on spoon Remove it at once from the heat and pour it into a bowl.

Soft custard with egg and cornstarch as thickening—For each cup of milk use: ½ egg yolk, ½ T. cornstarch, 1 T. maple syrup or honey, salt. Scald the milk. Add the sweetening, the salt, the cornstarch, and the egg, thoroughly mixed together. Cook the custard accordingly to the directions already given.

BAKED CUSTARD

Use either of the custard mixtures already given, but instead of cooking the custard in a double boiler, pour it into a greased baking dish place it in a pan of hot water, and bake it in a moderate oven until it is set.

MILK SHERBET

4 c. milk, 2 lemons, 1 c. grated pineapple may be added, 2 c. corn syrup. Mix the lemon juice and syrup together. Add the milk slowly and freeze. The milk may curdle when lemon is added, but will be beaten smooth during freezing.

RICE PUDDING

4 c. milk, 1-3 c. rice, grated rind of ½ lemon, ½ t. salt, ½ c. corn syrup, nutmeg. Wash the rice, mix ingredients, and pour into a buttered pudding dish. Bake for 3 hours in a very slow oven, stirring several times during the first hour of baking.

SPONGE CAKE

1 c. corn syrup, juice of 1 lemon, 4 eggs, ½ c. barley flour, ½ c. rice flour. Boil syrup until it will spin a thread when dropped from a spoon. Pour syrup over the egg yolks, which have been beaten light. Beat this mixture until cool and add lemon juice, then fold in flour and beaten whites. Put batter into ungreased pan. Bake 40 minutes in slow oven.

APPLE SAUCE CAKE

1 c. molasses 1 c. unsweetened apple sauce, ¼ t. cloves, ½ c. shortening, 2 c. barley flour, 1 c. raisins, 1 heaping t. soda, 1 t. cinnamon, ¼ t. salt. Dissolve soda in a little warm water and stir into the apple sauce. Mix the molasses with the shortening and combine with apple sauce and soda. Sift dry ingredients with the flour and combine with the first mixture. Lastly, add the raisins, cut in halves and well floured. Bake in a loaf 50 minutes, in a moderate oven.

Fruit Butters

September is a good month for making fruit butters from pears, plums or apples. These butters take the place of jellies and jams, as a spread or as a relish, are made from inferior fruits and require little or no spices. Why not consult your Home Demonstration Agent about a demonstration of this product?

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

Pig Clubs and the Swine Industry

The outstanding effect of pig club work is the improvement in feeding methods employed by adults who have followed the lead of some club members. Even in leading hog states where the quality of hogs is high, very noticeable changes in feeding practices have come about. The distribution of rape to club members in the County this year has done a little to emphasize the truth that corn or grain alone is poor and expensive hog food.

Pig clubs stimulate a demand for better breeding stock. This is actually a fact in Goshen where several boys insisted that the Club Leader get pure bred hogs for them or none at all. This attitude was the direct result of feeding inferior stock during their previous year in club work. There are at least 6 head of pure bred swine being raised in Cummington and Goshen by club members this year. This means better pigs within reach for farmers in that section next spring.

Swine breeders have a tremendous market through the pig clubs, a fact which should induce breeders to have their herds registered in order that they may share in the increased demand for pure bred pigs by club members.

Pig clubs stimulate pork production. Pig club members throughout the country are a nucleus of a great organization of trained meat producers. Just what the ultimate influence is to be on the increase of pork and pork products is hard to say but great results may be expected. To realize the opportunity there is for development, it must be remembered that in some states farmers have been raising razor backs, taking two years to produce a 150 pound hog. Contrast this with the work of our Hadley club member who in six months raised a 271 pound hog.

There are many indirect results in club work worthy of mention. It establishes a point of contact between father and son, awakening a new spirit of comradship; as a result more boys stay on the farm. Fathers learn that club work is not a case of "Sonny's pig but Daddy's hog." It means tying up the interests of club members with the farm. The consciousness of achievement by a boy or girl, has value that cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

BREAKING THE ICE.—"I'm quite a near neighbor of yours now," said Mr. Bore. I'm living just across the river."

"Indeed," replied Miss Smart. "I hope you'll drop in some day."

—*Christian Register.*

Amherst Team Demonstrates

A demonstration team from the Amherst Canning Club competed at the New England Fair, along with other County teams. A very creditable showing was made. The same team will probably demonstrate at Northampton.

Thoroughly Interested

Every once in a while we hear from a parent of the results that club work is obtaining. One parent states that the canning club has so thoroughly interested her daughter in domestic activities that she has done all the preservation work for the family.

Peach Stones

Mr. Benson, Club Leader at Washington, has received a message from the War Department, urging all club members to save plum, peach, cherry, and prune pits. These may be sent to the Farm Bureau office where they will be held for shipment.

Junior Club Exhibits

The seasonal work for the boys' and girls' clubs is exhibits. During September and October, the County Leader and assistants will stage garden and club exhibits throughout the County. Local exhibits are not held solely to award prizes to club members. They are for the parents, as well. The exhibit is open to the whole community, and affords an opportunity for the older people to see and understand what the young people of the community are capable of doing.

All the Canning clubs will have their exhibits during September. These are being planned in connection with some other local event. The garden exhibits in South Hadley Easthampton, Northampton, Hatfield, Huntington, and Amherst will be held before October 1st.

The Three-County Fair will cap the climax in Club Work for the season, with what is hoped to be the best collection of junior work in Western Massachusetts.

Seed Corn Storage

The most important thing that can be done now to insure a crop for next year is to properly store seed. We can outline three essential factors in this.

(1) Corn from adapted, mature varieties should be used.

(2) Seed should be stored so that it will dry out before freezing weather comes.

(3) A two years' supply should always be saved to provide seed for another year in case weather conditions should make it impossible to properly dry seed.

A few lessons from last year's experience can well be noted:

(1) The fact that corn is mature is not sufficient. It must also be properly dried.

(2) Poor seed is not entirely satisfactory even when the poor ears are discarded by testing or planted thick to make up for the poor ears.

(3) The crib is not a safe place for seed corn.

Some methods of storing are as follows:

(1) Braiding the ears.

(2) Tying husks together and hanging over wires or strings.

(3) Stringing up.

(4) Putting butts of ears on nails driven through boards.

(5) Making seed racks out of 2x4 and lathes.

There are good storage places on every farm. Some suggested are attics, empty rooms of houses, lofts of sheds and barns, top of corn cribs, etc.

Artificial heat helps but is not necessary and is seldom available. Good air circulation is more important.

Corn should be stored as early as possible so that it will have plenty of time to dry out before winter comes.

Field selection is of value chiefly when it is desired to change the type of corn grown in some way.—*M. A. C.*

Select Seed Corn This Fall

Seed corn should be selected from stalks standing where they grew, because only then, with certainty, can seed be obtained from them.

Stalks that have a tendency to yield well, as shown by their superiority over surrounding stalks that grew under the same conditions. (Such seed inherits high producing power.)

Stalks without suckers. (Such seed produces fewer suckers than seeds from sucker-bearing stalks.)

Storm-proof stalks with ears at a desirable height.

Seed corn should be selected as soon as it matures, because—

Desirable stalks, especially early maturing stalks with hanging ears, are then most easily found.

Freezing weather injures the seed before it becomes dry.

Warm, wet weather may cause kernels to sprout before drying.

It is as easy, more satisfactory, and much more profitable than selecting from cribs in the spring.

SEASONAL PREFERENCE

The exceptional high favor being displayed for Oxfords is a realization of our earlier expectations, enabling us to show a most complete assortment of styles, ranging from walking types with military heels and straight or wing tips, to the light dressy styles with high arches and Louis XV heels, in different shades of brown, also in black and white leathers.

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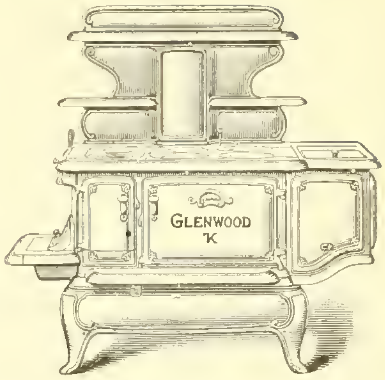
Concluded from page 1

was held on Main street, King street and on the side of the court house was also occupied back of the Old church, extending along what is now Center street. In speaking of the fair in 1829, a writer spoke of pens of fine swine, pigs and sheep that were to be seen in the rear of the Old church. A feature of the fair was that on the first day after dinner a meeting was held in the church, when an address was given by some noted man. The address at the first fair was made by Noah Webster, the author of the Webster Dictionary, and one of the prominent members of the society.

The first fair was held on Oct. 14 and 15. The Gazette in its account of the fair says:

"The cattle show, plowing match and fair of the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural society was attended in this place last week by a numerous collection of citizens from all parts of three counties. Considering the uncomfortable state of the weather, on Wednesday, the collections were unexpectedly large and flattering to the society. The experiment was a new one here and has resulted in a manner highly encouraging to the friends of the institution. Mr. Webster's oration fully answered the highest expectations of his friends. It was replete with sound sense, valuable agricultural information and most interesting moral and religious precepts. After the service at the meeting-house were closed the members of the society, together with the reverend clergy belonging to the Bible society and other respectable citizens were handsomely entertained at the home of Levi Lyman, Esq. In the afternoon the cattle and other domestic animals were exhibited and inspected. On Thursday morning the plowing match took place in the meadows and excited uncommon interest. The morning was fine and the field was crowded by a large body of spectators, anxious to witness the exhibition, perfectly new in its nature to this part of the country. At noon a few choice specimens of household manufactures were examined, and immediately after the society assembled in the court house, which was filled to overflowing. The several committees made their reports and the premiums were publicly awarded by the president."

In view of this agricultural society celebrating its 100th birthday, the following from a Greenfield paper in 1833, when the society held its fair in Greenfield, makes strange reading for today: "We believe more than three-fourths of the farmers in Hampshire are willing the cattleshow be held at Greenfield every year. The show is decidedly unpopular among the hard working, respectable yeomanry of Hampshire."



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Continued from page 1

out nearly as quickly as a smaller or paler colored bird.

The EYERING, that is, the inner edges of the eyelids, bleach out a trifle slower than the vent. The earlobes on Leghorns and Anconas bleach out a little slower than the eyering, so that a bleached earlobe means a little longer or greater production than a bleached vent or eyelid

The color goes out of the BEAK beginning at the base and gradually disappears until it finally leaves the front part of the upper beak The lower beak bleaches faster than the upper, but may be used where the upper is obscured by horn or black. On the average colored, yellow-skinned bird, a bleached beak means heavy production for at least the past four to six weeks.

The SHANKS are the slowest to bleach out and hence indicate a much longer period of production than the other parts. The yellow goes out from the scales on the front of the shanks first and finally from the scales on the rear. The scales on the heel of the shank are the last to bleach out and may generally be used as an index as to the natural depth of yellow color of the bird. A bleached-out shank usually indicates fairly heavy production for at least fifteen to twenty weeks.

The yellow color comes back into the vent, eyering, earlobes, beak and shanks in the same order that it went out, only the color returns much more quickly than it goes out. A vacation or rest period can sometimes be determined by the outer end of the beak being bleached and the base being yellow.

BODY CHANGES DUE TO LAYING

A laying hen has a large, moist VENT showing a dilated condition and looseness as compared with the hard, puckered vent of a non-laying hen.

The whole ABDOMEN is dilated, as well as the vent, so that the pelvic arches are wide-spread and the keel is forced down away from the pelvic arches so as to give large CAPACITY. The more eggs a bird is going to lay the following week, the greater will be the size of the abdomen. The actual size of the abdomen is, of course, influenced by the size of eggs laid and by the size of the bird.

Heavy production is shown by the quality of the SKIN and the thickness and stiffness of the PELVIC ARCHES. Fat goes out from the skin and body with production so that the heavy producers have a soft velvety skin that is not underlaid by layers of hard fat. The abdomen, in particular, is soft and pliable. The STERNAL PROCESSES are very prominent and are generally bent outward. The thicker and blunter the pelvic arches and the greater the

Concluded on page 7

Fordson Tractors

Direct to Farmers at Factory Prices
Henry Ford's Gifts to Civilization

Henry Ford has given to the world a Tractor that will revolutionize farming and help win the war. Lord Northcliffe recently wrote in the London Times: "I mounted the Fordson Tractor and plowed a half mile furrow in about eight minutes a speed of four miles an hour. Any boy or girl can drive it."

The Fordson Tractor is a proven success—6,000 are working day and night in England—several thousand more are revolutionizing farming in the Western States and in New England those already in use here have proved that the Ford Tractor is the best adapted for New England conditions.

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FORDSON 4-CYLINDER TRACTOR

For $750

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For a technical description, write or telephone for a circular.

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The following mills are prepared, and have received their license from the County Food Administrator, to grind wheat and rye :

Charles Bisbee, Chesterfield
A. C. Howe, North Hadley
Warren & Ryther, Enfield
H. G. Hill Co., Williamsburg

Concluded from page 6

amount of hard fat in the abdomen, the less the production, or the longer the time since production.

One of the finer indications but yet one of the most valuable in picking the high layer is the fineness of the HEAD and the closeness and dryness of the FEATHERING. The head of a high layer is fine. The wattles and earlobes fit close to the beak and are not loose and flabby. The face is clean-cut. The eye is full, round and prominent, especially when seen from the front. The high layer is trimmer, that is, the feathers lie closer to the body, and after heavy production, the oil does not keep the plumage relatively as sleek and glossy, but the plumage becomes worn and threadbare.

CHANGES IN SECONDARY SEXUAL CHARACTERS

The COMB, WATTLES AND EARLOBES enlarge or contract, depending on the ovary. If the comb, wattles and earlobes are large, full and smooth, or hard and waxy, the bird is laying heavily. If the comb is limp the bird is only laying slightly but is not laying at all when the comb is dried down especially at molting time. If the comb is warm, it is an indication that the bird is coming back into production.

MOLTING

When a hen stops laying in the summer, she usually starts molting. The later a hen lays in summer or the longer the period over which she lays the greater will be her production so that the high producer is the late layer and hence the late molter. The length of time that a hen has been molting or has stopped laying can be determined by the molting of the primary feathers. It takes about six weeks to completely renew the primary feathers next to the axial feathers and an additional two weeks for each subsequent primary to be renewed.

TEMPERAMENT AND ACTIVITY

A good layer is more active and nervous and yet more easily handled than a poor layer. A high layer shows more friendliness and yet elusiveness than a poor bird. A low producer is shy and stays on the edge of the flock and will squawk when caught.

While the characters discussed have dealt specifically with the current year's production, it should be borne in mind that a high producer one year is, generally speaking, a high producer in all other years.

Prescott's Old Home Day

Prescott people held an enthusiastic Old Home Day, at Atkinson Hollow, August 23rd. Food Administrator Purrington spoke and helped straighten out many misunderstandings regarding Food Administration rulings.

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Special sizes for both and particular patterns for each.
Dark fabrics with a little suggestion of color in the weave, mighty good for the big man and light colors that apparently add to the weight for men of slight build.
$25 buys a good business suit.
All of the new Fall hats are here.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. III. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OCTOBER, 1918 No. 10

Agricultural Deferments Defined

From correspondence reaching the United States Department of Agriculture it is evident that much confusion exists in the minds of many agricultural workers as to deferment on occupational grounds. With the thought that you may aid in a clearer understanding of this matter by giving it proper publicity, I am calling your attention to a few features of the deferment regulations.

Deferment may be granted to three groups of agricultural workers:

(1) Necessary skilled farm labor in necessary agricultural enterprise.
(2) Necessary assistant, associate, or hired manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.
(3) Necessary sole managing, controlling, or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise.

The chief questions arising in connection with the first group (deferred Class II) are whether the enterprise is "necessary" and whether the laborers are "necessary" and "skilled." The regulations of the War Department are that a particular enterprise is necessary only when it is shown "that it is producing an appreciable amount of agricultural produce over and above what is necessary for the maintenance of those living on the place." As applied to farm laborer the word "necessary" means that he is "actually and completely engaged" in agriculture, that his removal "would result in direct, substantial, material loss and detriment to the effectiveness of the agricultural enterprise" and that an available supply of persons competent to take his place does not exist. The Board gives consideration to the laborer's length of service, his study, training, experience, "the extent and value of his qualifications for the capacity in which he is engaged" and "the actual conditions which his is engaged" and "the actual conditions which would result from his removal."

The word "skilled" as applied to farm laborer is perhaps the most difficult to interpret. In the new regulations he is said to be "skilled" when he is "especially fitted for the work in which he is engaged." This is the only definition giv-

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Boosting One Man's Work is Tractor's Chief Advantage

The advantage of the tractor, like that of most other improved farm machinery, lies not so much in reducing the cost of performing a unit of work as in the fact that it permits one man to do considerably more work in a given time, according to Farmers' Bulletin 963 of the United States Department of Agriculture which is a report of the experiences of over 600 farm-tractor owners on representative corn-belt farms in Illinois collected during 1917 and the spring of 1918.

This has been true of practically all improved farm machines, the bulletin explains. Even the grain binder, generally considered as one of the greatest agricultural inventions of the century, which has increased about eightfold the acreage one man could handle, has not resulted in decreasing materially the cost of producing grain.

DON'T EXPECT COST REDUCTION

Men who hope to reduce greatly the cost of farming operations by the purchase of a tractor should bear these facts in mind, the Federal specialists point out. Judging by the experience of tractor users, it is not safe to expect any material reduction in the cost of farm operations per acre through the use of the tractor, but it is safe to expect to be able to increase the crop acreage to a very considerable extent, and, at the same time, the amount of crops which one man can raise.

Furthermore, it should be remembered that the cost of doing the work with a tractor in most cases can not be directly compared with the cost of doing it with horses, since on farms where tractors are used a number of horses generally are retained, and any comparison, therefore, must be made between the cost of operating the farm with horses alone and the cost of operating with the tractor and a certain number of horses.

Marketing of Local Wheat

There are two methods for disposing of the wheat which was grown in New England this Fall. The first is sale or custom grinding at a local mill; the other is sale in car lots to the Food Ad-

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Is Phoma Disease in Soil?

W. L. DORAN, MASS. PLANT PATHOLOGIST

Fusarium wilt is not, and never has been serious, as compared with other potato diseases in Massachusetts. Fusarium wilt is a disease found commonly in the south, but not here. According to the present knowledge of plant pathologist, seed treatment with formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate for the control of common scab and rhizoctonia has no effect whatever upon fusarium.

Most of the potatoes which have succumbed to the new wilt disease this season have been found to bear the fungus phoma. Other than this, very little information is as yet available concerning the disease. In our natural eagerness to apply control measures for plant diseases, we have sometimes gone ahead too fast only to retrace our steps and begin over again as we should have started, that is, with more careful observation and experiment. I believe it is a serious mistake for extension work or remedial legislation to go ahead faster than experimental study.

In the New England Homestead August 10 it is advocated that state and national authorities should at once quarantine potatoes from infected fields. Such a quarantine takes it for granted that this new disease is transmitted on the seed. Perhaps it is, but let us first devote our energies to proving or disproving this theory. Would it be worth while to establish this expensive quarantine if the disease-producing organism is already in the soil ready to attack any potatoes when they become sufficiently weakened by drouth, insect attack or insufficient plant food?

Potash and the Crops

Robert S. Bradley, chairman of the board of directors of the American Agricultural Corporation, says there is no better illustration of the influence of German propaganda than the exaggerated opinion held by the American public as to the value of potash as a fertilizer. "For many years before the war," he says, "the German Potash Syndicate expended millions of dollars in this country in booming the potash creed until our farmers became obsessed with

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FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE .

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

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$1 a year, including membership in Farm Bureau

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County Agents Overcome Difficulties

Human-interest stories come to the Department of Agriculture each day from its workers throughout the country.

Such items, not generally used in Government reports, nor regarded as the equal of statistical records, nevertheless help interpret tabular statements, says the department. They enable the staff members in Washington to read between the lines of formal reports. Even prosaic expense accounts may carry an explanation that tells volumes about the agents' work. Those who check the accounts are supposed to have an eye solely for question of compliance with fiscal regulations, and are likely to disallow expense items not strictly in accord with established precedent. When they get a bill from a woman home demonstration agent for a high ferriage where no ferry exists, or are asked to pay for a railway handcar, they must know the reason.

FERRIAGE BY HAND

The reasons may come in some such form as this:

"Regarding the item for ferriage I submit the following facts: The train which was to have taken me to the junction point, from which I could have had train service to the little town where a canning demonstration was to be held, was several hours late.

"I had been told by telephone that 200 farm women would be present, many of them coming from long distances, and in all sorts of vehicles, including ox carts; others even on foot. I felt that I could not disappoint this crowd, and tried to arrange for a boat to take me the 4 miles across the tide arm of Blank River instead of the 28 miles I would have had to travel around by rail if the train had been on time. Finally a very small boat was found.

"But the tide was out; there was more than a quarter of a mile of mud flats, with mud a foot deep between dry land and the boat. Two men carried me this distance, and then all three of us had to get in a boat barely capable of carrying two, because there was another mud flat equally extensive on the other side, and I had to be carried out on that side.

"When you consider that it was a very hot day, with no breeze—else our boat would have been swamped—and that I weigh 200 pounds, I think that the dollar for ferriage is a reasonable charge. I made the engagement, and the way the audience responded to the demonstration persuades me the money was well spent."

BORROWED A HANDCAR

The explanation on the handcar was more laconic. It came from a man agent who was to explain the county demonstration work to an isolated community back in the mountains. There were other men in the party at the start, a general program having been arranged to include demonstrations by specialists from the State college of agriculture. The report was about as follows:

"Promised to hold meeting at Dry Forks; cloudburst took out railroad in valley this side. No trains running. Never missed an engagement yet, and too early to begin missing them now. Seed-corn man and I took handcar, went as far as we could, pushing car on foot where water was deep. Finally had to swim for it had abandoned car, which was washed down stream when embankment gave way later. No rain on other side of mountain, and rousing meeting. Lots of good accomplished; work started with a vim. Handcar cheap at the price."

BETTER THAN A HOTEL BED

An Arizona county agent has converted his automobile into a 24-hour-a-day convenience. During his waking hours he keeps the machine busy in traveling among his farmer clientele; at night he can use the car for sleeping quarters. He has hinged the lean back of the front seat so that it can be let down to complete a comfortable cot with the front and back seats. His ingenuity enables him to cover a larger territory with a minimum of back travel to his home or to other stopping points, while it saves him money in the way of hotel bills. Moreover it makes him independent of difficulties due to poor hotel accommodations, or due to no accommodations at all.

Those Westerners

BUSINESS MEN SING AND SHOCK WHEAT

Sixty business men of Worland, Wyo., and the marching song "Where Do We Go From Here, Boys," are held responsible for the expeditious shocking of 200 acres of wheat near Worland in one recent evening. In the afternoon a farmer asked the county agent to furnish 20 volunteers. The county agent called on the Alfalfa Club, which had promised to help out any farmer behind in his work, and 60 men responded. The farmer's 100 acres seemed no job at all to the enthusiastic sixty, so they began singing the song. When they finished singing two other farmers found their wheat had been shocked, and that town help had piled more grain in the balance against the Kaiser.

WOMEN REGULATE COOKING FOR THRASHERS

At a recent township meeting conducted by the home demonstration agent in Marion County, Iowa, women from all parts of the township took up the need for simplifying the cooking for thrashers. It was decided that they served too great a variety of foods especially sweets, and that as many of the thrashers in that section could go home to supper too much was made of the evening meal. A committee composed of one woman from each school district drew up an agreement which was taken to all farmers' wives in the county. It recommended less elaborate cooking and less variety, and stipulated that the thrashers should go home to supper whenever possible, thus saving waste in preparation and strength of the women, each of whom must serve dinner for some 30 men during thrashing time.

Garden Waste for Poultry

It is incumbent upon every one to see that waste garden stuff is used for animals. Poultrymen should learn the whereabouts of such material in their neighborhood and should not be considered immodest in asking for it. On the other hand, people who do not keep poultry should offer such material to those who do.

There will be found at this time of the year in most gardens more or less green or succulent material such as undeveloped cabbages, kalo, Swiss chard, mangles, unused sweet corn, small potatoes and turnips, beets and carrots either over-grown or too woody for household use. They can either be fed now or preserved for winter use. Cabbages, kale, etc. may be left growing in the garden and fed as needed until freezing weather comes, at which time they should be pulled and placed on the north side of a building and covered with a small amount of straw, hay, weeds or other waste just before snow comes.

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

Home Canning not to be Seized by the Government

This year, greater emphasis than ever has been placed upon the necessity for preservation. The response to this appeal to can or dry everything possible was most gratifying. All over the State in canning centers, in the Junior clubs and in the homes the homemaker and their helpers were busy.

The canning season is practically over and now we are anxious to get some definite idea of just how much has been accomplished in Massachusetts.

In order to make a fairly accurate summary of work done in preservation during the summer, it will be necessary to get a report from individual families. Printed forms have been sent to the different counties in the State. These will be distributed to town leaders who will collect the data in whatever way seems easiest and best; it may be by a house to house canvass; by appointing a chairman in each community to solicit from her neighbors; by taking the sheets to the Red Cross or other general meeting and at that time, asking the women to report on the amount preserved.

The printed blank calls for a report of "home canteen service." There is a column for each of the following: quarts canned, pounds dried, gallons salted, both fruits and vegetables; another for fruit products, jams, jellies, juices, butters; and still another for eggs, fish and meat preserved. The names of the families making these reports need not be given. *The rumor that the Government is trying to find out just where food is stored, in order to seize it, is absolutely false.*

The Massachusetts Agricultural College and the Food Administration are standing back of this movement, and it is to be on a state-wide basis.

The report sheets will be sent out during the weeks of October 13 and 20 and are due October 25th, at the Farm Bureau office. A summary of these statistics will be sent to Amherst from every Farm Bureau in the state and the final report made to Washington.

It is up to each community to coöperate as fully as possible to make its report compare favorably with other communities in the county and to make Hampshire County go over the top. We are anxious to make a good showing for county and our state.

Save Fruit Pits and Nut Shells to Combat German Gas

One of the essentials of the masks needed to protect our soldiers against poison gases is carbon. The manufacture of carbon of such grade as to make the masks efficient is threatened because of a shortage of the essential raw materials.

In addition to our needs for carbon, the British Government has called upon us to furnish a considerable quantity each month, which makes the need for materials even greater.

Excellent carbon can be made of materials which daily are going into the garbage pail and waste heaps. These are:

a. Peach stones
b. Apricot pits
c. Prune pits
d. Olive pits
e. Date seeds
f. Cherry pits
g. Brazil nut shells
h. The shells of hickory nuts, walnuts and butternuts
i. Plum pits

Two hundred peach pits, or seven pounds of nut shells, will make enough carbon for one gas mask, which may save the life of a soldier. With this knowledge in mind, all housewives, proprieters of hotels and restaurants, canners and grocers are enlisted in a national effort to save the shells of nuts and the pits and stones of fruits mentioned here, which have hitherto gone to waste.

The American Red Cross will be in active charge in each town and city. Representatives of the Red Cross will arrange for centrally located depositories and will accept collections from all sources and make arrangements for shipping materials to the desired points.

Persons making collections should not take any pits that are not thoroughly dried. It is very important that pits be dried in ovens or in the sun. Each individual or hotel should arrange to dry their own, but if this is impossible special arrangements should be made to dry the pits.

All materials must be turned over to the Red Cross in each town or city. They will make all shipments. The nuts and shells sent in to the Red Cross collecting points should be packed in bags, boxes or cartons. And no single bag or carton should weigh more than seventy pounds.

Precautions. No other materials than those mentioned should be included in the collections.

The kernels should not be extracted from pits.

Home Canning Army Likely to Set a Record This Year

The home canning army is going over the top. Every indication points to making the 1,500,000,000-quart goal set for this summer's objective.

Reports from the manufacturers of canning supplies who are conforming to recommendations of the United States Department of Agriculture, show a considerable increase in the output of equipment that saves time and labor in home canning. A 50 per cent increase is indicated this year in the number of firms that manufacture canning supplies and an average increase of 25 per cent in the quantity of equipment sold. Makers of standard quality rubber rings report a 300 per cent greater demand for their products since last year, which indicates the housekeepers' growing appreciation of the importance of good rings, and means an ultimate reduction in spoilage.

Save on Sugar

The use of raisins may help to solve the problem. We have usually considered them as sort of garnish, a bit of additional flavor to our puddings and cakes without realizing their food value, and their place as a sugar saver. Regarded in this way they may seem expensive, but if you realize they are taking the place of some sugar in your grocery order, they will appear to you as a food and not a luxury.

SOME SUGGESTIONS

They may be used in breakfast cereal, with rice in a pudding, in steamed puddings or plain cake. Raisins make a good sauce when stewed tender in a little water; their own store of sugar will make it sufficiently sweet. These stewed raisins may be used over rice or cornstarch blanc mange. Apples may be cored and the centers filled as full as possible with raisins. Then baked slowly and no sugar will be needed.

Prunes are often badly cooked and not as highly esteemed as they might be. Long, slow cooking, in plenty of water to cover them well is necessary to make them soft and juicy, no sugar being added during the process. When done, they should be moderately sweetened and allowed to stand at least twenty-four hours before serving. They will then be plump and well seasoned to the center. Prunes of the cheapest grade are often little but skin and stone and even careful cooking will not make them attractive. Hence, it pays to buy prunes of good quality. Prunes keep well and there are many uses for them. Variety can be given to the menu by combinations of the more inexpensive fruits. Dried peaches stewed with raisins, prunes stewed with apricots, raisins or dates baked with dried apples in a pie, are all attractive combinations.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

Home Economics Story

LESLIE KELLY, AMHERST

Before I joined the Home Economics Club, I wasn't interested in work, neither was mother interested in having me do any, as I was always so slow I was more trouble than I was worth, so mother preferred to do it herself.

When I came home from school and asked permission to join the Home Economics club, and having to do 60 hours of work, mother thought it a great task for me, as I wasn't used to work and didn't like to work. I had a habit of leaving all unpleasant tasks unfinished. Mother said I could join the club if I would take for my motto, "what's well begun is half done," and live up to it. So I started to make a good beginning.

The first day being Saturday, I got up early and was going to have a lovely time, making bread. As in everything else, in making bread, I found out there was a lot to learn. If my water was too hot, it would kill the yeast and my bread wouldn't rise, and if my water was too cold, my bread wouldn't rise. When mother accidentally left the salt out of some bread she made, I found out how important salt was in the bread, because none of us wanted to eat the bread and if I was so forgetful as to leave the salt out of the bread, it would be wasted, contrary to the law of Mr. Hoover and the Food Administration. After making the bread into loaves and putting it in the pans, I learned that it would have to use an hour or longer before it could be put in the oven. Afterwards, found out that there was as much in the baking of the bread as in the making. After I put the bread in the oven, I was tempted to go up town, but mother informed me if I went off and left the bread in the oven, when I came home, it would be burned.

As daddy's favorite cake was sponge cake, I decided to learn how to make it. I found after my baking powder had been put in the cake and the hot water added, I would have to work very quickly and get the cake into the oven before it began to rise. After I put the cake in the oven I had to be careful and not jar the door when I looked at my cake or it would fall.

Ironing, I found not so easy as it looked. I left the iron on the article I was ironing and went to look out of the window; when I returned, my dress was scorched. When I got through my first ironing, I was a wiser girl than when I began to iron.

Of all the work done, dusting was the only thing I took least interest in.

Cooking I found the most pleasure in. Oh! didn't I feel proud when I was able to do the cooking for the family and make drop cookies and baking powder biscuits for dinner.

When I was in the club about six weeks and counted up my hours of work, I was surprised to find I had completed the required hours and I could see that mother was true in saying "what's well begun is half done." When I found my time was completed, I kept on working and enjoyed it and I will keep on having helpful hands for mother.

Continued on page 6

"Hadley and Amherst"

Mary Yarrows of Hadley has been awarded the County prize in the Sewing Project of the 1918 Home Economics Club, and Leslie Kelly of Amherst has been given the County prize in the Bread Making Project. The second prize winners in the same projects are Grace Dillon and Louise Talbot of Ware. The winners were selected, after a thorough investigation by State, County and local leaders.

Definite figures of the Home Economics club shows that 152 members started in the sewing project and 101 in the bread-making project, 212 in all (some entered both projects). 2832 loaves of bread were made, and 244 garments made at a total of $142.89. The average cost of 43 dresses made by club members was $1.08, a figure which represents thrift and economy.

These club members also made 942 articles for the Red Cross, 45 per cent of the enrollment finished every part of the club work. The club stories written by the prize winners are printed herewith.

Canning and Garden Exhibits

There have been thirteen Canning Club and Garden exhibits held in the County during the last month. Local interest was aroused on most of these exhibits by reason of their being held in conjunction with a school entertainment church supper or local fair. Approximately 1200 boys and girls exhibited and the showing the different clubs made was greatly to their credit.

The Easthampton and Hadey exhibits were the largest produced an excellent collection of vegetables.

The Canning Club in Ware had the most attractive and most carefully prepared exhibit of the entire Ware Fair. The Ware Club did an exceptionally fine piece of work in arranging the exhibit.

The boys' pig exhibit at the Cummington Fair is worthy of mention. With but two or three exceptions, the swine shown by the pig club members were the only hogs entered on the grounds, a rather significant fact.

What the Home Economics Club Has Done For Me

MARY YARROWS, HADLEY

Twice I had joined the Home Economics Club, and both times I had dropped it with the work incomplete. So when Mr. Gould of the Farm Bureau came to our school for the purpose of securing members for the Home Economics Club, I decided to join it once again, and this time to complete it. Besides I was desirous of helping Uncle Sam and this was my best chance of doing so.

After I joined the club, I took a greater interest in cooking, than I ever had before, especially in war cookery. It was a great deal of fun to putter with substitutes for wheat flour, sugar and lard. Up to the time that I joined the Club, I had not realized that there was such a great variety of edible things.

Whenever I heard of or found a recipe for some new dish, I woud try it. If it was good and came out successfully, I'd tell our neighbors and friends, most of whom had stacks of flour substitutes on hand and did not know how to use them. They would feed them to the pigs and chickens. I know that I have saved many pounds of food from being devoured by pigs and chickens. Now after advising the Polish women in our vicinity about the use of all substitutes, when they next saw me they'd thank me for what they called my kindness, but I only thought it my duty. Imagine my sense of pride at feeling that I was really and truly helping my country. If I had not joined the Club, I doubt if I would have paid very much attention to the cooking of war foods.

Not only did the Club help me to take a greater interest in conserving food, but also in the conservation of clothes. Many of my brother's and father's old Sunday shirts I have remodelled into every-day blouses for my younger brother, or kitchen aprons for myself and step-mother. Not only was there a lot of excitement and pleasure in re-making clothes, but economy—a great deal of economy.

As in the way, I lengthened the lives of six pairs of scrim curtains. They were very old, cracked and full of holes in the lower part of the curtain at the place where it comes even with the window sill. The holes were so conspicuous that the only seemingly possible thing to do would be to throw them away. But I was siezed with the Home Economics Club fever of re-making old clothes. I took these curtains and changed them around the other way;

Continued on page 5

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Concluded from page 1

en by the War Department. An authority on this subject has given the following definition: "A skilled farm laborer is one who has the strength, intelligence and experience to perform, acceptably, the ordinary farm operations of the district, community or farm concerned, whether in fields, ranches, orchards or barns."

The requirements of farm workers in other deferred classes need no explanation. The regulations state that "any registrant found to be engaged in a 'necessary' agricultural enterprise, and found to be 'necessary' to such enterprise in the capacity of an assistant, associate, or hired manager of such particular enterprise or of a substantial and integral part thereof" should be placed in deferred Class III.

In Class IV is placed "any registrant found to be engaged in a 'necessary' agricultural enterprise and found to be 'necessary' to such enterprise in the capacity of sole managing, controlling, and directing head of the enterprise."

The War Department desires to accomplish two objects—"to raise armies and to maintain industry and agriculture." It wants the right men in the right places. Every effort should be made to assist the Government in this respect.

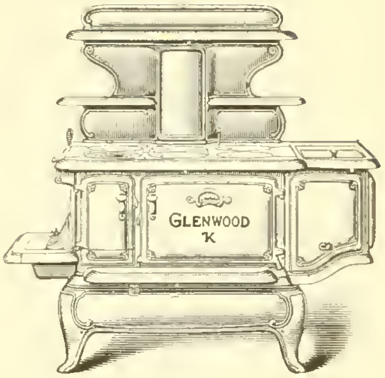
—*Clarence Ousley,*
Assistant Secretary.

Concluded from page 4

that is, I made the lower part go over the rod and the upper part come down low. In this way, the holes come up to the top. From out-of-doors the holes are shielded by the shades and from indoors, they are visible only upon close scrutiny. Because of this utilization of old curtains, my father saved about fifteen dollars which he would have had to pay out for new ones. These fifteen dollars, along with money saved along similar lines of conservation, we invested in a small Liberty Bond.

More than the desire of gaining credit for the economy, personally, meant the spirit of the club that I grew into. It has made me so desirous of helping everyone with their war food problems, that I have wished time and again that I might go from one house to another and help the house keepers as much as I could, especially among the Polish women, for they are the ones who need the most help in that line.

I have also tried to economize as much as possible in the spending of money. Instead of buying a ready-made graduation dress, I bought some white voile and lace, with these, I made a plain dress which only cose me $4.75. Besides, I have made a great deal of my under-wear, house clothes and mending. So, as my father says, this club has done me an unequalled amount of good.



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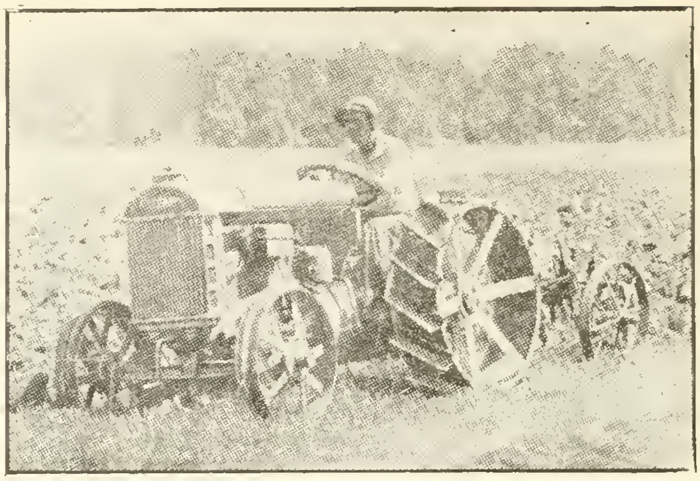

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Continued from page 1

the idea that potash exerted an almost magical influence on crop production.

"In December, 1917, Professor Roth, of the Griefswald University, was quoted as making the claim that America had entered the war in order to secure the potash deposits of Alsace, as American crops would be in perpetual jeopardy without potash.

"Since 1914 the United States has been unable to import potash from Germany, and as we have produced but a small fraction of the amount normally used for agricultural purposes, fertilizers have contained little or no potash. This is especially true of the last two years, and yet this country has in sight today the largest crops ever produced in her history, while Germany's crops are, from all accounts, far below their normal yields before the war, though she has doubtless used excessive quantities of potash in an effort to minimize the effects of the dearth of phosphates. Other countries also have grown normal crops since the war without the use of potash.

"This emphasizes the fact that phosphoric acid, in the form of superphosphate, is far more important to crop production than potash, as was long ago demonstrated in this country, when phosphatic fertilizers were used successfully for over 20 years before the advent of potash. Germany has no mineral phosphates with which to make superphosphates, being dependent upon the United States, Algeria and Tunis for her supply of this basic raw material.

"While potash is valuable as a fertilizer for strengthening the stalk and improving the quality of some crops, phosphoric acid is the essential element for the production of the grain and fruit of all crops.

Concluded from page 4

Some things I have learned:

Don't slam the oven door while a cake is baking.

Don't rest a hot iron on the article you are ironing.

Don't go away while you have something baking in the oven.

Don't forget to measure soda very carefully.

Don't boil beans too long that are to be baked, just soak them over night and they won't get musty.

A little salt in oven, under the baking tins, will prevent burning on the bottom.

When a cake sticks to a pan, set it for a few minutes on a cloth wrung out of cold water.

To cut hot bread or cake, heat the blade of the knife before cutting.

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Concluded from page 1

ministration Grain Corporation, at Boston, or on small lots to grain dealers. The former will, in most cases, be the more practical disposition of small quantities of wheat, either on the exchange basis whereby the wheat grower receives back flour equivalent to his wheat, or on the basis of sale of wheat to the miller, the finding a market for the flour. Several New England mills are in the market for local wheat, which can be shipped to them in sacks, less than carlots.

The Food Administration has knowledge of a number of mills through Massachusetts which are being put into shape for wheat and rye grinding, and the County Administrator or Agricultural Agent will usually be able to inform the grower of the nearest facilities available to him. There are no restrictions as to the amount of "whole wheat" or graham flour which a mill may deliver to a customer, and no substitutes need be sold with the flour produced by the local grist mills.

Sale of wheat may always be made in car lots to the Food Administration Grain Corporation at Boston, through the Corporation's Agent, J. E. Southworth, Chamber of Commerce. The price delivered at Boston on the "basic" wheats, such as No. 1 Red Winter, is \$2.39½, less 1% administration fee to the Grain Corporation. Wheat offered, of course, has to be graded by the grain inspectors, and the price would be related to that of "basic" wheat according to the grading. The mills will usually pay a price equal to what could be obtained by marketing to the Grain Corporation, or higher.

The difficulty of making up a carload of wheat (which is about 1000 bushels) in Massachusetts, is realized, but grain dealers in some sections may undertake to collect a carload or more from the producers, retaining something like 5 to 8 cents a bushel out of the proceeds for their trouble and expense in handling it, and ship to the Grain Corporation.

The local Food Production Committees and County Agricultural Agents, as well as Local Food Administrators, may be of great assistance to wheat producers in effecting the sale or grinding of wheat in one of the above methods, so that it will get into human consumption. No miller is allowed to grind or crack, and no dealer is allowed to sell, good milling wheat for stock or poultry feeding.

There is a possible market for local wheat, in addition to the above-mentioned, in the Massachusetts cereal manufacturing companies. Two such concerns which happen to be known to the Food Administration are the Ararat Grocery Company of Boston and Peter Gilligian Company, Worcester.

—*Mass. Food Administration.*

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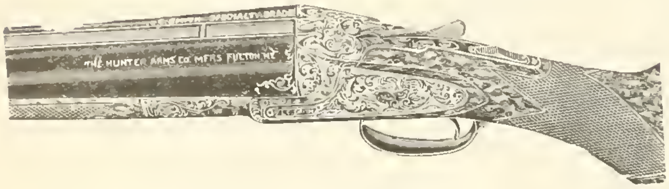
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. III. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., NOVEMBER, 1918 No. 11

Tobacco News Service

Sometime ago an attempt was made by the Franklin-Hampshire Tobacco Growers' Association, coöperating with the Farm Bureaus of these Counties and the Mass. Agricultural College, to obtain Market News Service on tobacco, similar to those now obtained on onions. After considerable effort, a statement was received from the Bureau of Markets, Washington, in which the News Service was assured.

A representative of the Bureau of Markets inspected the New York market on September 12th, and made the following report:

"We find that there is very little of Havana Seed or Broad Leaf on the market at the present time and that in order to fill an order for 100 or 200 cases, it will perhaps be necessary to pick this up in lots of 10 or 15 cases.

"On account of the very unusual conditions in the tobacco market at this time (due to the war) practically all tobacco is picked up when it is offered or contracted for, long before delivery.

"Under ordinary conditions the most active months for trading in *Havana Seed* are January, February and March. The most active months for trading in *Broad Leaf* are July, August and the early part of September.

"Our attempt to gather prices on trading that had taken place during the past two weeks was entirely unsuccessful and interviews with the larger packers here lead me to believe that we cannot gain any information that would be worth while before the first part of the year."

Two-Year Course in Agriculture

A two-year course in practical agriculture is now being offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Owing to shortage of farm labor, only one term will be held this year, beginning December 2, 1918, and closing March 22, 1919. The course is open to young men and young women, sixteen years of age or over who have at least a common school education. This course should interest a great many of our young people who are not prepared to take the regular college work. Full information may be obtained by writing Prof. John Phelan, Director of Short Courses, Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

Register Lime Orders

Farmers who desire lime for agricultural purposes should register their requirements at the Farm Bureau office. This is necessary in order to conform to a recent ruling of the War Industries Board. In order to secure satisfactory shipments, orders should be placed immediately. Lime should be used to a large extent this fall and next spring in order that the best results may be obtained from the manure and fertilizers used.

How to Spoil Seed Corn

Many farmers still persist in hanging their seed corn on the outside of the barn or in some other equally exposed place. The folly of this practice can easily be seen. The cob will absorb moisture whenever we have a damp rainy spell. The germ of the kernel is next to the cob. With freezing and thawing, this germ is bound to be more or less injured. Tests of seed corn have amply proved this.

First make sure that the corn is thoroughly dry and then store it in dry, well-ventilated attic or shed.

Potato Growing in Hampshire County

There are certain sections in Hampshire County well adapted to the growing of market potatoes. In the Connecticut Valley and near-by towns, there are a great many farmers growing large acreages. In the hill-towns, of high elevation, conditions are very favorable to the growing of potatoes. However, very few farmers are growing over 5 or 6 acres and for the most part, the crop is grown on one or two-acre pieces.

In the valley, the seed deteriorates rapidly and large yields are maintained only by getting in new stock every year or at least once in two years. In the hills, the vigor may be maintained if the original seed is healthy, by careful selection and practicing good cultural methods.

It would seem with these conditions, that the hill town farmers should grow some seed stock. But what do we find? The yields, except for a few individual farmers, runs below that desired for seed stock. Most of the varieties are

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Date Set for Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Farm Bureau will be held Tuesday, December 3, 1918 at 10.30 o'clock in Odd Fellows Hall, Northampton. The date of the meeting has been changed to the first part of December, hoping that the transportation question will be easier for those in the outlying towns.

The meeting should be of extreme interest to all citizens of the county. A reorganization of the Farm Bureau has been necessary and many vital changes in the administration will follow. The best thought and support of the people of the county are needed in order that the agriculture of Hampshire County may keep on advancing.

We are also entering upon a new era in agriculture and in order that we may meet the changes and profit by them, the agricultural communities must be thoroughly organized and prepared for the future.

Although our task in food production and conservation was great last year, it

Concluded on page 5

Lack of Nitrogen

There is definite information that the fertilizers on the market next year will be lacking in quickly available nitrogen. Nitrate of soda, ammonium sulphate, and calcium cyanide have been practically all diverted to other uses and the quantity available for use in making fertilizers is small.

There will be nitrogen available for use in fertilizers but it will have about the same availability as tankage. Much of this will be produced by treating unavailable materials with sulphuric acid. There is a good supply of cotton seed meal. This means that top dressing fertilizers for grass will not be available and that other crops may suffer from the lack of available nitrogen.

Nearly every farmer needs commercial fertilizer or chemicals to get the best results. Place your order now. Immediate shipments are as necessary as early ordering. Normally the fertilizer factories begin their heavy work after the first of the year, but owing to the present labor shortage, it will help a great deal to be able to ship the fertilizer as it is produced. Order for immediate shipment.

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

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Farms for the Returning Soldiers

BENEVOLENT ENTHUSIASM MUST NOT OUTRUN SOLID BUSINESS JUDGMENT

The popular thing right now seems to be to urge state and national authorities to undertake the reclaiming of swamp and arid lands, the same to be turned over to returning soldiers who may, through choice or necessity, desire to till the soil.

The spirit which prompts this agitation is most commendable. Certainly we must make every effort to find satisfactory and satisfying employment for those who have risked their lives to uphold American ideals. America must reward her champions.

But let us be certain that we offer a real reward and not a mirage which will fade to bitter regrets in the course of a few years. It would seem that any considerable increase in agricultural production, two or three years after the close of the war, can mean but one thing; namely, overproduction and resulting low prices, until such time as population had again caught up with production.

The Food Administration tells us that today 120 million Allies are largely dependent upon us for food. This will, of course, continue for a year or so after the war ends, but within two years this burden will largely be lifted except insofar as certain meats are concerned. We must furnish beef for the next decade.

Even assuming that we revert to our former extravagant habits, there seems to be no reason why the end of two years following the close of the war we should not be back to approximate the 1914 food producing and consuming basis. It took longer than this following the Civil War, but that was largely occasioned by the material destruction which took place in the South.

There were two principal causes for the period of over-production beginning in the late 80's. One was the opening and the development of large tracts of prairie lands; largely for the benefit of "returning soldiers" following our civil conflict; the other was the development of farm machinery which made the extensive type of farming possible.

And after all, why should America look to new farms to absorb the surplus labor? Many thousands of soldiers will return to the farms from which they came. Many will relieve aged fathers who have held the fort during the son's absence. Thousands of soldiers will return immediately to the commercial positions which they left and which have either remained vacant or have been partially filled by weaker hands. Other thousands will be needed in our new shipping industry. State, municipal and private building has been almost at a standstill. Vast amounts of this sort of work should act as an equalizer to keep men employed until complete readjustment takes place.

A limited amount of farm lands could perhaps be developed here and there where conditions are especially favorable, but it would seem distinctly dangerous for the Government to launch out on any extensive development and settlement policy.—*Nat. Fert. Assoc.*

Forecasts on Potatoes

	1918	1917
Maine	24,246,000	20,250,000
New Hampshire	2,754,000	2,247,000
Vermont	3,063,000	3,000,000
Massachusetts	4,698,000	4,370,000
Rhode Island	680,000	675,000
Connecticut	2,898,000	3,190,000

America Cannot Fail

Last year the American people by their voluntary action made it possible to send eleven and three-fourths million tons of food overseas.

But the test is not over. The task before us is even greater than the task achieved.

We must send the Allies and our own soldiers and sailors overseas seventeen and one-half millon tons of food this year.—*The Banker Farmer.*

Notes

Many are asking about the government offering nitrate of soda, for sale, to the farmers this year. No definite statement can be made, but the Bureau of Markets reports that it is doubtful if it will be possible to import any nitrate, this year, for use as fertilizer.

Do as much fall plowing as possible. Every acre that is plowed now means that much saved in time and labor next spring, when the busy season is on. It also permits the fields to take up the winter rains and gives a good storage supply of moisture for the coming crop.

If there are any crops not harvested in your district, through lack of help, please notify the Farm Bureau at once, and an attempt will be made to give assistance. We cannot allow any crops to be wasted this fall.

The importance of ordering your spring fertilizer now and getting an early delivery cannot be overestimated.

The Department of Agriculture has named James Campbell, South Deerfield, as Agricultural Draft Adviser to Division No. 1, which covers Hampshire County.

These advisers are not members of the boards, but advise the boards relative to farm labor requirements of their respective districts.

Use Barnyard Manure to Best Advantage

The value of barnyard manure cannot be too strongly emphasized this year. Proper handling to save its available nitrogen and potash, its use on as much land as possible and its economical handling are essential points.

Attention could well be given to:

1. Top dressing mowings with manure this fall will be very effective in producing a crop next year.

2. Manure should be applied to as much of the cropped land of the farm as possible. Because of the potash it contains, some manure should be applied to potato fields.

3. Labor can be saved by applying manure to the land as much as possible during the fall and winter. This will save time next spring to be devoted to putting in crops.

4. There is some loss where manure is spread on hilly land or when there are deep snows during the winter. Under these conditions it can be hauled out and put in large piles during the winter.

5. Manure should be supplemented with acid phosphate or by using fertilizers rich in phosphoric acid.

6. The liquid manure is rich in available nitrogen and potash. There should be plenty of absorbent materials in the stable or barn cellar to prevent loss of this.

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

Saved Shells Save Soldiers

A copy of all timely literature for distribution by the Farm Bureau will be sent to each town director. It is hoped that this literature will be posted in the Thrift Center on a bulletin board or in some more conspicuous place so that the public may see it. The Farm Bureau will gladly supply it in quantity, if desired.

Paper Is a War Essential

The War Industries Board requests the strictest economy in the use of paper. The conservation of paper means the saving of fuel, valuable chemicals, labor, capital and transportation facilities.

Save by not wrapping parcels, even though it might be but one article a day, this alone would eliminate the waste of millions of paper bags per day. Save by not burning paper cartons in which sugar and other food stuffs have been purchased. All paper receptacles, wrapping and newspapers may be sold to the junkman.

How to Sweeten Cranberries

Cranberries are now in the markets. They find a ready place on the table. They always are associated with Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. This year the scarcity of sugar may cause many to hesitate to use them. Cranberries may be served without emptying your sugar bowl.

Because of the acid content of cranberries, sweeteners such as sorghum, cane sirup may be used even more successfully than with other fruits. Cranberries may be combined with other fruits which are sweet, such as apples, figs, and raisins, either to extend or modify the cranberry flavor or to add sweetness to it.

Cranberries are a valuable food because of the iron and acid they contain. Many like the acid flavor while others acquire a taste for it. The recipes suggested use sugar savers.

CRANBERRY SAUCE

1 quart cranberries, 1 cup raisins or figs or cocoanut, 3 cups water, ½ cup sorghum or cane sirup. Inspect and wash cranberries. Prepare raisins, cut in small pieces, and add to cranberries and other ingredients, and cook until tender.

CRANBERRY SAUCE

1 quart cranberries, 3 cups water, ½ cup sorghum or cane sirup. Cook cranberries with water and sweetening until soft, about 20 minutes

Sugar Saving Still Necessary

The increase of sugar to 3 pounds, per person, per month, beginning November first, is appreciated by everyone, especially the busy housewife. Still, this will mean that she has to serve many sugar-saving dishes. Three pounds per person, per month, means approximately 3 level tablespoons, per person, per day, for both table use and cooking.

No Tea or Coffee

With the coming of the cold weather and a desire to serve a hot drink, many people give their children one or more cups of hot tea or coffee each day. This practice harms the child because tea and coffee satisfy the appetite without giving nourishment or food for growth. Then besides, both these beverages contain stimulants which affect the action of the heart and nerves. The healthy adult may take tea and coffee in moderate quantities without harm, but physicians strictly prohibit them for growing children. Milk is the best food for the child, and one quart a day is not too much to supply the building materials needed for the growing bones and muscles. Remember too, that milk is the cheapest food we can buy for children and adults alike.

Cocoa is a wholesome hot drink and if not strong and thoroughly cooked is not difficult to digest. The larger amount of milk used, the greater the food value of the beverage; half milk and half water is a good proportion.

Earned a Vacation

What are your labor-saving devices? One woman has found that an investment of 50 cents in a dish drainer and a wire dishcloth for pots and pans saved her 10 minutes of the time required to do the dishes after each meal, or 30 minutes a day. In a year, she figured this time, if accumulated, would give two weeks, or 12 hours a day, leisure. Do you think the investment worthwhile?

Use local foods. Buy onions now by the bag for winter supply. Use fresh vegetables and fruits to save canning materials and labor.

DRIED CRANBERRIES

Cranberries may be dried to extend their season. They are valuable in giving color to sauces and desserts. Add a few to puddings and sauces to improve flavor and color.

—*From U. S. Food A. Leaflet.*

Wheatless, Eggless, Sugarless Ginger Bread

Cream ½ c. of shortening; add ½ c. Karo corn syrup, 1 c. of molasses, 1 c. of buttermilk or clabber, add 2 c. barley flour, ½ c. rice flour, 1tsp. of ground ginger, 1tsp. salt, 1½ tsp. of soda, 2 tsp. of baking powder. Sift all of these together. Bake in muffin pans, if desired. After they are taken out of the stove, split open and slip in a marshmallow.

FOUNDATION CAKE

¼ c. fat, 3-5 c. syrup, 2-5 c. sugar, 1-3 c. milk, 2 eggs, 1¾ c. flour (barley, rice, corn) 2tsp. baking powder, 1-16 tsp. salt. Cream the fat, and mix thoroughly with the corn syrup, sugar and eggs. Add dry ingredients, mixed and sifted together. Pour into oiled pan, and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. Vanila, almond, chocolate or other flavoring, chopped nuts or chopped dates may be added to this foundation. Syrup may replace all the sugar. The cake will be of poorer texture, but a fair product.

MAPLE ICING

¾ c. maple syrup, ¼ c. corn syrup, 1 egg white, beaten stiff. Cook the mixture of syrups until a long thread forms when it is dropped from the spoon. Pour slowly over egg white, beat until smooth and stiff, and spread over cake.

DELIGHT CAKE

1 c. Karo syrup, 2 egg yolks, 2 c. barley flour, 1 t. nutmeg, mace or cinnamon, ½ c. water, 2 T. cooking oil, 4 T. baking powder, 4 T. cornstarch or potato flour. Beat well, fold in egg whites, beaten stiff. Bake 35 min. in a deep pan. ½c. nut meats or ½ c. raisins may be used.

PRUNE BROWN BETTY

2½ c. cooked prunes stoned and cut in halves, ½ c. dry bread crumbs, ¼ c. corn syrup, 3 T. lemon juice, ½ c. prune juice, ¼ t. cinnamon, ½ t. salt, 1 T. oleo or butter, grated rind of ¼ lemon. Mix together heated prune juice, fat, salt, corn syrup, lemon juice, lemon rind and cinnamon. Moisten bread crumbs with part of this mixture. Into oiled baking dish put alternate layers of bread crumbs and prunes, pouring part of the liquid mixture over each layer of prunes. Bake in a moderate oven about 45 min. Serve with cream or pudding sauce.

"I believe we can bring this dreadful business to an end, if every man, woman, and child in the United States tests every action, every day an hour, by the one touch stone—does this or that contribute to winning the war?"

—*Herbert Hoover.*

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

Poultry Campaign Started

Much interest has been aroused in poultry by the appearance of State poultry leader in the schools of the County. A. Lawrence Dean, State Poultry Club Leader has stimulated much enthusiasm in the Winter Egg Laying contest.

The contest starts December 1st and continues for six months, during which time numerous flocks of five or more fowl will compete for the egg laying record, under the supervision of numerous young poultrymen.

How I Raised My Crop of Potatoes

FRANK BILSKE, HADLEY

I began the work of my project for the year 1918, on the 10th of May.

I hired help to plow and harrow the land, it cost me $4.00, including man and team.

I bought 1100 lbs of fertilizer at the cost of $33.00. I sowed it broadcast so that the fertilizer would be all over the plot and so that all the roots would get a little.

The seed, I bought from H. G. Sears of Holyoke. It cost me $7.67. I cut the potatoes from 3 to 4 times so that each piece had at least two sprouts.

On May 11th, I had my plot marked out. I sowed 300 lbs. of fertilizer in the rows and then drew a heavy chain through them to mix the fertilizer with the soil. The rows were 3 ft. and 2 inches apart and I planted the potatoes from 18 to 20 inches apart, and about six inches deep. As I had plenty of time, and as I was rather particular, I turned the sprouts up so that they would all come up together. That would save the sprouts from coming around the potato from the bottom, but would shoot right straight up.

The potatoes did come up about the same time, in the week of May 26th. Every potato came up, but two pieces. One of these finally came up, but did not mature.

I cultivated my potatoes June 3 when they were about four inches high. I used a deep cultivator so as to loosen the soil around the roots and to mix in the fertilizer thoroughly. I cultivated them three times. They grew very quickly after being cultivated the first time.

I hoed my potatoes three times. Hoeing helps, without question, to make things grow. But toward the end of the season, I neglected them because of other farm work. And when I dug them, it was necessary to first go over the lot and pull out the largest weeds. So I had to go through all that extra work, because I neglected them.

The beetles and slugs were unusually early and plentiful this year. I first sprayed the potatoes with paris green and water. But as it rained the following day, it didn't do any good.

As the weather was dry and my potatoes began to die away, I sprayed them with Pyrox.

I used 5 lbs. of Pyrox with good results. I put it on rather thick and it certainly did kill the beetles and slugs; but did not keep off the blight. But I think it wasn't blight, but it was time

Continued on page 6

Sow and Litter Contest to Start

Hampshire County boys are getting ready to form a profitable pig club. Among the pigs distributed by the Bureau last spring, were several good sow pigs. These will be bred this winter and will insure a good supply of spring pigs for various communities next spring.

Goshen, Cummington, Hadley and Amherst claim most of the junior hog breeders. Watch these boys work.

May Be So!

Possibly the following will answer in your minds, also, why some boys leave the farm:

"Why did you leave the farm, my lad?
Why did you bolt and leave your dad?
Why did you beat it off to town
And turn your poor old father down?
Thinkers of platform, pulpit and press
Are wallowing in deep distress.
They seek to know the hidden cause
Why farmer boys desert their pa's."

"Well, stranger, since you've been so frank,
I'll roll aside the hazy bank:
I left my dad, his farm, his plow,
Because my calf became his cow.
I left my dad to sow and reap
Because my lamb became his sheep.
I dropped the hoe and stuck the fork
Because my pig became his pork.
The garden truck that I made grow
Was his to sell, but mine to hoe."

"It's not the smoke in the atmosphere,
Nor the taste for life that brought me here.
Please tell the platform, pulpit, press:
No fear of toil nor love of dress
Is driving off the farmer lads;
It's just the methods of their dads."

"I went to Shelburne on my vacation. Some of the people there did not know how to can by this Cold Pack Method, so I showed them about it. They said they liked it very much."—*Hadley.*

How about it Mr. Dole?

Items

A beautiful silver cup was recently awarded to the South Amherst school, as the school doing the best garden work in Amherst.

Roger Scott of Hadley made a profit of $13.30 on his home garden last summer. This boy's story and record book show a very creditable piece of work. The garden measured 16 square rods.

Returns from the County Canning Club to date show that boys and girls have canned 3,976¼ quarts, valued at $1,744.10. The final count will probably swell this quantity to above 4000 quarts.

Amherst is getting to be a hard town to beat in club work. The three local canning clubs of the town have made a record, 1218 quarts, for the entire town.

From the Canning Stories

"On every Tuesday I would have to walk twelve miles. It is six miles from my home to Plainfield."—*Mabel Johnson.*

"The girls were trying to get ahead of me, but they found out that it was too hard."—*Wm. Schott, Easthampton.*

"We've a Canning Club in Plainfield,
'Tis the best in the land,
Where the girls all get together,
We learn to dry and can.
We believe in conservation,
So we'll work with a will
And help to feed the Nation,
And to beat old Kaiser Bill."

Canning Club Records of Interest

Florence Eddy of Amherst has canned $125.50 worth of fruits and vegetables. It cost her $5.60 to preserve 247½ quarts. This is a record for the County.

William Schott of Easthampton has canned 124 quarts, valued at $54.60. He had to purchase his outfit, and produce. This cost $60.66. He needn't be discouraged over the $6.06 loss. He's ready next year for bigger results.

Canning Club Names

Easthampton—Allied Canning Club
South Amherst—The Canning Quartette
Westhampton—Clover Leaf Canning Club
Northampton—Liberty Club
North Amherst—Noam Club
Hadley—Helping Hand Club
Goshen—Good Luck Club
Belchertown—Helpers of Uncle Sam
Amherst—Busy Bees
Enfield—Kold Prosso

WHAT IS NEW IN FOOTWEAR?

No doubt you are asking yourself this question at the present time, and, if you are, and wish to have it answered to your satisfaction, we would suggest that you come and look over our assortments. They will give you a correct conception of the styles which fashion has conceived and adhering strictly to the war department's requests as to colors and height of tops.

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The Draper Hotel Building
NORTHAMPTON, . . MASS.

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National Bank

C. N. CLARK, President
WARREN M. KING, Vice-President
EDWIN K. ABBOTT, Cashier

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $660,000
DEPOSITS, $2,000,000

Interest Paid on Special Accounts and Certificates of Deposit

We are qualified to act as Executor, Administrator and Trustee

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THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

The Habit of Saving

Is at the bottom of most big successes in the business world. Begin the habit by opening a savings account with the Haydenville Savings Bank. One dollar is enough to start with.

BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Concluded from page 1

will be greater in 1919. We must make our supreme effort now in order that the aims of the war may be assured.

At the annual meetings of the Farm Bureau held in the past, the representation from the towns in the eastern part of the County has been very small. Come on, Eastern Hampshire, show the Western Hampshire people that you are just as much interested in the welfare of the County by your presence at this meeting. Sixteen towns were represented last year. Make it a full quota this year, with every town represented. This will only be accomplished by each individual feeling his or her responsibility.

During the past year, the women of the County have taken a keen interest in the work of the Bureau and it is hoped they will send a large number from each town to this meeting.

Remember and do not schedule other engagements for the date mentioned. Save December 3rd and interest as many of your neighbors in attending as possible.

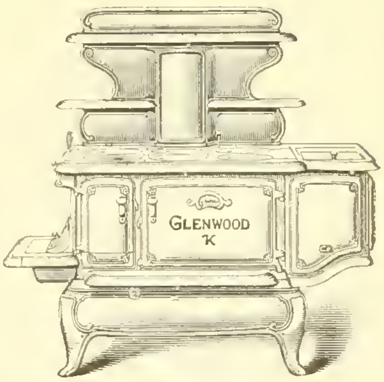
Onion Seed Acreage for 1918

Several acres of onion seed were grown in Hampshire and Franklin Counties that have not been listed by the United States Department of Agriculture in their seed report given below. The table shows, however, that practically all the onion seed grown in the United States comes from California. The results of the seed grown locally will be watched with a great deal of interest and it may be that the venture will be successful enough to warrant its development.

State	Planted 1918 acres	Yield usually obtained pounds	Date harvesting is general
Connecticut	48	350	Sept. 1
Illinois	34	250	Aug. 5
Indiana	15	200	
Ohio	70	220	Aug. 5
Kentucky	6	300	July 15
Minnesota	16	200	Aug. 10
Colorado	61	400	Aug. 15
Washington	30	300	Oct. 15
Oregon	60	330	Sept. 25
California	6,822	400	Aug. 5
Other States	11		
U. S.	7,233	395	

ONION SETS

Illinois	3,041	12,500	Aug. 5
Kentucky	80	9,600	Aug. 1
Wisconsin	35	12,500	Aug. 15
Nebraska	18	8,000	Aug. 15
Kansas	16	8,500	Aug. 1
Colorado	109	14,700	Sept. 15
Oregon	150	10,000	Aug. 10
Others	21		
U. S.	3,470	12,225	



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An overcoat is an essential. A great overcoat is more than an essential, it is an asset. It is a wise plan to buy your winter coat early this year, for the choice will be much greater and the price more reasonable. We have a few coats at last year's prices, they will not be with us long, the first customers get the best choice.

Prices $15.00 to $45.00 inc.

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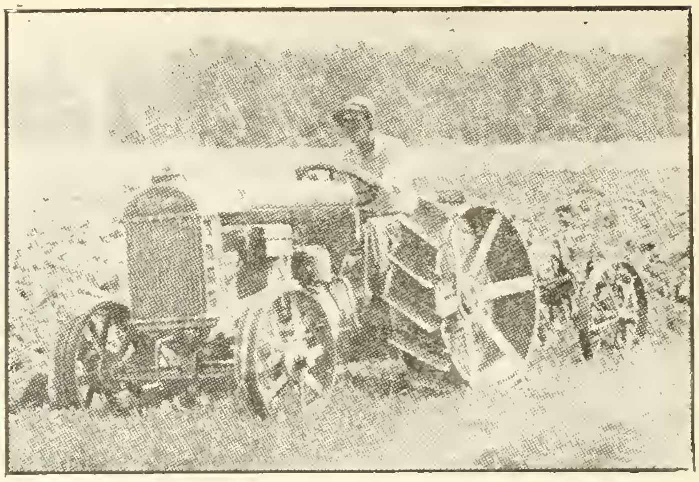

Fordson

TRADE MARK

Here is Henry Ford's world-wide gift to civilization, which has won the all-England championship prize at the demonstration given at Lincolnshire, England, May 9, 1918. It is one of the principal factors in winning this great war in helping in the production of food. Every farmer should own one of these machines.

For Circulars, Catalogs, Etc., Etc.

CHASE MOTOR SALES COMPANY

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203 MAIN STREET, ... NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Hampshire County Mills which have Reported to Massachusetts Food Administration

Address and Name of Mill	Style	Equipped to Grind
Amherst—A. F. Sanctuary	steel	almost any kind
Bisbees—Bisbee's Mills	stone	corn and oats
Enfield—Ryther & Warren	steel	all kinds
Greenwich—Walker Grain Co.	stone	corn and oats
Hatfield—H. D. Smith	steel	corn and oats
Holyoke—		
C. G. Burnham	steel	wheat, corn, oats, rye
Prentiss, Brooks Co.	steel	corn and rye
C. B. Sampson	stone and steel	corn and oats
No. Amherst—Edward S. Puffer	stone	corn, oats, rye
Northampton—W. Smith	steel and stone	wheat, rye and all coarse grains
Southampton—Geo. H. Lyon	steel	all kinds for feed
Ware—D. F. Howard & Sons	steel	wheat, corn, oats
Williamsburg—H. G. Hill Co.	steel	wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, rye

Continued from page 4

for them to die anyway, so it didn't trouble me any as long as the goods were there.

I hilled my potatoes the last of July, rather late, but late is better than never.

We had our first meal of new potatoes the 10th of July, and they were great! We happened to have a visitor and he said that they were the finest new potatoes he ever ate. It happened he was Irish and any Irishman might say that at the sight of an Irish Cobbler.

On July 25th, I dug 13 bushels of potatoes. Of these, 12 bushels were large and one small. And two days later, I sold the large ones for $2.00 per bushel.

I dug the rest toward the last of September. There were 47 bushels of large ones and 5 bushels of small ones, making a grand total of 65 bushels.

I sold 25 bushels more for $2.00 per bushel, making a total of 37 bushels sold for $74.00, leaving 28 bushels, including small ones, valued at $50.00.

My total income was $124.00, my expenses, $79.47, making a net profit of $44.53.

It cost me at an average of $1.22 a bushel to raise the potatoes, leaving 88 cents profit on each bushel.

I consider that a very good profit and expect to raise more another year.

Don't Make the Fertilizer Man Your Banker His Rates are High

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76 Pleasant St., Northampton, Mass.

Concluded from page 1

badly mixed, disease is too plentiful, and the acreage small.

What are the conclusions?

First, that the farmers in Hampshire County can compete on the market with potatoes from other districts. This year, for example, local potatoes are not plentiful enough to supply the fall demand. It has even been stated that local farmers are selling Maine potatoes on the community market. Potatoes have proved a good cash crop, grown one year after another.

In regard to the hill towns growing seed stock, it might be said that Prof. Earl Jones, Extension Agronomist, Mass. Agricultural College, has found only a few farmers who have stock, suitable for market seed. Prof. Jones recommends that the farmers in the different hill town districts pool their orders and purchase some northern-grown, certified seed, for a foundation stock and then by selection and the use of a seed plot, produce seed that yields well, is free from disease, and is suitable for the market.

Onion Set Conditions at Chicago

Onion sets in the Chicago district have turned out very much better than was anticipated in the summer and early fall. During the harvesting season the crop appeared short. Though the acreage planted to onion sets this year was much larger than last year, it is estimated that the acreage of sets harvested this year was less than that of last year. The yields, however, were better, averaging on the South Side of Chicago, about five bushels for each pound of seed sown, and on the North Side, five and a half to six bushels per pound sown. No survey of total production has been made, but dealers estimate that the production for 1918 is about 80 per cent of that for 1917. The sets were harvested under ideal weather conditions and the quality is excellent.

The active shipping season from growers' to distributors' hands is over. The outside demand is quiet and prices have declined about 25 cents per bushel from those prevailing about thirty days ago. Most of the independent growers having a surplus quantity of sets have sold them and while a few sets are still being offered, they do not find ready sale.

Present quotations, for prompt shipment, based on 32 pounds per bushel, are $2.00 per bushel for yellow; $2.00 to $2.20 for red; and $2.50 to $2.75 for white onion sets. Quotations for January shipment are about $2.25 for yellow; $2.40 for red; and $3.25 to $3.50 for white onion sets.

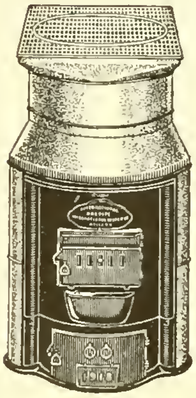
COBURN & GRAVES

✠

The REXALL Store

✠

Tel. 200 . . Northampton, Mass.



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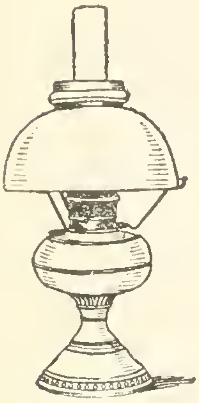

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Field Seeds in Season

EASTHAMPTON
Rear 35 Main Street, Next Town Hall

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

ANNUAL MEETING

Tuesday, December 3, 1918

AT 10.30 A. M.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, NORTHAMPTON

EVERYONE WELCOME

W. N. POTTER'S SONS & CO.

Flour, Hay
Grain, Salt
Lime and Cement

NORTHAMPTON

FLORENCE HADLEY

SCHOOL
BUSINESS

For that most important step, here's the suit that in itself is your best letter of indorsement.

No matter into what business you enter, the man higher up, who does the "hiring" and the "firing", is more impressed by your appearance than by any written indorsement of your character.

Suits that will fit you and add 90% to the first impression.

Prices, $20 to $35

MERRITT CLARK & CO.
144 MAIN STREET, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. III. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., DECEMBER, 1918 No. 12

Time to Overhaul Machinery

The proper time for overhauling farming machines is during their period of inactivity and before the rush of spring work. If put off until needed, delay incident to getting repair parts promptly, press of other work, and hazy recollection of the past season's difficulties may hinder the efficient prosecution of this work.

At the end of the season's work it is a plan well worth while to make out a schedule of needed repairs and adjustments for a particular machine and file it in a convenient place, so when opportunity arises the work may be taken up and prosecuted expeditiously. The machine itself represents capital invested. It should be housed properly and not left in a fence corner or other out-of-the-way places for wooden parts to rot and metal parts to rust, which, even for short periods, may cause more deterioration than the season's use.—*U. S. D. A.*

Hard Shell, the Nut

This is the Story of Hard Shell, the Nut, who held the little Penny so close to his Eye that he could not see the big Dollar beyond. It is a sad story, but a True story—and I think it should be Told.

Folks called him Hard Shell, the Nut. They said that when Hard Shell got a nickel he'd turn it over Fourteen times and wonder if he could Afford to spend it all at once; and generally he'd end up by putting it Back into his pocket.

Hard Shell sold his cream to the Creamery. And the size of his cream Checks made his neighbors weep with Envy. For Butter in the cities was selling for 4 bits a pound and was steadily climbing Higher. And because Hard Shell was raking in a long price for his Cream he sold every Ounce he got from his cows. He never kept out any for his Family, but he gave them all the Skimmilk they could drink—except, of course, what he needed for the Calves and Hogs.

Hard Shell's favorite Saturday-night Pastime was loafing in the post-office Lobby and gassing and Bellyaching about the high Price of Feed and the Low price of Cream and the gloomy tomorrows of the Dairy Industry. And

Concluded on page 5

County Agent's Report

DURING 1918 THE HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FARM BUREAU HAS:

1. Had a membership of 300.
2. Received appropriations from 21 of the 23 towns in the County.
3. Completed its work on a $10,000 budget.
4. Maintained a county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club leader, supervisor for school gardens, two clerks, and office and transportation accommodations.
5. Assisted the five milk producers' associations in obtaining more satisfactory market conditions.
6. Worked with the directors and patrons of the Cummington Creamery with the following results:
   (a) Held two-day extension schools in towns tributary to the creamery.
   (b) Visited with the directors, the farms of the patrons.
   (c) Brought in 5 pure-blood bull calves and 12 high grade heifer calves.
   (d) Held field day at creamery which bids well to be an annual affair.
   (e) Interested the creamery in manufacturing buttermilk cheese which increased the income during the summer months of about $200 a month.
7. Placed among farmers 5 pure-blood boars and 8 sow pigs.
8. Sold for the Government, 25 tons nitrate of soda.
9. Had 14 soy bean demonstrations to show their value for silage.
10. Assisted the Williamsburg Fruit Growers' Association which handles most of the larger orchards in the western part of the country.
11. Worked with the Food Administration, organizing every town in the county for food production and conservation.
12. Placed two boys' camps in Hadley and Hatfield, composed of 65 boys, to help meet the labor shortage.
13. Brought two state tractors and two reapers and binders into the county which plowed and harrowed about 200 acres and harvested grain on 200 more.

Concluded on next column

County Club Agent's Report

FIELD WORK

To formulate and carry out the plans for this work has taken 107 days in the office, 185 days in the field. During the 63% of the time thus spent in the field, it has been possible to:

Meet with 46 clubs.

Make 581 personal visits to club members.

Hold 166 conferences for the promotion of club work.

Conduct 6 field meetings with boys and girls.

Explain club work to 4000 people.

Assist in the selection and instruction of 112 club leaders and garden visitors.

Assist in conducting 34 local exhibits, embracing the work of 1250 exhibitors.

Get together a county enrollment in club and garden work of 2473 members, 733 in club work, 1746 in garden work.

---

14. Coöperated with the District Marketing Agent in assisting the growers and dealers of onions in moving the crop out of the valley last spring and in devloping the market this fall.
15. Assisted in establishing a community market in Northampton which did $11,000 volume of business.
16. Worked with the Franklin-Hampshire Tobacco Growers' Association in arranging field meetings, a tobacco exhibit and in making arrangements for a market news service.
17. Spent considerable time in trying to find ways of combating the "Maple Prominent" worm that has done considerable damage to the maple trees in the western part of the county during the last two years.
18. Made plans for bringing in a carload of certified seed potato stock and for developing local strains of seed corn.
19. Done the following personal work:

Farm visits	245
Calls on agent at office	1600
Meetings held	35
Attendance	1706
Personal letters	835
Circular letters	7106

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

Price, 50 cents a year

$1 a year, including membership in Farm Bureau

Officers of the Trustees

Leslie R. Smith, President
Clarence E. Hodgkins, Vice-President
Warren M. King, Treasurer
Charles H. Gould, Secretary

Trustees for County Aid to Agriculture

Edwin B. Clapp, Easthampton
Charles E. Clark, Leeds
Clarence E. Hodgkins, Northampton
William N. Howard, Ware
Milton S. Howes, Cummington
Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley
Warren M. King, Northampton
Leslie R. Smith, Hadley
John A. Sullivan, Northampton

$1,000 Balance

The annual meeting of the Farm Bureau revealed an unusual fact. Treasurer Mandell's report showing a balance on hand of $1,000, was the most encouraging in the existence of the Bureau.

The prevalence of the influenza prevented many from attending, but those who were present were inspired by the size of the jobs the Farm Bureau undertook this year in assisting the people of the county in their war programs.

Director Hurd outlined the organization of the Farm bureau under the new law. Dr. T. N. Carver of Harvard gave some very logical arguments in favor of a return to the freedom of the open market instead of continued price fixing. A new feature of the program was the appearance of a pig and canning club members who told of their work the past season. Needless to say, their remarks were greatly relished.

County committees to assist and advise the agents were elected as follows:

COUNTY COMMITTEE IN AGRICULTURE

M. D. Griffin	Ware
Fred Montague	Westhampton
Josiah Parsons	Northampton
Oscar Belden	Hatfield
Fred Pelissier	Hadley
W. H. Atkins	Amherst
Peter Hanifin	Belchertown

JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK

A. B. Doggett, Jr.	Cummington
E. J. Burke	Hadley
W. R. Hart	Amherst
Ralph Waterhouse	Amherst
H. C. Barton	So. Amherst
E. W. Goodhue	Haydenville

HOME ECONOMICS

Mrs. Josiah Parsons	Northampton
Mrs. B. B. Hinckley	Northampton
Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins	Northampton
Mrs. W. R. Hart	Amherst
Mrs. G. L. Munn	Easthampton
Mrs. E. C. Searle	Southampton
Mrs. Thaddeus Graves	Hatfield
Mrs. C. W. Ball	Granby

County Commissioners Favor Bureau

The County Commissioners, speaking at dinner at the annual meeting, laid great stress on the importance of the Farm Bureau.

The Commissioners are firmly of the opinion that county funds appropriated for the Farm Bureau have done more real good than any other county expenditures. This is an argument for citizens of the county to consider carefully.

Each year the County appropriation for the Bureau has been increased. The time will be coming shortly when each town will be asked to appropriate its share for Farm Bureau work. The 1918 record of town appropriations confirms the belief of the commissioners and the undivided financial support by towns for 1919 is one of the most convincing methods citizens of the county can employ to sustain the verdict of the county government and express a similar opinion for themselves.

Town Organizations

Many towns in Hampshire County have started mapping out their towns for agriculture, home economics and boys' and girls' work for 1919. The people fully realize that the prosperity of their towns depends on the development of their agriculture and pleasant home surroundings. At the community meeting where the different topics are discussed, leaders in these three branches are elected. The people will look to these leaders to bring to their communities all the assistance and advantages possible, beside making use of all the local energy and material available.

In Chesterfield, the agricultural leader, Mr. H. L. Merritt, is also the master of the Grange—an ideal combination that works for the benefit of the town and the support of the Grange.

There are still a few towns in the County which have not arranged for a community meeting to consider their town problems. If your town is one, find out why and get the ball a rolling.

County Items

At the Ira club meeting in Easthampton, the Home Demonstration Agent lectured on Labor Saving. One woman finds it a great economy to keep bits of paraffin in an old tea pot; thus, it can be easily melted and poured when desired.

Several women in Cummington came together for a meat canning demonstration. The canning of all kinds of meats, raw or cooked, should help solve many problems in the hill towns.

The junior club leader and the Home Demonstration Agent have visited several leaders and club members to encourage fulfilling the canning club requirements. These who have not written their stories should send them in at once.

Are you going to support a Junior Home Economics Club, to teach cooking and sewing to the children in your town this winter?

CLUB PRIZES

The county has 11 winners of State prizes. Three of these were first prizes out of a possible eight in the whole state. When it is realized that these 3 first prizes came to Hampshire County people who were in competition with about 6,500 others, there value and significance will be appreciated.

The complete 1917 prize list is as follows:

Pig Project: 1st. Mary White, Hadley
4th. Willard Pease Middlefield
Sidney Sears, Lithia
Frank Kowal, Hadley

Poultry Project: 4th. Kenfred Root, Easthampton

Corn: 1sts Roger Johnson, Hadley
John Devine, Hadley
3rd Mae Devine, Hadley

Bread Project: 1st. Eleanor Sprague, Amherst

Canning: 3rd. Evelyn Streeter, Cummington.

1918 COUNTY PRIZES

The county prize in 1918 Home Economics contest have been awarded as follows:

Bread Project: Leslie Kelly, Amherst 1
Louise Talbot, Ware 2

Sewing Project: Mary Yarrows, Hadley 1
Grace Dillon, Ware 2

The people of Prescott held a Community Thanksgiving dinner at the Grange Hall. One hundred and thirty people attended the gathering—an excellent manifestation of community spirit.

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

Greatest Opportunity Women Ever Had

It was given to the women of this country to perform the greatest service in the winning war vouchsafed to any women in the history of the wars of the world—to feed the warriors and the war sufferers. By the arts of peace, the practice of simple, homely virtues the womanhood of a whole nation served humanity in its profoundest struggle for peace and freedom.

—*From U. S. Food Administration.*

Spend Food Carefully!

By saving and sharing, America kept the world together during the war crisis. By saving and sharing America will help bring the haling of Nations.

America has been called upon to supply added millions of food stuffs. Last year we sent 11,820,000 tons of food to Europe. Now we have to send 20,000,000 tons, practically the limit of loading capacity at our ports to help feed the millions of people liberated from the Prussian yoke who are depending upon us for food to keep them from starvation.

Eighty millions of men cannot be taken out of production for four years without lasting losses of yield. It will be years before their fields recuperate, farms are restored and herds restocked. Save Food. Economy is still needed.

Clothing Schools Popular

A second Clothing Efficiency School was held under the direction of Mrs. Reed this past month in Chesterfield and Southampton. Both groups have formed continuation clubs and will "carry on" Mrs. Reed's work, welcoming new members at any time. The members have made their own patterns and learned many efficient points in the making and remodeling of garments. One woman in Chesterfield made this statement:

"This kind of teaching is exactly what the farm woman has been needing and waiting for." The groups are looking forward to the third school which will probably be held next fall.

The Home Economics Club in Huntington will take up a clothing program for a number of weeks this winter. Lectures and demonstrations will be given on cutting, alteration of patterns, fitting, and garments will be actually renovated and remodeled. Later on in the year, it is hoped that an exhibit can be made of work accomplished.

Many people are finding the sheets on Color, The Home-made Dress Form, and Recutting of Stockings, very useful. What can we do for *your* town?

The End of a Hoover Day

I have come to the end of a Hoover Day,
And peacefully lying in bed,
My thoughts revert in a musing way,
To the food which today I've been fed.
When I think of the cheese, the beans and fish,
And the oysters I've had to eat,
I've no regrets for the good old days—
I really don't miss the meat.
I have come to the end of a wheatless day;
I've eaten no cookies or pie;
I have had no bread that was made from wheat—
It was made out of corn and rye;
And I liked it so well that when war is past,
And a glorious victory won,
I'll keep on observing "Wheatless days,"
And I'll eat corn pone for fun.

—*Oconto (Wis.) Enterprise.*

Home Demostration Work, 1918

DO YOU KNOW

- that no less than 40 homemade Fireless Cookers are in us in this County, saving the housewife time, labor and fuel?
- that several women have made wheel trays and save thousands of steps between the dining room and kitchen?
- that 1015 families in this County have canned this year 41,816 jars of fruit, 48,385 jars of vegetables and 20,102 of fruit products? (Belchertown, Westhampton, Easthampton, Greenwich, Prescott, Hatfield, Pelham and Ware did not report)
- that five kitchens have been absolutely remodelled, saving the housewife miles of travel during the year?
- that three towns are having wide-awake meetings on clothing and are learning short cuts and efficiency methods in making and remodeling paterns and garments? Women in Chesterfield say, "Mrs. Reed's Clothing work is exactly what we women have been needing and waiting for."
- that Prof. Novitski of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and two Polish workers reached about 600 Polish people with demonstrations on canning and substitute cookery?
- that a Southampton woman has a homemade kitchen cabinet (table, box of shelves, window shade) and finds it excellent to save steps and labor? "Better than a commercial cabinet for me," she says.

Concluded on page 5

Extension Schools

Plans under way now for the Extension Schools to be held in the towns this winter. The schools may be of four days, two days or one day duration, and the programs are interesting. The Homemaking program includes these lectures and demonstrations:

Selection of food
Kitchen arrangement
Foundation of strength
Home Conveniences
Planning your meals
Sanitation
Hygiene
Child Welfare
Tried out Fats
Milk
Cereals and Fruits
Use of Left-overs
Bread
Winter Vegetables
Three meals per day

The Home Demonstration Agent will be glad to make plans to hold a school in coöperation with the Massachusetts Agricultural College in any town. Remember there is greater need for food saving and planning than ever.

Use More Squash

A recent survey by Marketing Agents and members of the Food Administration brought out the fact that the squash situation, at this time, is really serious because the markets are glutted, due to the fact, that hundreds of tons of squash, for want of storage facilities, must be moved immediately to prevent almost total loss through freezing. Again, additional hundreds of tons must be moved because, strange as it may seem, a large quantity of the best quality squash ever produced in the state is not keeping well and if it is to be saved, it must go into consumption immediately.

The farmers' price, which in 1916 was $69 a ton, in 1917 $45 a ton, is today from $20-$25 a ton. In other words, the farmer is receiving from one cent to one and one-half cents a pound and many retailers are selling as low as two or three cents a pound.

To buy squash is not only good economy, it is also sound patriotism in that every effort on the part of the consumer, helps to relieve the tension on the producer, who is thereby heartened and encouraged for he realizes that even though he barely gets the cost of production, at least, the product is a real contribution to the usable food supply of the Nation.

Use squash liberally, regularly, buying a whole squash at a time to reduce

Concluded on page 7

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

Club Analysis

In the Canning Club, the county enrollment was 202, representing an 85% increase in 1917. There were 22 clubs with 31 leaders starting work. These club members have canned 5367 quarts of fruit and vegetables, which is 17% greater than the 1917 record. These were valued at $2,332, while the 1917 output was worth $715.13. According to present estimates, all returns not yet being filed, 45% of the enrollment will finish the contest, against 19% in 1917, an increase of 26%. The canning club work has been carried on with the assistance of the Home Demonstration Agent. One county canning team entered the inter-county demonstration of the New England Fair.

HOME ECONOMICS CLUB

The Home Economics Club contained 218 members, part of whom were engaged in a sewing project, the rest in a bread-making contest. The records show that 2832 loaves of bread were made, which at $.15 equal $424.80. Two hundred and forty-four garments were made valued at $142.89. This latter figure really represents a saving, for these garments were made by members at a cost much below what the garments could be purchased for. As an additional piece of club work these girls made 942 articles for the Red Cross. Forty-five per cent finished the contest, an increase of 14% over 1917.

POTATO AND CORN CLUBS

Due to the scattered enrollments in these clubs, it has been difficult to manage them in an organized way. Twenty-eight potato club members and 24 corn club members have been engaged in the work. Both clubs are slightly larger than last year. These clubs are most successful in Hadley where good soil and careful supervision exist.

PIG CLUB

Only 23 % of the 1917 pig club came through. The best record in good club work belong to 4 Middlefield boys, who all finished, and one gained a State prize. None of these boys had previously belonged to the club.

The 1918 club contains 205 members or 71% more than in 1917. The First National Bank of Amherst and the Northampton National Bank financed about 50 young swine raisers.

A number of pure bred pigs were sold to boys in the hill towns. These boys are planning to breed the sows this winter, and have a supply of good stock for sale next spring. At the Cummington Fair, pig club members exhibited 9 of the 11 head of swine shown. This may or may not be an indication of who is raising hogs in the hill towns, but if there is any club which has a direct influence on the agriculture of the community it is the pig club. To prove this it may be cited the introduction of pure bred stock in communities where very little existed before: the distribution of rape seed to club members, has proved of positive value in reducing grain bills, several people have said this. The club members are granted the opportunity of having their hogs inoculated against cholera. Thirteen members availed themselves of the opportunity and this led to 15 head being treated for adults.

Pig "Squeals" were held this year in Northampton, Easthampton and Amherst, about 100 pigs being thus distributed.

GARDEN PROJECT

Home Garden projects were instituted in Hatfield, Florence, Leeds, Northampton, South Hadley, Huntington, Ware, Amherst, Hadley and Easthampton.

Supervision in Amherst was taken up by Professor Hart, in Hadley by Mr. Burke, in Hatfield by a corps of volunteer visitors, and in Ware it would have been done by a man employed by the Public Safety Committee.

The town of Huntington suffered through a lack of consideration on the part of parents, yet a very creditable exhibit was made. The project in Northampton suffered through a disinclination on the part of garden visitors to appreciate their duties. Mr. Rand's reports show that he made at least 450 personal visits to his clients, and spent about 30 days on detailed organization of his projects.

Mr. Rand was instrumental in securing 41 garden visitors. The work of the visitor is reflected in their reports which show, that 117 came in promptly and on time. Forty-six came after considerable urging, and 165 did not come in at all. On the basis of 163 reports finally reviewed it shows their method of supervision was 49% effective.

Excellent garden exhibits were held in Hadley, Easthampton, and everything was in place for a large display in Amherst, when the influenza broke out. Fine exhibits were also held in the other towns, entered in the project.

A coöperative agreement of the Farm Bureau with the Hillside Agricultural Society will place all competative garden projects in the hill towns under jurisdiction of the society. This gives promise of better garden work in the hill towns.

1919 Home Economics Club

1. Time of contest—January 15th to April 15th.

2. Stories due—May 1st.

3. Club members selecting bread-making must complete the regular 20 hours and make at least 20 loaves of bread during the three months.

4. An ordinary sized pan of biscuits may be counted as one loaf of bread.

5. As long as we are allowed to use wheat flour without substitute, the previous ruling that quick breads may be counted to complete the 20 hours will be recalled. Substitute bread should be encouraged, however, as much as possible.

6. Club members taking sewing as a major must also do 10 hours of any form of cooking.

7. Sewing done in the class room during regular school time under the supervision of the teacher is not counted as club work.

8. The mid-contest judging of patching and darning and bread-making where the products are scored will not be required. The local leader of each club should set aside one meeting during the contest when all bread-makers bring in bread for her to criticise for improvement of club members. In the same way, one meeting should be held when children are taught how to patch and darn, each member making a patch and darn. If, however, club members do not bring in bread during the contest or make a patch and darn at a meeting, they still complete all requirements of the club providing they complete the 60 hours, keep report, exhibit at final exhibit and write story. If club members do bring in the above, they not only complete all requirements but receive 5 points of credit to their final score.

9. A different patch and darn than made at one of the club meetings must be exhibited at the final exhibit. At least one garment as well as patch and darn must be made during the 20 hours.

FIELD DAYS

These were held with 39 club members in Westhampton, Goshen, Greenwich, Hatfield, Belchertown, Williamsburg. An all day's outing to Massachusetts Agricultural College was the drawing card.

COMPARISON WITH 1917

Total club enrollment	–1.8%
State club enrollment	+79. %
Garden club enrollment	–17. %
Personal visits	+25. %
Local leaders	+728. %
Club exhibits	+100. %

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FOR HIM—Felt Slippers with comfort in every line; Felt Lace Shoes. Just the thing for "the home stretch."

FOR HER—"Comfy" Slippers which are irresistible in their daintiness; Boudoir Slippers; Evening Slippers.

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In great variety and wonderfully attractive as to style and quality.

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Northampton
National Bank

C. N. CLARK, President
WARREN M. KING, Vice-President
EDWIN K. ABBOTT, Cashier

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $660,000
DEPOSITS, $2,000,000

Interest Paid on Special Accounts and Certificates of Deposit

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Why not make your will appointing this Bank as Executor?

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The Habit of Saving

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BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Concluded from page 3

- that women have met and learned to remodel and trim hats and saved $1.00 to $5.00 each?
- that seven towns had groups of women studying and solving household problems last year?
- that every town had a Thrift Center where literature and timely suggestions could be received and exhibits made and demonstrations given?
- that more foreign speaking people were reached last year than ever before?
- that a Polish girl won the county prize in Sewing? (Jr. Home Economics Club?)
- that the Home Making Department has reached about 12,000 people since December 1, 1917?
- that 22 Junior Canning Clubs canned 5,367 quarts?
- that the 20 Junior Home Economics Clubs made 2,832 loaves of bread and 144 garments?
- that not all our schools give the children a chance to have some warm food at noon? Does *your* school?
- that the Farm Bureau stands ready to help you in your town this winter?
- that mothers, everywhere, are glad for what the Junior club work teaches?

Continued from page 1

after he'd get the poison off his chest to Anyone who would stand for an Earful he'd snoop off to Sorghum Smith, the village grocery man, and buy his family a pound of Loko, the butter Substitute! He thereby saved himself a nickel and a dime.

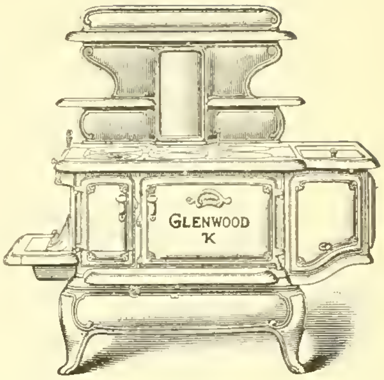
At first Loko was just a toothless Infant; but the encouragement and Support of Hard Shell and other purse-wise, stomach-foolish Nuts, it waxed Strong and grew Teeth. And then sisters and brothers of the sturdy Loko—Soko, and Joko, Yoko and Doko—came into existence. They Grew so rapidly that they worried the Dairy Industry. And Hard Shell took to biting his Nails, but the Penny was still so Close to his eye that he could see Nothing else.

It came to pass that Hard Shell, the Nut, sickened one day. And because his Constitution had been deprived of the Protective elements in Milk and Butter products he failed to Shake off old-man Disease. And Hard Shell, the Nut, cashed in his checks.

And it was chiseled on the marble:

"Here Lies Hard Shell, the Nut—He Did His Best Friends!"

All of which Teaches—well, the Moral got lost somewhere in the Fable but a Diligent search will Reveal it.



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OLIVER B. BRADLEY, Cashier

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NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

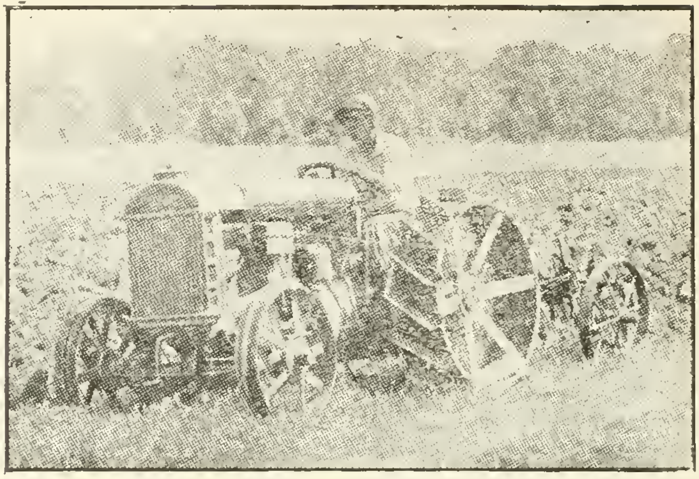
GIFTS FOR MEN

Come to the Men's Store for GIFTS FOR MEN. Below we have listed just a few of the many items that appeal to men and from which you may receive some suggestions as to gifts for the Christmas time.

Shirts Collars Gloves
Ties Umbrellas Mittens
Hose Bath Robes Caps
Underwear House Coats Hats
Sweaters Pajamas Nightrobes Suits

Remember, we take as good care of the boys as of men

R. F. ARMSTRONG & SON
80 MAIN STREET, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.



Fordson
TRADE MARK

Here is Henry Ford's world-wide gift to civilization, which has won the all-England championship prize at the demonstration given at Lincolnshire, England, May 9, 1918. It is one of the principal factors in winning this great war in helping in the production of food. Every farmer should own one of these machines.

For Circulars, Catalogs, Etc., Etc.
CHASE MOTOR SALES COMPANY
Distributors for Western Massachusetts
203 MAIN STREET, ... NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Preservation Reports, 1918

Eighteen towns in the County sent in reports for the Home Canteen Service. This coöperation meant a great deal of effort on the part of some of the women. Many of the towns reported especially well. The town of Amherst sent in the greatest number.

Totals are as follows:

	FRUITS Jars	VEGETABLES Jars	EGGS Dozen	MEAT Lbs.	FAMILIES
Amherst	9016	14999	3424	176	331
North Amherst	2051	1857	485	195	62
South Amherst	3034	3118	739	767	75
Chesterfield	171	318	77	559	3
Cummington	2746	2782	274	1120	39
Enfield	813	901	341	715	10
Goshen	375	388	44		10
Granby	806	1160	185	20	19
Hadley	1119	1229	169	136	28
Haydenville	4698	5317	1129		40
Huntington	1649	1779	126	15	29
Middlefield	739	699	58	1250	16
Northampton	6468	4517	1246	85	110
Plainfield	1815	1389	210	4280	50
Southampton	835	627	88	184	14
South Hadley Center	1248	2401	389	10	39
South Hadley Falls	2552	3240	602		100
Worthington	1771	1664	221	1416	40
Totals	41816	48385	9806	10928	1015

"What are you reading?"
"A Tale of Buried Treasure."
"Wasting your time on fiction?"
"Nope! This is expert advice on how to dig potatoes."

Family Growing Rapidly.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fremont are the proud parents of a fourth son since last Thursday.—*Decorah (Ia.) Republican.*

Don't Make the Fertilizer Man Your Banker—His Rates are High

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JOSEPH PICKETT, Principal
76 Pleasant St., Northampton, Mass.

Concluded from page 3

waste and extra cost of handling. This is one way to help the general conservation movement and thus carry through to the end the splendid program started last year.

SQUASH GEMS

1 c. of sifted squash, ½ c. sugar, ¼ c. butter, 2-3 c. milk, 1 tsp. baking powder, salt, 3 c. flour. Bake in a quick oven.

—*Mrs. Horace Cole, Worthington.*

SQUASH BAKED IN THE SHELL

Wash squash. Cut into halves, or into quarters if it is very large. Remove seeds. Bake in a moderate oven. When it can be easily pierced with a fork, remove from the oven, scoop the squash from the shell, mash, season with butter, salt and pepper. Serve hot.

STEAMED SQUASH

Wash squash. Cut into pieces of convenient size to handle. Remove seeds and the outer green shell. Steam until tender. Mash, season with butter, pepper and salt. Serve hot.

BAKED SQUASH WITH BACON

Cut squash in strips, remove skin, sprinkle with salt, and put in baking dish. Cut slices of bacon in narrow strips, arrange these on the squash. Cover dish and bake until squash is tender, then uncover until bacon is crisp and brown.

SQUASH PIE

Use the dry, mealy squashes. Stew or bake the squash till tender. Sift it, and allow one cup and one-half for an ordinary sized pie. Mix with the squash one cup of boiling milk, one-half cup of sugar, one-half teaspoon of salt, one-fourth teaspoon of cinnamon, and one egg beaten slightly. Line a granite pie plate with paste, allowing enough for a fluted rim, fill with the squash mixture, and bake in a hot oven until the crust is brown and the squash puffs in the center.

—*Home Science Cook Book.*

Do Not Butcher the Sows

Reports are coming in from all sides of farmers killing off their sows this fall. The chief reason given is that there is a glut of small pigs this fall and that the price is low.

Let us stop and consider. Little pigs sold for $8 to $10 last spring and $5 to $6 this fall or an average of $6.50 to $8.00.

The farmer that prospers in any branch of farming is the one who stays with a proposition year in and year out, not jumping with each change in the market. Keep those sows; they will pay you good returns next spring.

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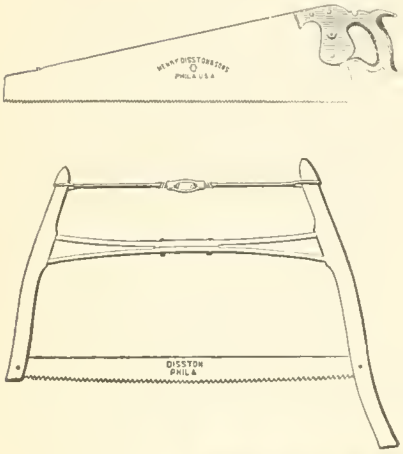
Hatfield, Mass.

GRAIN, COAL, ICE
AND
FARM MACHINERY

We wondered how Carpenter Gray
Could accomplish so much in a day.
He said 'twas because
He used **DISSTON SAWS**,
He'd thrown all his others away.



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Suits that will fit you and add 90% to the first impression.

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144 MAIN STREET, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. IV. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JANUARY, 1919 No. 1

Producing Butterfat

The various breeds of dairy cattle might be placed in the following order as regards the average percentage of butter-fat in their milk:

Jerseys, 5.35 per cent; Gurnseys, 5.16 per cent; Devon, 4.60 per cent; Shorthorn, 4.05 per cent; Brown Swiss, 4.24 per cent; Ayrshire, 3.66 per cent, and Holstein, 3.42 per cent.

"This does not indicate that Jerseys are in every way superior to any other breed, for they do not excel in the number of pounds of milk produced. Thus a Holstein producing seven thousand pounds of 3½ per cent milk is worth more than a Jersey producing four thousand pounds of 5 per cent milk. The question of the value of a cow from the butter-maker's standpoint, lies entirely in her ability to produce a large total of pounds butter-fat, whether she does it by producing fewer pounds of rich milk or more pounds of milk not so rich."

Manurial Values of Dairy Feeds

When feeding dairy cattle, and especially if purchasing high-priced concentrates, it is well to consider the fertilizing value as well as the feeding value of feed. Just as the value of commercial fertilizer depends on the amount of available nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potassium contained in the feed consumed by the animals. Those feeds which contain relatively large amounts of the three important plant foods make good manures and those which contain small amounts make poor manures.

The following table shows the equivalents of nitrate of soda, 16-percent acid phosphate and muriate of potash contained in some of the common dairy feeds. The amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained in these feeds were taken from Henry & Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding," appendix, Table III. The nitrogen was then calculated as nitrate of soda, the phosphoric acid as 16-percent acid phosphate and the potassium as muriate of potash because these are the more common forms in which these constituents are found in commercial fertilizers.

One ton of corn contains the equivalent of

Continued on page 6

NITRATE OF SODA

Many farmers have been inquiring for government nitrate this year. It will be obtainable in the same manner as last year at $81 a ton, f. o. b. shipping point, which will be some port on the Atlantic coast. The freight last year was about $4.00 a ton. Order blanks will be available at the Farm Bureau office and orders should be placed early. This is an exceptionally good chance for the farmers to obtain available nitrogen and a large number should avail themselves of the opportunity. Orders must be placed by January 25.

HOW TO OBTAIN NITRATE

Applications for a part of the nitrate bought by the government will be received only from actual farmers or owners or holders of farms for use on their land, and may be made through County Agent A. F. MacDougall, or through any member of a local committee consisting of E. B. Clapp, Easthampton; H. C. Barton, South Amherst and John Reid, South Hadley.

No money will be required with the application but upon notice from the authorized representative of the Department of Agriculture farmers who have signed applications must deposit with the Northampton National Bank, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to act as the farmers' agent for that purpose, money to cover the cost of the fertilizer except the freight charge. Mr. Charles Wade, Hatfield will have charge of distribution of nitrate to farmers. Arrangements have been made to secure a large quantity of nitrate and it is believed that all reasonable requirements can be met.

"It ain't the guns nor armament
Nor funds that they can pay,
But the close coöperation
That made them win the day.
"It ain't the individuals,
Nor the army as a whole,
But the everlasting teamwork
Of every bloomin' soul."

Town Meeting and the Farm Bureau

As the Farm Bureau is now a public organization, supported entirely by public funds, it is necessary to have all the towns of the county make town appropriations for the support of the Bureau. Last year an excellent showing was made, 21 of the 23 towns making appropriations. One hundred percent support is needed this year. Funds were available from the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee and from membership dues last season. These funds cannot be received for 1919 so that an increased appropriation has been asked from most of the towns.

The voters at the town meetings are also asked to elect a town director who will be the official representative of the County Board of Trustees.

Meetings are now being held in all the towns of the county at which time the people decide what they want to do in agriculture, home economics and boys' and girls' work, during 1919. Leaders for these three departments are elected and a program of work made out. The three leaders comprise the town committee on Farm Bureau work, together with the director elected at the town meeting.

Most of the towns in Hampshire County depend upon agriculture for their prosperity. By making a program of work for the development of their farms and their homes, progress should be made in the community. The motive is worthy the support of every town and the best thought and judgment of the leaders of each community should be given in order that the efforts of our farmers and their family shall receive just returns.

Amount of Hull in Oats

Professor Earl Jones of the Agricultural College has made some investigations to determine the amount of hull in different varieties of oats.

Professor Jones says a good oat ought not to have over 30% hull. His records show that the Horse Mane oat always has a large amount of hull. The Horse Mane oat averages 34 to 44% hull.

Oats raised in the hill towns have been analyzed, and Professor Jones' records show that the farmer growing the Horse Mane oats has 37 to 44% hull, those growing other varieties had 27 to 29%.

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

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"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

Price, 25 cents a year

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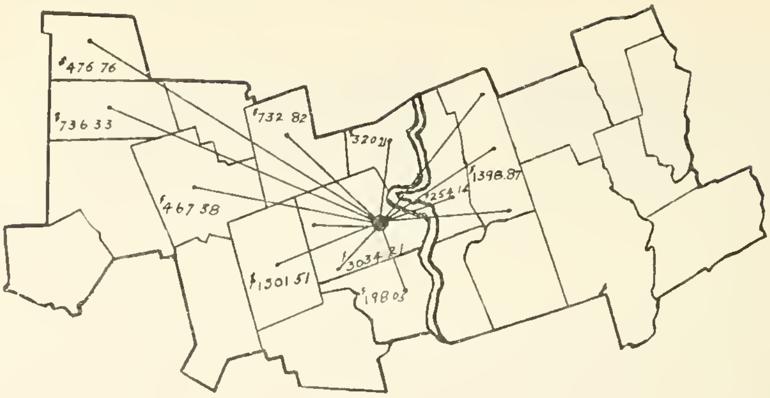
Scrub Cattle—Scrub Ideals

The character of a man's cattle reflects the character of the man himself. Are you keeping a scrub bull?

Central Warehouse

Is not the time ripe for the farmers in the towns tributary to Williamsburg to build a ware-house in which to store their farm produce? The difficulty in marketing has always been a big check in the production of crops in these towns. One of the biggest steps to take in meeting this problem is to have a central ware-house. The growth of the Williamsburg Fruit Growers' Association which handles a large percent of apples from these hills is seriously handicapped by lack of a permanent sorting and storage house. Potatoes to be marketed with safety have to be sold either in the fall or spring, due to the danger in making long hauls during cold weather. Williamsburg, Goshen, Cummington, Plainfield, Chesterfield and part of Worthington are interested. Many of the farmers have thought of a central ware-house, but the thought has never materialized.

The proposition might well center around the Williamsburg Fruit Growers' Association and have this association act as an exchange for all farm produce.



CHART

SHOWING TOWNS CONTRIBUTING TO AND VALUE OF PRODUCE SOLD BY EACH TOWN ON THE:

Northampton Community Market

The Northampton Community Market from the standpoint of the consumer was a success. It was self-supporting and furnished the public fresh produce at a reasonable price. The farmers who patronized the market were well satisfied.

However, the above chart tells an interesting story. It shows the towns which furnished produce for the market and the value of the produce each town sold.

These facts are revealed:

Total cash sales	$11,491.03
Average daily sales	319.19
Total number teams on market	346.
Average value of loads	$33.21
Number of market days	36.
Total number farmers on market	57.
Average sale per farmer	$201.59

From the above facts, we may draw these conclusions:

1. That the market was patronized by the small farmer. It was of value to those farmers whose volume of business on the farm is not large, and who have to get part of their income from peddling, buying and selling, etc.

2. That the market was of value to those who grew just a few more fruits and vegetables than they could use at home, and not enough to bother with in a wholesale way.

3. That the market found favor among the larger farmers who had a boy or girl whose labors on the market were of more value than on the farm.

4. That the market was of no value to the farmer who does a large volume of business and whose farm depends upon his managing ability for its success.

5. That the total sales on the market were not large enough to really consider the Community Market as a great help in solving the marketing problem of the farmers who naturally seek Northampton as a marketing center. It was a help, but made little headway against the real problem.

Not a One Man Job

While speaking of the Williamsburg Fruit Growers' Association, a little note to its members might not be out of place. For the past year the association has been more "operative" than "coöperative." In other words, the members have depended to a large extent on the manager for the success of the association and have not put enough of an effort behind it themselves. Many were careless this past season in the spraying of their trees, others took very little pains in harvesting their crop, in fact, very little progress was made in the production of better fruit. The members during 1919 should get behind a pruning and spraying campaign and then see to it that their fruit is harvested and delivered to the ware-house in first-class condition.

Mr. W. L. Machmer, district market agent for the four western counties of Massachusetts for the past year and a half relinquished his duties January 1. Mr. Machmer had his office with the Hampshire County Farm Bureau and became well acquainted with a large number of its members. He has been especially valuable to the onion farmers in furnishing crop and market reports and was responsible in no small measure for the success of the Northampton and Holyoke Community Markets. Mr. Machmer, personally, will be greatly missed and the county will lose a valuable man.

A grunting pig is more profitable than a squealing one.

HOME MAKING

MISS HELEN A. HARRIMAN, Demonstration Agent

Medicine Free

If we could have the free services of a physician all the year, we would not be given anything better than we already have in the apple bin and the vegetable cellar. The very best of medicines put up in the most attractive form to take, are found in the shape of fruits and common garden produce.

Every man who has a kitchen garden has a medicine chest in his back yard. In the onion, for example, he has a sulphur oil which gives the onion its reputation as a remedy for insomnia. There is solanin in the potato and spinach contains iron.

Cabbage is highly regarded as a preventative and corrective of scurvy and scrofula. The composition of the tomato is chemically so subtle that it is not yet fully understood, although several active principles have been isolated and names have been given to them. So the man who eats freely of vegetables is taking medicine without paying for a prescription.—*The Plowman.*

Suggestions for Dinners for Children During the Second Year

Give an egg 3 or 4 times a week during first half of year.

Give an egg 4 or 5 times a week during last half of year.

1. An egg, 1 slice bread or toast, 1 tablespoon spinach, 1 cup milk.
2. An egg, 1 slice bread or toast, 1 tablespoon carrott, ½ cup junket, ½ cup milk.
3. An egg, ½ cup green pea soup, rice and milk, ½ cup milk to drink.
4. ½ cup string bean soup, 1 slice bread, ½ cup custard, ½ cup milk to drink.
5. ½ cup potato soup, bread, spinach, ½ cup junket, ½ cup milk to drink.
6. ½ cup split pea soup, 1 tablespoon carrots, oatmeal pudding and milk.
7. Baked potato, bread, green peas (strained), 1 cup milk.
8. ½ cup beef broth with ½ tablespoon cooked rice, barley or hominy and 1 tablespoon spinach, bread, 1-3 cup bread pudding. (No fruit)

—*From Dietetic Bureau, Boston.*

The Home Demonstration Agent attended, December 16-20, the Annual Conference of Extension workers in Amherst. General state programs of work in Agriculture, Homemaking and Junior Club work were formulated.

Due to the illness of Miss Howard, Franklin County, the home demonstration agent conducted a one-day school in Shutesbury, including Meal Planning and Selection of Foods, and a demonstration on Meat Saving dishes.

Questions to Think About

Do women of your town meet for a study of home affairs such as the welfare of children, health, food, clothing?

Is the future home safe-guarded by the teaching of home-making in the schools or the Junior Club work?

Does the housewife have the same grade of labor saving devices in the home that the farmer has in his work?

Is the home planned so as to save labor for the housewife

Do we know what our schools are actually doing?

Are we spending all our money for developing the child's mind and neglecting his body?

Are we securing the highest grade of efficiency in our schools by retaining our best teachers? How may it be done?

Do we have a parent-teacher association?

Do we have frequent public lectures and entertainments?

Is medical and dental inspection maintained in our schools?

Do we personally follow up this work?

Are our stores sanitary?

Do we have a warm noon dish in our schools?

Is there need of home-making lectures or demonstrations to stimulate interest?

Have we asked to have a traveling library placed in our town for a period of time?

Program Middlefield Extension School

WOMAN'S SECTION

Friday

9.30 A. M. The Challenge.

10.30 Selecting Your Food and Planning Meals.

1.00 P. M. Demonstration—Possibilities in Remodelling Clothing.

3.00 Kitchen Arrangement (Illustrated Lecture).

Saturday

9.30 A. M. Demonstration—Three Meals (Sponge Cake)

11.00 Foundation of Strength (Child Feeding).

1.00 P. M. Home Conveniences.

2.30 Round Table: "What I have done, and what I can do."

Joint Session.

Mrs. Reed came to the County again December 20, and met the women of the Southampton Clothing Efficiency club. Fourteen women were fitted to the right kind of corset and learned the correct way of wearing. This sort of work is a step toward improving the health of women.

Three Towns Plan 1919 Homemaking Program

Evening meetings were held in December in three towns. The reorganization of the Farm Bureau was explained and plans for work in Agriculture, Homemaking and Club work for the town during 1919 were discussed.

In Chesterfield, Mrs. Homer Bisbee was elected town leader in Home-making, Mrs. F. H. Bryant and Mrs. Frank Damon leaders of the Clothing project, Mrs. H. L. Merritt leader of the Home Management project and Mrs. A. B. Smith leader of warm noon dish in schools. An Extension School was scheduled for January.

In Middlefield, Mrs. Ovid Eames was elected town leader in Home-making and Mrs. A. G. Hatch, leader of the Home Management project. An Extension School in food, clothing and household management was scheduled for January. In the spring, a clothing program will be taken up with the women and girls.

In Prescott, Mrs. Fannie Mitchell was elected town leader in Home-making. The coöperation of Miss Litchfield, a teacher, was secured to encourage the warm noon dish in the schools. The women have asked that a clothing program be carried out in the spring.

The State College and the Farm Bureaus throughout the state, feel that this is a better organization than last year, in that a certain person is interested in and responsible for a definite piece of work in Homemaking. The Farm Bureau will give their heartiest coöperation toward carrying out these town programs.

Buying Daily Food for the Family

RULES TO FOLLOW WHEN WAR PRICES PREVAIL

Milk

1. Set aside enough money to buy 1 quart of milk a day for each child and one-third quart of milk daily for each grown person.

Cheese will do for grown people in place of milk—scant 2 ounces of cheese for one-third quart.

Skim milk has nourishment for grown people; not so good fare for children; half the child's daily quart may be skim milk if necessary.

If anyone has to go without milk, it must not be the children.

Fat

2. Buy 2 to 3 ounces of some fat for each grown person.

Children who are getting a quart of milk daily do not need as much other fat.

Concluded on page 7

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WORK

CHARLES H. GOULD, Leader

Pig Club Members

KEEPING CLUB RECORDS

AN ENFIELD PROJECT

The picture on this page shows two Enfield boys, Frank and George Ingraham, keeping records on their pig club project.

When the County Leader and Mr. Howe of the State College called last summer, they found the best pig project in Enfield.

Every club member has to keep a record of the feed given his pig. These boys had their records up to date. They made the pen shown in the picture themselves.

Fine Pig Club and Canning Club Films

The State College has two fine motion picture films showing pig club work and the manufacture of Good Luck Rubber rings. It is hoped that these films can be shown extensively in Hampshire County.

Any party desiring these films at a community gathering should notify the County Leader a week or two in advance. In communities where no electricity is available, storage batteries may be used, so no community need forego this excellent entertainment because of lack of electricity.

Sow and Litter Members

Milton Patterson, Amherst
Winthrop Kellog, Amherst
Ellsworth Jenks, Amherst
Louis Osborne, Enfield
Roy Packard, Goshen
Freddie Field, Goshen
Charles Sears, Goshen
Luther Beals, Goshen
Raymond Vollinger, North Farms

Berkshires and Chester Whites are the breeds being used. Roy Packard of Goshen will probably have the only litter of pure bred Berkshires.

Pals

We're sure good pals, my dad and me,
We hardly ever disagree,
On how to run the place,
'n when I get to be a man,
I'll have a farm like dad, and plan,
To beat his pace.
You see, we're pardners, me and dad,
And though he says I'm just a lad,
He don't treat me as one;
He lets me in on his affairs,
I'll bet the city millionaires
Don't have more fun.
He gave to me a calf and pig,
And later on, when they get big,
I'll take them in to sell,
And with the money that they bring,
I'll maybe buy out dad next spring,
It's hard to tell.
Just why a feller likes to roam
And leave the farm, his folks and home,
Is easy to be seen;
He ain't a pard,—he's just a hand,
And has to work to beat the band—
A farm machine. —*Selected.*

Push Swine from the Start

Spring pigs should be pushed from the start. Young animals make more pounds of grain from a given amount of food than when older. The Wisconsin station found that 38-pound pigs required 293 pounds of feed to make 100 pounds of gain; 78-pound pigs required 400 pounds of feed; 128-pound hogs, 437 pounds of feed; 226-pound pigs, 498 pounds, and for the 330-pound hogs it took 535 pounds of food to make 100 pounds of gain, nearly twice as much as the 38-pound pig. This emphasizes the importance of pushing the hogs from the start. Pigs farrowed in April should weigh from 200 to 250 pounds by November 1st.

Some Truth in This

"I have always been interested in pigs. When the opportunity came to raise one in the Boys' and Girls' Club, I jumped at the chance.

I obtained a full blood registered, Berkshire. My Pig's name is Hill Top Queen.

Soon after I got her my father and I took a bransack and weighed her. We had a hard job, however. She would run from one corner to the other: finally we caught her.

She weighed twenty-one pounds. I fed my pig three times a day. I always scald my grain before giving it to the pig. It agrees with her better. Green feed and pasture is also necessary.

I took my pig to the Cummington Fair. I won first prize on my breeding sow.

I learned many things since I started to raise pigs. One thing in particular, was, that pigs with slender legs are not as good as pigs with stout legs. Well bred pigs are better than scrubs, because they have broad backs and stout legs.

Pigs are the neatest animal living. I wonder if we all realize it?

Pigs must be treated kindly and fed regularly.

I have made up my mind that the Pig Club is of great help to young farmers.

I plan to join it this fall with a sow and litter, next spring with a new Pig."

—*Roy H Packard, Goshen, Age 11.*

Banner Canning Clubs

The Agricultural College has awarded handsome felt banners to canning clubs of Goshen, Westhampton, and South Hadley.

These clubs are the only ones in the Country that had six or more members complete all club requirements. Much of the success of these clubs is attributable to the consistant effort of the leaders. Mrs. A. W. Bailey led the club in South Hadley, Mrs. H. H. Bissell in Goshen, and Mrs. Federal Bridgman and Miss Louise Clapp in Westhampton.

Local Town Leaders

Town leaders to work with the County Leader in organizing club work in their towns have recently been elected in Middlefield, Chesterfield and Prescott.

These leaders were elected by their fellow citizens and are members of the local Farm Bureau committee. E. H. Alderman was elected in Middlefield, U. F. LeDuc in Chesterfield, and Mr. LaPlante in Prescott. The County Leader expects to formulate definite plans with these people for the organization of club work in their towns.

MANDELL

YOU MUST GET READY

Warm Footwear for Winter

AT

MANDELL'S

Where prices are lowest
for equal quality

THE MANDELL COMPANY
The Draper Hotel Building
NORTHAMPTON, . . . MASS.

Northampton
National Bank

C. N. CLARK, President
WARREN M. KING, Vice-President
EDWIN K. ABBOTT, Cashier

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $660,000
DEPOSITS. $2,000,000

Interest Paid on Special Accounts and Certificates of Deposit

We are qualified to act as Executor, Administrator and Trustee

Why not make your will appointing this Bank as Executor?

THE BANK FOR EVERYBODY

The Habit of Saving

Is at the bottom of most big successes in the business world. Begin the habit by opening a savings account with the Haydenville Savings Bank. One dollar is enough to start with.

BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Don't Tell Anyone We Told You—But:

Edward Searle of Southampton said the roof of his mouth has been burnt ever since his wife began feeding him food cooked in that Fireless Cooker, Miss Harriman persuaded her to make.

H. T. Cowles, cashier of the First National Bank of Amherst, says that all but one of the Pig Club boys it financed have taken up their notes.

W. A. Munson of Huntington says that some of these people who went out of the poultry business, went out at the wrong time, and his books just prove it, too.

The Three County Fair elected A. F. McDougall as one of it's Vice Presidents at its annual meeting.

Ralph Bell of Middlefield got his town folks to start the new year with a two day Extension School.

You might pass the word around town that the subscription price of this paper is going to be only $.25 this year.

Arthur Field of Goshen says he thinks the Boys' Pig Club has opened the eyes of some people as to the possibilities in hog raising.

The Mothers' Club of Enfield has arranged with the Home Demonstration Agent, a series of meetings to consider the Remodeling of Clothing.

Seed Potatoes

Many farmers in Hampshire County are planning this year to pool their orders and get a car-load of certified seed potatoes from Maine. They realize that the seed stock of the county is sadly depleted and needs new stock. Prof. Jones gives the following statement regarding the seed potato question:

There is no question but that in the lower elevations of the state northern grown seed potatoes are superior to those grown here. In the hill towns of Massachusetts vigor can be maintained longer without renewing the seed, but new seed is badly needed in these towns.

The Rhode sland Experiment Station (Extension News Letter, Jan. 1917) for six years compared the yields from Maine and Rhode Island seed potatoes. Comparative yields of late varieties are given below. (The Rhode Island seed, was in most cases, one year removed from Maine.)

R. I. GROWN SEED

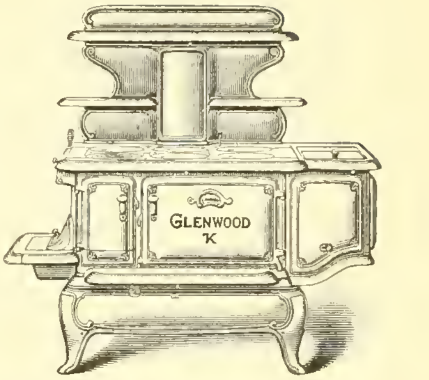
Av. per year 185 bu. per acre

MAINE GROWN SEED

Av. per year 286 bu. per acre

In the report of the Massachusetts Experiment Station for 1903 Doctor Brooks

Concluded on page 6 last column



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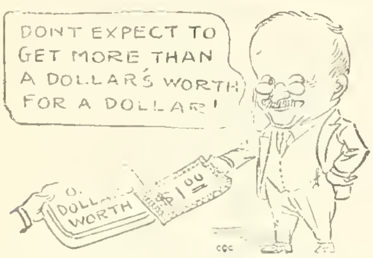
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Here is Henry Ford's world-wide gift to civilization, which has won the all-England championship prize at the demonstration given at Lincolnshire, England, May 9, 1918. It is one of the principal factors in winning this great war in helping in the production of food. Every farmer should own one of these machines.

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196 lb of nitrate of soda
92 lb. of 16-percent acid phosphate
12 lb. of muriate of potash

One ton of oats contains the equivalent of

240 lb. of nitrate of soda
108 lb of 16-percent acid phosphate
18 lb. of muriate of potash.

One ton of bran contains the equivalent of

310 lb. of nitrate of soda
394 lb. of 16-percent acid phosphate
52 lb. of muriate of potash

One ton of oilmeal contains the equivalent of

716 lb. of nitrate of soda
236 lb. of 16-percent acid phosphate
40 lb of muriate of potash

One ton of cottonseed meal contains the equivalent of

774 lb. of nitrate of soda
354 lb. of 16-percent acid phosphate
56 lb. of muriate of potash

One ton of clover hay contains the equivalent of

248 lb. of nitrate of soda
52 lb. of 16-percent acid phosphate
52 lb. of muriate of potash

One ton of alfalfa hay contains the equivalent of

288 lb. of nitrate of soda
72 lb. of 16-percent acid phosphate
70 lb. of muriate of potash

FIGURING THE MANURIAL VALUE OF FEEDS.—Calculating the manurial value of these feeds at the present high prices of fertilizers (nitrate of soda 5 cents a pound, acid phosphate 1.2 cents a pound, and muriate of potash 25 cents a pound) corn would have a manurial value of $13.90 per ton; oats, $17.80 per ton; bran, $33.23 per ton; oil meal, $48.63 per ton; cottonseed meal, $56.95 per ton; clover hay, $26.02 per ton and alfalfa hay $32.76 per ton.

MANURE SHOULD BE CAREFULLY SAVED.—One must remember that not all the fertilizing constituents in a feed are recovered in the manure. Averaging the results obtained at the Ohio Experiment Station and those reported in Henry & Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding," we find that approximately 75 percent of the nitrogen, 80 percent of the phosphoric acid, 80 percent of the potash in a feed consumed by a dairy cow are recovered in the manure.—*Ohio Exp. Station.*

makes the following statement regarding seed potatoes: "In our experience seed grown in northern Maine has invariably been found superior to our own production, even in the first generation. The Maine seed gives the larger yield and the crop is somewhat earlier. It usually costs more than home-grown seed, but it is richly worth the price."

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76 Pleasant St., Northampton, Mass.

Concluded from page 3

Butter is the best fat, especially for little children.

Sugar

3. Buy only sugar enough to make the meals palatable; it is not needed for food.

One and a half ounces, or about 3 level tablespoonfuls daily of sugar, honey, molasses, or syrup for each person is enough. Not more than 1 ounce of this should be in the form of sugar

Spending more than necessary for sugar when the purse is low cuts off the family from other food more nourishing.

Fresh Vegetables

4. Buy each day potatoes and one other vegetable—cabbage, onions, carrots, turnips, beets, or the like.

Children may have daily 2 or 3 medium-sized potatoes and ¼ pound or more of some other vegetable.

Grown persons can eat daily 6 to 8 medium potatoes and ½ pound or more of other vegetables.

Cereals

5. Buy no more wheat than the Food Administration directs. For other cereals use rolled oats, pinhead oatmeal, corn meal, hominy, barley, rice, and buckwheat.

Flours, meals, and breakfast foods made from the entire grain are more desirable than the others. These include water-ground corn meal, rolled oats or oatmeal, and cracked wheat.

Dried peas and beans and plenty of potatoes make less bread necessary.

Fruits

6. Give every member of the family a little fruit every day.

Apples, fresh or dried prunes, and raisins are among the cheapest fruits.

Varied Diet

7. All that is necessary to keep the family alive and well is told in the above list of foods; if more is spent it may give variety and better flavor to the meals.

If the family purse allows—

Meat may be added for the grown people.

Eggs may be added for all the family.

More may be spent for milk, cream, butter, cheese, fruits, vegetables, fats and sweets.

The first six rules provide a plain but safe diet for the family; additions may be pleasing, but are no more wholesome.

—*From U. S. Food Administration.*

Boy's New Boar

Mr. Fred Thayer of Chesterfield has just purchased a registered Chester White boar pig from M. A. C. to succeed the one he has been using recently. Mr. Thayer secured a very good individual.

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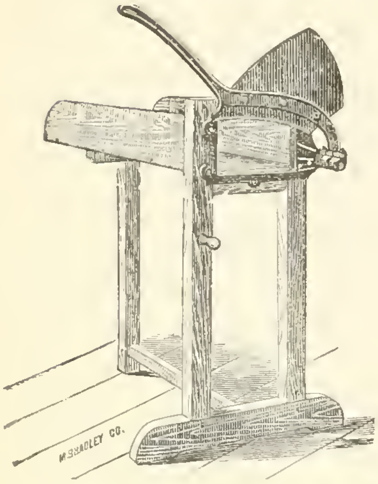
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. IV. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., FEBRUARY, 1919 No. 2

ENFIELD LOCAL DISSOLVES

The Enfield Local of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield voted at the annual meeting, held February 21, to dissolve and the members affiliate themselves with the Northampton Local, thus making one association to cover Hampshire County.

This action should greatly strengthen the work of the bank in the county and make it possible to reach a larger number of farmers. Mr. H. S. Cole of Worthington is secretary and all applications should be forwarded to him. The Farm Bureau would be glad to explain the work of the Federal Land Bank to any who are interested.

COUNTY HAS VALUABLE JERSEY BULL

Sire Is Half-Brother to New Champion of the Jersey Breed

There has recently been brought into Hampshire County a pure bred Jersey bull with a production pedigree back of him that entitles him to the place of herd sire in any high producing herd. This bull is Pogis of Cummington, bought from J. F. Carpenter of Shelburne Falls by W. H. Morey of Cummington to head his registered Jersey herd. The sire of this young bull is Hillside Torono, the bull selected by the United States Department of Agriculture to head its experimental breeding herd after a rather extensive search among the tested sires of the breed throughout the country. Hillside Torono is sired by Pogis 99 of Hood Farm, one of the leading sires of the breed and sire of fifty-four Register of Merit daughters, including Sophie's Agnes, the new Jersey champion with a year's record of 16,212 pounds of milk and 1000.7 pounds of butter fat. The dam of Hillside Torono is Lass 57th of Hood Farm with an official record of 9844 pounds of milk and 547 pounds of butter fat as a two-year-old, and a daughter of Hood Farm Torono, the sire of more than seventy-five Register of Merit cows. Thus, in Hillside Torono, two of the high producing lines of Hood Farm breeding are combined.

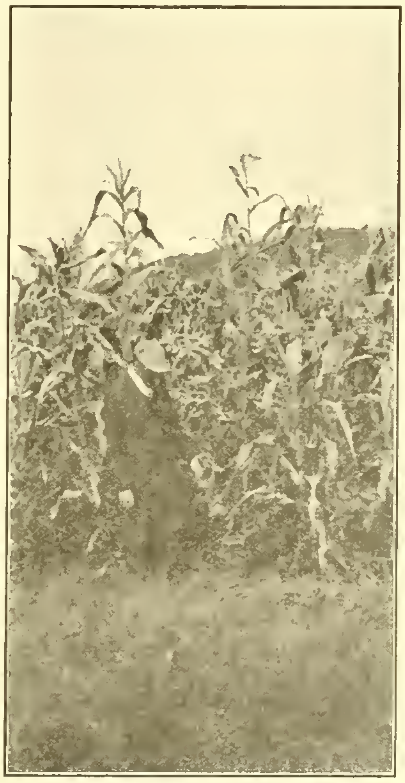
That the combintion brings results is shown by the records of cows of similar breeding in the Hood Farm herd, a full sister of Hillside Torono, Sophie's Dolly Dimple, having made a record

Continued on page 6

WHY NOT GROW A RICHER SILAGE?

Soy Beans and Corn Make Rich and Palatable Feed

Growing more feed and especially more crops of high feeding value seems, at the present time, essential to the dairy business in Massschusetts. Because of this, the practice of growing soy beans to supplement corn silage to produce a richer silage started in a small way several years ago.



Soy Beans and Corn

FARM OF CHARLES W. BERRY, PRESCOTT.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.—In the spring of 1918 twelve to fifteen soy bean and silage corn demonstrations were started in Hampshire County. In all cases but one the soy beans were grown with the silage corn. These fields were visited early in September and it was found that the soy beans had made a good growth in every case, where the weeds had been kept out of the corn. In a few cases there was a thin stand of beans but a good growth. In one wet field the beans looked good while the corn did not come

Concluded on page 7

AGED FARMER GROWS PRIZE ALFALFA

James Comins of North Hadley wins Prize

One hundred and fifty dollars is a pretty good amount to receive in prize money for growing an acre of alfalfa. But this is the amount offered as second prize in the Alfalfa Contest by the Mass. Society for Promoting Agriculture, and has just been won by a farmer 91 years old whose farm is located in North Hadley.

Mr. James Comins, winner of the prize, could have been seen last summer driving the mowing machine over his acre of alfalfa and doing most of the work in harvesting the crop.

The alfalfa was grown on land bordering the Connecticut River and gave a yield for the two years, called for by the contest, of 11.5 tons.

The crop was seeded in corn the middle of July, 1916; the cost of labor and fertilizer was $38.50; seed and inoculation, $15.25; harvesting, $22.40; making a total cost of $76.15, or an approximate cost of $7.00 per ton.

Dairymen who are looking for ways in which to cut down the cost of producing milk might well profit by the experience of Mr. Comins.

POOR FARM PRACTICE

To Put Manure in Small Piles

We have noticed recently through the county a few farmers who have put manure in small piles in the field. We can see no good reason for doing this and several reasons for not doing it.

The two big objections, as we look at the question, are the extra labor and time required to scatter the manure later and the irregular fertilization of the field because of the leaching from the small piles.

We would not hesitate to spread manure in winter except on steep hillsides and deep snows. Where it cannot be spread when hauled, we would put it in tall, compact piles, putting some straw or old hay under the pile to catch the leachings. We also believe that time spent in drawing manure now is well worth while to save time next spring.

Connecticut Valley Dent Corn makes excellent silage on hill town farms. Why not try some this year?

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

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Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley
Warren M. King, Northampton
Leslie R. Smith, Hadley
John A. Sullivan, Northampton

Paper and Pencil Help Make Money

How about making farming a business this year? Do you really know, without keeping an account book, whether it costs 6 or 9 cents to produce a quart of milk? Whether the brindle cow produces milk at a profit while the cow standing side of her was losing all the brindle made? Can you sell potatoes at $1.50 a bushel and make a profit, or does the wife make more on her hens than you made on the pigs? If you are interested in knowing why you farm, spend a little time with the pencil. The account book printed by the Massachusetts Agricultural College is very simple and complete. They may be obtained at the Farm Bureau office.

Towns Continue to Support Bureau

The response from the towns in making appropriations for the support of the Farm Bureau has been of the best. The ten towns that held meetings on February 3, all made appropriations and in nearly every case equalled their allotment. The budget was divided among the towns according to the population, and the towns desire to pay their proportion of the expense.

The Farm Bureau is now an established county organization, with practically all the towns ready with a program for development along the lines of agriculture, home-making, and club work.

BETTER SEED TO BE USED

Potato Men to Get Certified Stock

In growing potatoes, the first and most important factor is the selection of good seed. In those towns where potato growing is important, the farmers realize this fact, and at their meetings have appointed one of their number to find suitable seed stock for their town. Professor Earl Jones of M. A. C. recommends that farmers buy certified stock where they desire to keep their own seed.

Certified stock means that the seed comes from fields that have been inspected twice during the growing season and once after being dug, for disease and trueness to variety. This work is carried on by the state colleges in the several states. Seed that passes the inspection is certified and a farmer purchasing such stock is sure of obtaining the best possible.

The following leaders for potato work have been appointed:

Howard Johnson—Worthington
H. L. Merritt—Chesterfield
Darwin Wells—Cummington
N. K. Lincoln—Plainfield
F. A. Cottrell—Middlefield
John Reid—South Hadley
John Hawes—Belchertown

EARLY HATCHING MEANS MONEY

Records prove that the early hatched pullet is the profitable one. Winter production, which is the most profitable, is in close correlation to the time of hatching. Early hatching means more days of maturity or a large laying period and consequently a higher winter production. As a general practice, all hatching should be completed before May 1, and with larger flocks, approximately one-third the hatch should be made before March 10.

Lime and Phosphate Help Pastures

Farmers are beginning to realize more and more the value of a good pasture. Have you had any experience in improving pasture land? Have you used acid phosphate, lime, or wood ashes with good results? The Farm Bureau would welcome any suggestions you have.

Some have had good results with lime and acid phosphate and a few test plots will be tried by the Farm Bureau in different sections of the County this year.

Soy Beans Worth While

Dairymen looking to lower feed costs should read carefully the article in this issue, written by Earl Jones of M. A. C., on the use of soy beans as silage. This crop has come to stay on a great many dairy farms, and this year should see a big increase in its acreage in Hampshire County.

Trustees Smith and Howes and Agent MacDougall attended the recent meeting of the State Department of Agriculture.

Don't Tell Anyone We Told You But:

W. L. Chilson & Son have loaned the Farm Bureau an exhibit of mittens and gloves, showing the practical and impractical varieties for people to buy. The Home Demonstration Agent is taking this exhibit to the clothing meetings.

Mrs. Albert Deane of Northampton experimented with Crisco cans last summer and found that they are cleaned well and make good receptacles for canning pears, either by the open kettle or cold pack method.

Mrs. Byron Pontius of Amherst, after giving Mr. Pontius a second helping of steamed apples, which he seemed to like pretty well, told him how they were made in that labor saving, time saving instrument—the fireless cooker.

Make a syrup of ½ c. sugar and ⅔ c. water. Place in it halves of apples. Bring to boiling point and place in fireless cooker for 2 or 3 hours. Remove while still warm and place on a marshmallow. Brown slightly in oven. This makes a delicious dessert.—*Mrs. Pontius, Amherst.*

George Timmins, Ware, has a Watson four-row potato sprayer for sale. It is a traction machine, practically as good as new and all ready for business. It is also equipped with an orchard spray attachment. Apply for information to the owner or at the Farm Bureau office.

ONION SHIPMENTS

In the survey made by Mr. William L. Machmer, District Market Agent, of the onions held in commercial storage in the Connecticut Valley, December 1, 1918, 1129 cars were reported. The shipments for December and January are given below:

Stations	December	January
South Deerfield	33 cars	160 cars
Hadley	26 "	50½ "
Hatfield	10 "	29 "
North Hatfield	6 "	20 "
Whately	7 "	19 "
Amherst	7 "	10 "
Deerfield	4 "	5 "
Montague	3 "	4 "
Northampton	5 "	3½ "
	101 "	301 "

HAVE YOU GOOD SEED CORN?

The Corn Show at the Mass. Agricultural College, March 17-20, should interest a large number of farmers in Hampshire County. The forty-ear germination test is especially valuable. For information and entry blanks, send to Prof. Earl Jones, Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. Don't delay, as some of the exhibits have to be entered by March 4.

HOME MAKING

WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?

Household Accounts Tell Interesting Story

"Money talks," is a common saying. Money goes, is a common fact. That is the most common failing of a dollar bill. We are sometimes a little more content if we know where the money goes. Household accounts are a sure index to the outlets of the household budget. They tell you where they are and how much goes through each opening.

Several women in the county are interested in keeping account of the daily expenditure of money from the home. From this time on, the account pamphlets will be supplied by the Massachusetts Agricultural College for a small sum. Those interested in keeping same may apply to the Farm Bureau.

The following women are keeping accounts at present:

Mrs. D. C. Randall, Belchertown
Mrs. H. F. Peck, "
Mrs. H. W. Conkey, "
Mrs. Henry Witt, "
Mrs. D. B. Bardwell, "
Mrs. M. A. Hinds. "
Mrs. E. F. Munsell, "
Mrs. G. D. Blackmer, "
Miss M. E. Bardwell, "
Mrs. Frank Chaffee, Enfield
Mrs. Ralph Bell, Middlefield
Mra. Edward Searle, Southampton
Mrs. J. W. Higgins, "
Mrs. W. S. Lyman, "
Mrs. Robert Spier, "
Mrs. C. R. Kendall, "
Mrs. E. I. Hutchinson "

COUNTY COMMITTTE ORGANIZES

At the meeting of the women's county committee on Homemaking, January 6, Mrs. Clifton Johnson was elected county leader on the Clothing project, Mrs. Thaddeus Graves on Household Management, Mrs. B. B. Hinckley on Health, and Mrs. J. W. Parsons on Food.

The regular committee meetings will be held in April, July and October, on the first Monday. The County project leaders plan to confer regularly with the Home Demonstration Agent.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 913, entitled "Killing Hogs and Curing Pork," will be of value to housewives who are fortunate enough to have a quantity of pork products to preserve for the winter's use. This bulletin gives information on brining, salting, smoking and pickling pork, rendering lard, making sausage and head cheese. The Home Demonstration Agent has a limited supply of these bulletins and will be glad to send you one.

MORE TOWN LEADERS ELECTED

BELCHERTOWN

Leader in Homemaking, Mrs. Henry Witt; Clothing Group, Mrs. A. R. Kedder.

PLAINFIELD

Leader in Homemaking, Mrs. Ralph Rice; Household Management, Mrs. N. K. Lincoln; Clothing, Mrs. George Rice; Health, (tooth brushing), Mrs. Leon Burt.

HADLEY

Leader in Homemaking, Mrs. J. P. Reed.

SOUTH HADLEY

Leader in Homemaking, Mrs. A. W. Bailey; Study Group Leader, Mrs. A. W. Bailey.

EASTHAMPTON

Leader in Homemaking, Mrs. Seelye Hitchcock.

WORTHINGTON

Leader in Homemaking, Mrs. Arlin Cole; Household Management, Mrs. Fred Fairman; Clothing, Mrs. Howard Johnson; Warm Lunch, Mrs. Herbert Porter.

ENFIELD

Leader in Homemaking, none.
Clothing Group, Miss Dora Foley.

CUMMINGTON

Leader in Homemaking, Mrs. Fred Giles; Clothing Group, Mrs. Fred Giles; Mouth Hygiene, Mrs. A. H. Streeter.

GRANBY

Leader in Homemaking, none.
Mouth Hygiene, Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. Gray.

Good reports are coming in from Amherst from women who are using the home-made fireless cooker. Gas bills are being cut down and the flavor of dishes improved.

Miss Ayer of the State Department of Health, Mrs. B. B. Hinckley and the Home Demonstration Agent conferred on the Health project for the county. The warm school lunch, use of milk, child feeding, tooth brushing and hygiene will be the subjects particularly stressed this year.

Now that there is a surplus of milk in some localities why not have a demonstration of the practical uses of it? Miss Belcher of the Massachusetts Agricultural College is ready to meet groups.

Clothing groups in Huntington, Belchertown, Enfield and Worthington are being met regularly by the Home Demonstration Agent.

MILK

The food value of milk is such that McCollum, the most advanced authority on the subject, says:

"I only wish to point out the fact, which rests upon sound experimental evidence, that milk is an indispensable article of the diet of any people who wish to achieve; that milk production cannot rest upon a philanthropic basis, but must be a paying industry. I want to emphasize that the public must allow the price of milk to advance, so that the industry is profitable to the dairyman. Milk is worth much more than its energy value or its protein content would indicate. It is the great factor of safety in making good the deficiencies of the grains which form and which must continue to form the principal source of energy in our diet. Without the continued use of milk, not only for the feeding of our children, but in liberal amounts in cookery and as an adjuvant to our diet, we cannot as a nation maintain the position as a world power to which we have arisen."

Dr. F. A. Woods, Chairman of Maryland Council of Defense, says:

"In the consideration of the food value of milk, the very best authority may be quoted to show that not only is milk our most important article of food, but that it is, at current prices, by far the cheapest animal food attainable, is one of the cheapest sources of protein, or body-building material, and is a cheaper source of energy than is any staple food, except the cereals. Milk contains calcium, phosphorus and other mineral elements needed by the growing body in the most available form; milk furnishes the fat needed in human nutrition in the most assimilable form; milk contains both of the newly discovered so-called 'fat-soluble' and 'water-soluble' factors necessary to normal growth. Altogether, milk, more than any other food, combines most completely, and in most available form, at the lowest cost, all the elements needed to promote growth and sustain the human body. Milk has absolutely no substitute for growing children. It deserves to rank, therefore, as our most important and necessary food."

H. C. Sherman, in "Food Products", says:

"Even such comparisons fail to do justice to the true nutritive value of milk, which is largely due to the peculiar nature of its constituents."

Flora Rose, of Cornell University, says:

"With all the evidence in, no food bears the investigation of nutritive properties better than does milk. It is impossible to escape the conviction that not only is it a cheap food, but it is a food whose value can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents."

Concluded on page 7

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

"IF YOU DON'T STAND UP AND SAY IT, WE WON'T WRITE IT ON THE BOARD"

That's the way the youthful president of the Victory Sewing Circle of Westhampton landed on a club member who mumbled her ideas from her seat.

The club had just elected its officers, and was choosing a club name. One member failed to rise and address the chair when making her suggestion for a club name. The president called her to order, she didn't stand up, and her idea was not written on the board.

Home Economics Club members get more out of club work than just learning to sew. The club meetings are conducted under simple parliamentary procedure, and members learn how to express themselves. If they have an idea to convey, if it's worth saying, it's worth saying right. They learn to talk on their feet. This club president has the right idea. Her name is Helen Crowley.

MILDRED McKEMMIE WINS TRIP TO COLLEGE

Canning Club Prizes Awarded

Mildred McKemmie of South Amherst has been chosen as the winner in the County Canning Club. The work of this girl has been of very high grade, and her trip to the college next summer has been earned. Her score was 93.34.

Miss Frances Martin, also of Amherst, has won second prize in the County Contest.

SOUTH HADLEY BOY WINS RAISES BEST PIG

Swift River Boy Second

Horace Brockway, Jr., of South Hadley has been picked the winner in the County Pig Club. His pig, Curly, made an average daily gain of 1.6 pounds. He gained 310 pounds during the season at a cost of 13.6 cents.

Horace's story, short, but to the point, throws some interesting sidelights on the enterprise.

About the middle of April Mr. Gould and Mr. Rand came to school and told about the various clubs. I decided to join the Pig Club. May 1, I bought my pig. He weighed 33 pounds and was six weeks old. I agreed to pay eight dollars for him. June 1, when the club work began, he weighed 45 pounds. I named him Curly. In about four days he was sick. When I found out what the matter was and how to cure him I did. I fed him oil meal and salts with his regular feed of Red Dog and skim milk to cure him. He gradually got better. In three weeks he was all well and hasn't had a sick day since. Curly was put into pasture July 8. While there, I changed his feed to Schumaker and wheat feed because I couldn't get Red Dog. As soon as sweet corn came I fed him ten ears a day. Curly began to eat chickens and we couldn't afford two chickens a day; so we put him in the barn. I began feeding Curly my own corn when he got in the barn. I weighed him November 30. He weighed 350 pounds.

I fed him:

131 pounds Red Dog	$4.59
100 pounds Oil Meal	3.50
144 pounds Schumaker	4.03
81 pounds Wheat Feed	1.94
69 pounds Corn and Oats	2.38
800 quarts milk	24.00
1 pig	8.00
	$48.44

Herman Barnes of Swift River came second with a Duroc pig which gained 280 pounds or 1.6 for a daily average. His cost per pound was 16 cents. His story

Concluded on page 5

PROF. FARLEY TO MEET LEADERS

Will Help Organize County

Professor George L. Farley, State Leader of Junior Extension Work, will spend the week of February 17 in Hampshire County, working with Town Leaders.

Professor Farley and the County Leader expect to visit every Town Leader and make definite plans for carrying on club work in each town. Professor Farley's experience in club work will be of great value to the new leaders. After they have absorbed some of his boundless enthusiasm they will have a much clearer conception of their job.

The problems in each town will be carefully analyzed and a year's program of work mapped out. The County Committee on Club Work will meet Professor Farley at a later date, when plans for the county will be established.

Town leaders for club work have recently been elected as follows:

Plainfield—Ralph Rice.
Belchertown—Addison R. Kidder.
Hadley—E. J. Burke.
Worthington—Miss Alice Bartlett.
Cummington—Rollin Bates.
Southampton—Edward Stone.

POULTRY CLUB DISCUSSES PROBLEMS

The members of the Hadley Poultry Club met January 10, and discussed many fine points of the poultry business with State Leader Dean.

Mongrels vs. pure bred birds is the contest in which members of the club are interested. The boys having pure breds are confident they will get more eggs during the winter than the boys keeping mongrels.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Joseph Szafer; Secretary, Harold Pelissier.

The Spirit That Wins

The following letter by Miss Cordie Allen of Lithia is typical of the spirit of Hampshire County Home Economics Club members:

LITHIA, MASS., Jan. 12, 1919.

MR. GOULD:

DEAR SIR:—I received a letter from Mrs. Bissell asking me to join the club. I also received yours. I will join it and do the best I can. As I have no mother and no one to show me, I will do the best I can. I will be twelve next month.

Yours truly,
CORDIE ALLEN,
Lithia, Mass.

BANNERS ARE POPULAR

Club Members Determined to Win Them

Hampshire County Home Economics Clubs are all in favor of being banner clubs. From one end of the county to the other there is a strong determination to bring more of these emblems into the county. Local club officers who are assisting the leaders to make their clubs successful have been elected as follows:

TOWN	PRES.	V. PRES.	SEC.	LEADER
So. Amherst	Agnes Dorsey	Kathleen King	Francis Shaw	Cora Howlett
Belchertown	Alice Randall	R. Randall	B. Haesaert	Mrs. D. C. Randall
Enfield	Mary Duffee		Doris Baldus	Florence Johnson
Enfield	Irene Menard	Ruth Wells	Alice Young	Dora Foley
Goshen	Dorothy Bissell	E. Hathaway	J. Hathaway	Mrs. H. H. Bissell
Greenwich	S. Churchill	Edith Lyman	Rachel Twible	Mrs. H. H. Dickenson Mrs. Lilla Bishop
Russellville				B. Agnes Ryan
Southampton	Evelyn Pease	Gertrude Tyler	Elsie Quigley	Helena Klopfenstein
Ware	J. Wood	Edith Morriss	K. Sibley	Mrs. H. H. Sibley Mrs. W. N. Howard
Westhampton	Helen Crowley	Lila Atwood	K. Crowley	Mrs. F. Bridgman
So. Worthington	G. Witherell	Evelyn Stetson	Maude Giltrop	Alice Bartlett Mrs. Arlin Cole

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WARREN M. KING, Vice-President
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BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Concluded from page 4

follows:

"I thought I would like to join the Pig Club this year, as I had never been in it before. I got a pig from Ward Streeter's farm in Cummington. I named my pig Billy. He did not like water very well, but would tip it over. I weighed my pig on the scales out in the barn. Pa put a barrel on the scales and then I got the pig and put him in it and weighed him. He weighed twenty pounds on the first of June. I fed my pig in a small, V-shaped trough that would hold three quarts. I fed him three times a day. He became a great pet. On the Fourth of July we were gone and he got out several times. I took him to the Cummington fair and he won second prize. At the time of the fair he weighed one hundred and seventy pounds. One day my pig got out when I was working out in the fields. We had company that day and they took some pictures of him. At the beginning of the Pig Club I fed my pig about a quart of grain a day and at the close of the contest I was feeding him about four quarts a day.

FARM BUREAU AND Y. M. C. A.

Co-operating in Boys' Work

Mr. J. E. Reynolds, County Y. M. C. A. Secretary, and the county leader, expect to work together in several towns during the year.

Mr. Reynolds' work with boys' clubs deals with social activities; the county leader is interested in the agricultural activities. In some cases the county leader will appear before Mr. Reynolds' clubs to tell of club work and vice versa, Mr. Reynolds will entertain some of the county agricultural clubs.

Arrangements have been made for a joint meeting in Belchertown for February 19. Other towns which may be worked in are Enfield, Southampton, Granby, Williamsburg, Amherst and Chesterfield.

$100 FOR CLUB WORK

Massachusetts Society for Promotion of Agriculture Donates It

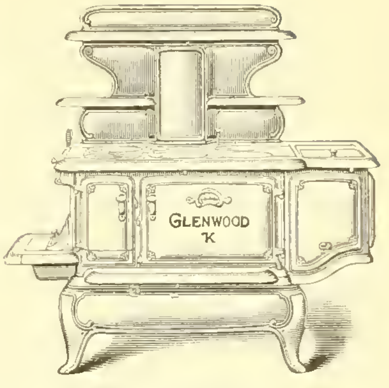
One hundred dollars has been donated to each County Farm Bureau to be spent in the interests of club work. The money is to be used under the direction of the County Leader.

There are a number of uses to which this fund might well be put.

The County Committee on Club Work will advise in the spending of this money.

America's food resources are not ours alone, but a trust for the healing of nations, for defense against hunger and famine, for a witness to our faith that all mankind is one family. For hundreds of millions in hunger or fear of famine, save food, redeem America's pledge.

—*U. S. Food Administration.*



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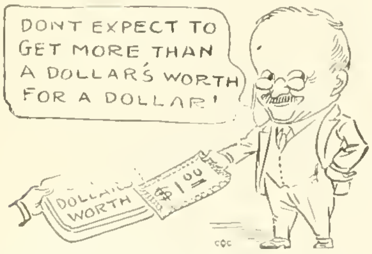
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Here is Henry Ford's world-wide gift to civilization, which has won the all-England championship prize at the demonstration given at Lincolnshire, England, May 9, 1918. It is one of the principal factors in winning this great war in helping in the production of food. Every farmer should own one of these machines.

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Distributors for Western Massachusetts
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Concluded from page 1

of 10,813 pounds of milk and 689 pounds of butter fat as a junior two-year-old, and by the records of the daughters of Hillside Torono in Mr. Carpenter's herd. As yet none of these daughters of Hillside Torono are old enough for a mature cow record, but the seven that have been tested as two and three-year-olds have averaged 8,887 pounds of milk and 482 pounds of butter fat. These records were made under herd conditions that were not at all unusual, the feed and management given these heifers being only that which could be given in any good dairyman's barn. There are seven other daughters of Hillside Torono now on test in the Carpenter herd that promise to at least equal the average of those already tested, six more that have not as yet been bred, and four were sold with the old bull to the government, all of which will be given a chance to enter the Register of Merit when they freshen.

The dam of Mr. Morey's new herd sire is Girl of Hillside, one of the kind that approximates the ideal to breed from. She is not only one of the best typed cows in the Carpenter herd and a good producer, being now on test with a record of 11,279 pounds of milk and 545 pounds of butter fat in 365 days, but she is also a producer of producers. Mr. Carpenter has in his herd two full sisters of this young bull that have made official records of 514 and 452 pounds of butter fat, and a third sister not yet in milk, was sold to the government. Many successful breeders believe that the dam has the predominating influence on the characteristics of the male offspring and in selecting a new herd sire pay particular attention to the dam of the animal under consideration. Whether or not this theory holds good in practice Mr Morey has selected a future sire whose maternal backing is good in both type and production.

Mr. Morey's herd of Jerseys is one of the good herds of pure bred dairy cattle in this county. While he has not been officially testing regularly, in 1914-1915 he put ten cows in the Jersey Register of Merit with very creditable records, making an average of 7845 pounds of milk and 492 pounds of butter fat. He had three two-year-olds that made records of 341, 355 and 372 pounds of butter fat and his two highest producers made 626 and 653 pounds of butter fat at six years of age. Mr. Morey has been using as his herd sire a son of one of these high record cows sired by a son of his other high producer, so in selecting a new herd bull it was necessary that he get an animal backed by high production to continue the improvement of his herd. The county agent and the extension live stock specialist at the Massachusetts Agricultural College assisted Mr. Morey in locating a new herd sire. Pogis of Cummington is an excellent individual.

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We are also offering a full line of all fertilizer materials. Write us for prices and formula suggestions for 1919.

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Concluded from page 1

THE FIRST FOOD a family should buy is MILK, and THE LAST FOOD to be dispensed with is MILK. It is not the only food, but it is the most important food. It is indispensable for children, and, within reasonable limits, economical and desirable in the food ration of adults.

Dairy Bureau of Massachusetts
State Board of Agriculture.

Concluded from page 1

well. Some of the thin stands were due to planting the beans too deep and some to a failure to plant enough beans. It was observed that the soy beans did not do so well with tall, late maturing varieties of corn nor with corn planted very thick.

The farmers who grew soy beans for silage in 1918 were pleased with the crop and will grow soy beans again in 1919. When put in the silo the silage containing soy beans was separated from the corn alone so that the farmer would knew definitely when he began feeding it. The farmers visited recently had not fed enough of the corn and soy beans to make a report, but the cows liked the mixed silage better than straight corn silage.

RESULTS TO BE EXPECTED.—Soy bean and corn silage is more palatable than corn silage alone and contains more digestible protein. A richer silage is produced at the extra cost of the bean seed and with a little extra labor in harvesting the crop. Increased yields as compared with corn alone cannot be expected. Our observations did not indicate that the corn was smaller where the soy beans were grown and experiments in New York indicated that the yield of corn and soy beans was about the same as that of corn alone. Fertilization, cultivation, etc., is the same as for corn alone.

PRACTICE IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE.—This practice has been develeped in other parts of the state more than it has in Hampshire County and more especially in Berkshire and Bristol Counties. There are farmers who have grown soy beans and corn together for 10 years and the practice had spread to considerable extent before being taken up by the Farm Bureau. It can, therefore, be said to be a satisfactory practice and one that is being adopted more by farmers every year. A large majority of the men who grow soy beans for silage grow the beans and corn together, as this reduces the labor cost of growing silage as compared with growing soy beans alone. Mixtures vary, but probably the most common mixture is three quarts of beans to five quarts of corn. Our observations lead us to recommend that not over twelve quarts of corn be planted per acre.

Mr. U. F. LeDuc, Town Club Leader in Chesterfield, is making plans for the season's work with the young people.

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FARMERS' WEEK
at Mass. Agricultural College
March 17 to 20
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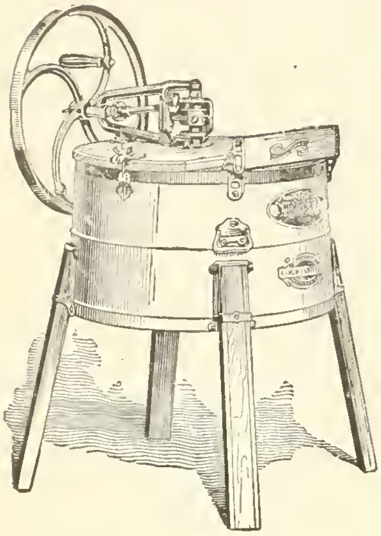

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FLORENCE HADLEY

Here it is February 1st—just about the middle of winter and here is a good, old fashioned cut-price sale of good, new fashioned overcoats. The opportunity for our returned heroes and for men who have been in training and those on the waiting list.

$25 Overcoats	.	.	now $21.50
$30 Overcoats	.	.	now $24.50
$35 Overcoats	.	.	now $28.50
$40 Overcoats	.	.	now $33.50
$50 Overcoats	.	.	now $41.50

MERRITT CLARK & CO.

144 MAIN STREET, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. IV. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MARCH, 1919 No. 3

WILLIAMSBURG MAN TAKES FIFTH PLACE

In the corn contest, conducted this past year by the Mass. Society for the Promotion of .Agriculture, Hampshire County had few entries, but those who did enter made a creditable showing.

Franklin County growers won the first three places, Berkshire fourth, and James H. Loud, Williamsburg of Hampshire County, fifth. Ernest S. Russell of Hadley stood tenth and Roger Johnson, Hadley, fifteenth. Mr. Everett M. Johnson had a high cost per acre of $94.40, but by having a heavy yield of stalks and using them in the silo, he received a large credit for them, $65.52, making the cost for the 68.61 bushel of grain only $28.88 or .4209 cents per bushel. The highest yield in the contest was 103 bushels per acre, grown at a cost of 51 1-3 cents per bushel.

Mr. Loud of Williamsburg grew his acre of corn cheaper than any other contestant and had a yield of grain slightly better than the winner but lost out on having a low yield of fodder which increased his cost per bushel for grain. The cost for growing the acre was $58.37, credit with stover $22.33, net cost for grain per acre $36.04, yield 69.51 bushels, cost, .518 cents per bushel. Mr. Ernest S. Russell of Hadley had a yield of 69.43 bushels costing .633 cents per bushel and Roger Johnson, Hadley, a yield of 62.15 bushels, costing .768 per bushel.

QUALITY APPLES ONLY PROFITABLE KIND TO HANDLE

Williamsburg Association to Learn from Connecticut Exchange

The question of the best methods of production and handling the apple crop was thoroughly discussed at the annual meeting of the Williamshurg Association. Mr. Hallock, Manager, of the Washington Fruit Exchange, Connecticut, was the chief speaker and his figures showed that his association was receiving a higher price from their apples than what was received in his section, due to the better quality of apples produced by the members. Two power sprayers that did the spraying for the members, were

Concluded on page 5

YORKSHIRES EXCEPTIONALLY PROLIFIC

This Sow Has Averaged Twelve and One-third Pigs in Nine Litters

CENTRAL MILK STATION OPENS IN EASTHAMPTON

How many farmers have desired to see put into operation the idea of a central milk station, where all the milk for one city or town could be brought and prepared for delivery? We now have such a plant in operation in Easthampton and producers, as well as consumers, should avail themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the plant.

Easthampton has ideal conditions for making the central plant a success. By co-operating the whole milk business of the town with the work of the old Creamery Association, there should be no waste, all surplus being turned into butter.

The association now comprises about fifty milk producers, all living within a radius of three miles of the building and most of them in Easthampton. The old patrons of the creamery still sell their cream to the association for the manufacture of butter. At present about 2,000 quarts of milk are being bottled and delivered daily.

Ralph Clapp is president of the association, Mr. W. M. Gaylord, treasurer and manager, Mr. Raymond Hendrick is foreman of the milk plant, and Mr. D. C. Morey, former manager of the Cummington Creamery, is the butter-maker with Mr. W. G. Cross his assistant.

Yorkshires for New England

In any discussion of breeds of swine it is safe to begin by making the statement that all breeds are good. The differences are confined largely to questions of type, prolificacy and quality. A fair-minded intelligent judge has to admit that from the results of various feeding tests no one breed shows a superiority over any other, and practically each breed has come out at the top in one series and at the bottom in another.

At the North Dakota station Yorkshires have been first in cheapest gains but although I am a Yorkshire enthusiast this may have happened because the individual Yorks were better than the individual of the other different breeds. So let us in fairness conclude that equally good hogs of the major breeds of swine are equally good feeders.

It is my belief that there are more Chester Whites in Massachusetts than any other breed of hogs, but I believe that a bacon type animal finds here a more normal environment than does a lard hog. Consider for a moment the situation in England where all our principal breeds of cattle and sheep had their origin, and the parent stock of our American breeds of hogs were imported from there.

New England more closely approximates English conditions than does any other section of the United States; and

Concluded on page 6

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

Price, 25 cents a year

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Warren M. King, Treasurer
Charles H. Gould, Secretary

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Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley
Warren M. King, Northampton
Leslie R. Smith, Hadley
John A. Sullivan, Northampton

Dedicated to the Tobacco Grower

Tobacco is a filthy weed;
  I like it.
They say it fills no normal need;
  I like it.
It makes you old,
  It makes you lean,
It takes the hair
  Right off your bean;
It's the worst darn stuff
  I ever seen.
But—I like it.

The sow pictured on page one is a good example of the quality of stock that should be kept on more of our Hampshire County farms.

Mr. H. C. Barton, South Amherst, secretary of the Mass. Swine Breeders' Association, is a very successful swine breeder and farmers would profit by making Mr. Barton a visit and inspecting his piggery. For a market, along with his sale of breeders and young pigs, Mr. Barton is developing a market for home-made sausage and scrapple.

Each breed of swine has its followers and it is planned to run a series of articles in this paper by different breeders in the County so that the points in favor or against any one breed may be thoroughly brought out.

FEDERAL LAND BANK NEWS

That the farmers recognize the advantages of the Federal Farm Loans is indicated by the applications received by the Springfield Land Bank since organization. All told the Land Bank received 5,243 applications for an aggregate amount of $16,358,239. Although the winter months very naturally slowed down the work of the Land Bank, because of the impossibility of making farm appraisals, applications are coming in in goodly number. Some Associations, however, are more or less inactive and are waiting for the spring to put in their applications. It is confidently expected that with the opening of the spring season a rush of applications will come in and the Land Bank is making every preparation to handle them promptly.

The Northampton F. L. A. of Northampton which covers the Counties of Hampshire, Berkshire, and Hampden held its Annual Meeting in January. This Association was chartered on September 11, 1917 and has made 43 loans amounting to $101,600.00. The Directors elected at the Annual Meeting for the current year are John E. Hart, A. G. Markham, Norman Willet, J. Harry Allen, John Dalrymple, Hollis E. Cole. The officers are John E. Hart, President of Worthington and A. G. Markham, Vice-President of Worthington. The Secretary-Treasurer is Horace S. Cole of Worthington. The officers of the Association are planning an active campaign to extend the facilities of the Association to all farmers in its territory. They invite each and every farmer to communicate with the Secretary-Treasurer who will be very glad to explain the System and to assist in every way possible in making out the application and in securing the loan.

ONION SHIPMENTS

February

South Deerfield,	137 Cars
Hatfield,	40
Hadley,	55 (200 bags)
North Hatfield,	30
Amherst,	18
Whately,	14
Deerfield,	4
Montague,	2
Northampton,	1
	301 Cars 200 bags

There are several farmers interested in aspargus growing. For the benefit of these men, the Mass. Agricultural College has for distribution, about 13 lbs. of seed and 2500 one-year old roots of the new rust-resistant Washington asparagus. If any grower desires this stock call the Farm Bureau.

Don't Tell Anyone We Told You—But:

Mrs. H. H. Bissell of Goshen has created quite a reputation as a club leader. Some Chesterfield people are beginning to wonder why somebody in their town can't lead a club, too.

F. E. Parsons, Farm Bureau Director for Enfield, is trying hard to get the people interested in the Farm Bureau. He let it leak out at Town meeting that the time to criticize and ask questions of the Farm Bureau is when the Bureau held meetings in town for that purpose. He is trying to arrange another Farm Bureau Night.

The fish man in Cummington says that if the women in town want to buy fish from him, they'd better stay home on Tuesday instead of going to those Clothing Club affairs.

Mrs. Edward Searle and Mrs. Speere of Southampton joggled over the ruts, in the Bureau car from Southampton to Cummington also to Belchertown to assist in Clothing Club meetings in those towns.

Miss Rachael Packard was recently chosen Town Club Leader for Goshen.

Prof. W. R. Hart is the guiding star for club work in Amherst.

Get the habit of doing things right.

POTATO VARIETIES

In considering the question of seed potatoes, it is surprising the number of varieties desired by the farmers in one community. One farmer has had good luck with this variety another with another variety and so on. There is often a reason why one variety does better in a certain locality or on different soils, but the reason for so many followers of different varieties in one community is due, without a doubt to the strain of seed or the freedom from diseases that this or that farmer may have purchased.

Potato growers will be interested in the following pargraph, published in the December number of the "Potato Magazine."

"At a conference of the Potato Council of Ontario held in Toronto on September 6, the following varieties of potatoes were decided to be identical and are classed as Green Mountain: Carmen No. 1, Clyde, Gold Coin, (Vermont), Delaware, Dreer Standard (not Dreer Early Standard), Green Mountain, Green Mountain, Jr., Snow, State of Maine, Uncle Sam, Wee MacGregor. The experts present agreed that no one can distinguish between them as to plant, blossom, or tuber."

HOME MAKING

FIRELESS COOKER ON DUTY EVERY DAY

Southampton Woman Makes Use of it in Many Ways

Mrs. Ida W. Strong of Southampton, has made a fireless cooker and used it to good advantage. She writes enthusiastically to the Home Demonstration Agent as follows:—

"The fireless cooker you helped us make is certainly a great success and I want to tell you what a help it has been to me during the past week. You were here Tuesday. That night I put oatmeal in for breakfast and it was so delicious, we have to cook it that way all of the time now. Wednesday noon we enjoyed boiled onions for dinner with no disagreeable odor in the house. At supper, I served macaroni and cheese from the fireless.

"Thursday afforded a cream of potato soup. Friday I was scheduled for Red Cross all day, so Thursday evening, ham and cabbage accompanied the oatmeal; in the morning I reheated the ham and cabbage and added the potatoes to the cooker, so that when I came home at noon, a fine dinner was waiting for me. Saturday noon I made an old-fashioned hasty pudding in it and for dinner Sunday, the cooker furnished a fine dinner of boiled cod and potatoes and chocolate steamed pudding, and for supper, a split pea soup.

"I wonder why I didn't have a fireless cooker long ago, and it is with many thanks to you now that I have one."

Prune Recipes

PRUNES BEFORE BREAKFAST

Take 4 large-sized prunes. Soak over night. Eat while dressing.

PRUNES AND APRICOT SAUCE

12 prunes, 8 dried apricots, ½ c. Karo syrup or ¼ c. sugar, 2 cups hot water. Put into boiler and keep simmering for 2 hours. Better still, cook in fireless cooker.

BAKED APPLES STUFFED WITH PRUNES

Core 6 large apples. Fill with 2 uncooked prunes stoned. Add water while baking.

PRUNE JUICE FOR BABIES

Cook ½ lb. prunes in 1½ cups of water for 6 hours slowly. Give juice to a 9-months to a 1½-year-old baby—1 to 2 tablespoonfuls once a day. Prune pulp may be added to juice when child is 1½ years old.

PRUNE SANDWICH

4 prunes, 6 slices of bread, ½ teaspoon lemon juice, ¼ cup Karo syrup or ⅛ cup of sugar. Boil prunes in ¼ cup Karo, fill cup with hot water. Stone, add lemon juice, and reduce to a paste. Use as filling for sandwich.

Concluded on page 7

WASHES BY ELECTRICITY

Middlefield Woman Neither Breaks Her Back Nor Turns a Wringer

Mrs. E. H. Alderman relieves the depressing effects of Blue Monday by using a washing machine, run by electricity. Middlefield, like many other towns never gets acquainted with electricity except during a thunder storm, but a Delco Lighting System in Mr. Alderman's shed furnishes juice enough to light his house and run the washing machine.

This machine seems to be a handy contrivance. It consists of the regular washing machine in which the clothes are washed. From this first tub they pass through a wringer into a second tub for wrinsing, and from this tub they pass through another wringer into a third tub for further treatment, and finally they go through the third wringer and drop into the clothes basket.

The machine and all the wringers are run by a small electric motor, the power for which comes from the Delco system. Mr. Alderman, himself, designed this particular system of laundering and the Bluffington Washing Machine Company made the outfit for him for $38. The Delco system cost $300. These, of course, were pre-war prices, but the combination is a worth-while investment for any farm home.

BUYS SANITARY DRINKING TANKS

For Use In Public Schools

The old-time water bucket is no longer in use in Southampton as a container of drinking water for school children. The adult Home Economics Club has bought water coolers for use in all the schools in town. This is a note-worthy accomplishments, along lines of community betterment, and may well find a place in the program of similar clubs in other towns.

Notes on the Care of Clothes

Mend your clothes as soon as they tear.

Air your clothes before putting them away.

Hang your clothes up so they will not become wrinkled.

Sponge and press woolen dresses and skirts and coats.

Launder shirt waists at home if you can.

Keep all buttons and hooks and eyes carefully sewed on. Avoid pins.

When skirt bands wear out put on new ones.

Put new ruffles and facing on old petticoats.

Make your own corset covers at home.

Clean your own corsets; remove the bones, wash and dry the corsets, re-

Concluded on page 7

CUMMINGTON CHILDREN TO BRUSH TEETH

Order Tooth Brushes from Florence Company

"A Clean Tooth Never Decays," is the slogan of over sixty Cummington children who have ordered tooth brushes from the Florence Manufacturing Company.

The teachers of Cummington have taken a special interest in this particular line of child welfare work, and what promises to be a thoroughly worth while campaign has just been begun. The Florence Manufacturing Company has made it possible for the children to obtain good brushes at a reduced price. Much interest is being taken in the project.

To Demonstrate Use of Milk

On March 26 and 27, Miss Belcher of M. A. C. has been asked to go to the Easthampton Mothers' Club, the First Church Mothers' Club (Northampton) and to the women of Florence, and demonstrates "Ways of Using Milk in Children's Diet." The State Department of Health Exhibit of Foods for children will also be shown.

Mrs. Reed opened the Clothing Extension School in South Amherst, February 25, with a lecture on "Better Dressing on Smaller Expenditures." The better dressing meant line, color, and individuality, and the smaller expenditures included time, energy, material and money. Miss Belcher and the Home Demonstration Agent carried on the practice work of the school for the balance of the week.

Both clothing experts, Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Woolman, will speak at the Massachusetts Agricultural College on Thursday, March 20, during Farmers' Week. It is hoped that many of the women of the County will be able to go to Amherst for that day.

The Southampton Clothing group finds that it can carry on Mrs. Reed's work to fine advantage, by meeting in small groups during the month. Last month five women report that they helped others to complete the work to date. This means that they are getting ready for anoher advanced school in Clothing Efficiency.

Many women in the county find the Household account pamphlet very helpful in keeping track of expenditures. Miss Gifford will be in the County the first part of March and will be glad to give help to any individual or group that desires assistance along that line.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

U. S. D. A. TO PRESENT CLUB CHARTERS

County Leader Requests Department to Honor Local Clubs

The County Leader has requested the United States Department of Agriculture, through Prof. Farley, to furnish several local clubs with Standard Club Charters. These charters are nicely designed certificates, and will be signed by Secretary Houston and others.

Every club meeting the following requirements, is entitled to such a document.

1. Have a membership of at least five.
2. Have a local club leader.
3. Have local club organization.
4. Have definite program of work.

It is hoped the following clubs will be honored:

Goshen Home Economics Club.
Victory Sewing Circle of Westhampton.
Southampton Home Economics Club.
Busy Bee Home Economics Club of Enfield.
Busy Bee Home Economics Club of South Amherst.
Ware Home Economics Club.
Blue Meadow Home Economics Club of Belchertown.
Greenwich Plains Home Economics Club.
Hadley Poultry Club.

DON'T ATTEMPT TO SELL THE RUNTS IN YOUR HERD

You Will Hurt Your Reputation and Future Market by So Doing

No breeder or club member should attempt to sell the runts and inferior pigs from his herd. For he who does such is injuring the reputation of the breed, his herd, himself, and creating prejudice against pure-breds. Cull your herds closely, and select only desirable ones for sale. Select for type, weight, age prolificness, and color. Don't be afraid of culling out your sale stock too close, for upon the selection of good individuals depends your future market.

Hadley Boys to take in Farmers' Week

The boys in the "Ag" Department of Hopkins Academy are planning an excursion to M. A. C. during Farmers' Week. They plan to look over the sheep, swine, and cattle, and take notes on as many lectures and demonstrations as possible.

This is an excellent and worth-while plan, and it goes without saying that the boys will make a day of it.

Noah was 600 years old before he learned to build the Ark. Don't lose your grip

OPEN CLUB MEETINGS WITH SONG

South Worthington Club also Has a Shout

The South Worthington Home Economics Club has adopted a club song, and sings it at the beginning of every club meeting. The song is sung to the tune of Old Black Joe and originated with one of the leaders.

This club also closes its meetings with a vociferous rendering of the following club shout:

Who are we? Who are we?
We are the members of the H. E. C.
Zip boom bah! Zip boom bah!
Home Economics Club, Rah, Rah, Rah.

South Worthington Club Song

(Tune of Old Black Joe)

Gone are the days when our work went hard and slow,
Gone are the days when we could not cook or sew,
We've learned to work with a right good will you see,
For we are all good members of the H. E. C.
Chorus:—We love it, we love it,
'Tis fun for us you see,
For we are all good members of the H. E. C.
We've learned to make our stitches small and neat,
Patches are true and darns won't hurt the feet,
Bread we can make and cake and cookies, too.
Oh! you would be surprised to know what we can do.

BELCHERTOWN HEARS MORE ABOUT CLUB WORK

Young Men's Club Gets New Conception of its Relation to Community

Prof. Farley and the County Leader assisted J. E. Raynolds, County Y. M. C. A. Secretary, in organizing a young men's club in Belchertown last month. The Belchertown people desired the Y. M. C. A. to lend a hand in organizing the young men. The Farm Bureau was asked to show how the boys could work for the interests of Belchertown, along agricultural lines.

Prof. Farley gave a very clear conception of the relation of club work to such a group, and to the community. Prof. Farley and the County Leader have been asked to attend the next meeting of the club and show the motion pictures of the Pig Club work.

TOWN LEADERS BUCKLE DOWN TO WORK

Determined That Club Work Shall be Well Done

Every town in the county that has a Town Club Leader has got some plan to work on for the coming year. With but few exceptions, Prof. Farley has conferred with every leader and has thoroughly inoculated them with the spirit of club work. Several towns have booked Mr. Farley for return engagement, notably, Prescott, Ware, South Hadley, Worthington, Middlefield and Belchertown.

Prof. Farley will come to the County next time with sufficient ammunition to combat several erroneous ideas of club work. Chief among the doomed fallacies are the "Boy's Pig but Dad's Hog,"—method of depopulating farms; the "Oh He'll Never Amount to Anything, He's a State Boy,"—system of repressing youth; the "She's Always in The Way, I Can't Be Bothered With Her In The Kitchen,"—process of benumbing the housewives' art; the "He's So Lazy He Ain't Worth His Salt,"—method of creating town loafers and cracker box politicians.

He also will have plenty of encouragement, for Prof. Farley is such an optimist, that even professional cold water artists can't dampen the spirit that is working day and night for the young people of this State.

HATCHING CHICKS ON FEBRUARY 18

Chesterfield Boy Gets Them Off Early

Thirteen husky chicks hatched February 18 is the record of Franklin Clark, a Poultry Club member. When Mr. Farley and the County Leader called to visit his project, this brood was proudly exhibited.

Young Clark is an enthusiastic Poultry Club Member. He designed and built his own poultry house, and has a flock of White Leghorns entered in the winter Egg Laying Contest, which gives promise of putting him in the front rank with a good record.

HADLEY AND LEEDS BOYS WIN PRIZES

Roger Johnson of Hadley and Howard Cranston of Leeds have been picked as first and second winners in the County Corn Contest.

Henry Kokoski, North Hadley and Frank Bilski, Hadley, won similar honors in the Potato Contest.

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The Habit of Saving

Is at the bottom of most big successes in the business world. Begin the habit by opening a savings account with the Haydenville Savings Bank. One dollar is enough to start with.

BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK

HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Concluded from page 1

the biggest factor in producing better fruit, and also an energetic campaign in pruning was carried on by the members that gave results.

The growers of good fruit were rewarded as in past seasons by receiving more per barrel and by having a lower packing charge. For illustration, Farmer A had 137 A's, 71 ungraded, cost of packing 14.75 cents per barrel at the farm. Farmer B had 17 A's, 23 Ungraded, cost of packing 22.0 cents per barrel at the farm. At the packing shed, Farmer C's apples graded 141 A's, 45 Ungraded, 6 culls, cost 28.2 per barrel for packing; Farmer D. had 58 A's, 65 Ungraded and 38 culls, cost 35.0 cents per barrel. A difference of 7 a barrel in packing alone would give a man with 150 barrels, $10.50 toward his spray material bill. Is this not worth considering?

The manager's report of the Williamsburg Association was very interesting, showing that 2,302 barrels were packed by the association, grading 1,317 A's and 931 ungraded. The average cost at the packing shed was 32.6 cents and at the farm 19.8 cents. This difference of 12.8 cents is due to the farmer being able to help in the packing when it is done on his farm. Added to the packing shed charge is 5c a barrel for cartage to the station, making a total expense of 17.8 cents per barrel over the cost of packing at the farm.

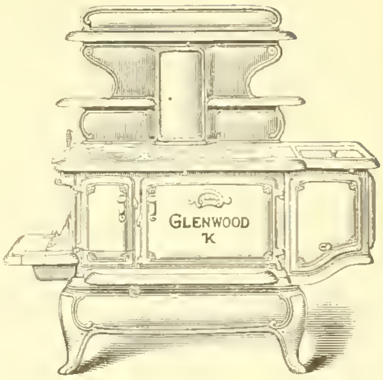
Out of 1,411 barrels brought to the packing shed, 116 barrels were culls. A large per cent of the culls were of fair quality, but under 2¼” size. This fruit would sell to far better advantage if worked into by-products instead of being sold as cider apples.

Besides having a packing shed that would be more convenient in order to reduce the cost of packing, it would seem necessary to have a building where fruit and farm produce could be stored for some length of time and also be equipped to handle to advantage the poorer grades of apples, manufacturing them into some by-product as cider, vingear, apple butter, etc.

A committee composed of Mr. W. H. Morey, Cummington; Victor Pearl, Chesterfield; and Ellis Clark, Williamsburg; was appointed to investigate the question of purchasing or building a central packing and storage house and asked to report at a future meeting.

This year's figures would seem to prove that unless a more convenient packing house was obtained, it would be better to follow the system of packing on the farms.

The association voted to engage an assistant manager to help handle the crop in the hill towns so as to facilitate the movement of the crop in the fall.



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TRADE MARK

Here is Henry Ford's world-wide gift to civilization, which has won the all-England championship prize at the demonstration given at Lincolnshire, England, May 9, 1918. It is one of the principal factors in winning this great war in helping in the production of food. Every farmer should own one of these machines.

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203 MAIN STREET, ... NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Concluded from page 1

in England Yorkshire Bacon Hogs predominate. That in itself is no great argument why men should start raising Yorkshires here if they are satisfied with their lard type hogs. But it is true that New England agriculture is a vastly different enterprise than our corn belt farming, and surely our lard type hogs have had their greatest development in the corn states.

With the exception of our garbage feeders, our swine breeders are concerned more about the price of sucker pigs than they are about the price of pork. With our relatively minute crop areas we cannot feed our home grown grains to hogs to make pork for market. We should consider our hogs more as scavengers to utilize our by-products and wastes. Our farm hogs are found by ones and twos, and far less than one per cent ever goes to the packers. Half are sold to local butchers, the other half is kept for the home pork barrel.

Now what has this to do with Yorkshires? Being a bacon hog the carcass is principally lean meat, and that class of market prefers a quality of meat which is not oily and where there is no fat mingled with the lean. That kind of pork cooks with much less waste. Now for home use I maintain that a Yorkshire far surpasses any lard type hog because this same quality factor is far more important for the farmer who kills one hog a year for home use than it is to the city man who buys a couple of chops. New England farmers don't realize that our corn belt cousins always try to pick up a Yorkshire or Hampshire pig to use in the home.

From the standpoint of the breeder, Yorkshires are unquestionably the most prolific hogs with the possible exception of the Tamworth. If you want to raise a litter of pigs which sow would you pick, one which would raise six or ten pigs? The sow in the picture has averaged twelve and one third pigs in nine litters and she is not exceptionally prolific for a Yorkshire. I know of a Yorkshire sow in Massachusetts that has had not less than 21 pigs in each litter, and now she is well along in years. The question of success in hog raising here hinges very largely on this question of prolificacy. As I explained above, most men keep a couple of pigs to clean up their wastes. Now if you kept a sow and wanted to keep one or two pigs wouldn't it make a lot of difference in your receipts if you could sell four more pigs. And I believe this is a fair statement of the fact, that you can get about four more pigs to the litter with Yorkshires than with any breed of lard hogs.

H. C. Barton.

UP-TO-DATE FERTILIZERS
FOR
UP-TO-DATE FARMERS

Are you a business farmer? Do you buy simply "Farmers' Delight" or do you purchase **units of plant food?** Now that the war is ended we can offer for the first time in quantity two high-grade fertilizers:

AMMO-PHOS

10.7 % Nitrogen (13 % Ammonia)
47 % Available Phosphoric Acid

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AMMO-PHOS AND TANKAGE MIXTURE

10 % Nitrogen (12 % Ammonia)
25 % Available Phosphoric Acid

Approximately one-half of the nitrogen is mineral and one-half organic, phosphoric acid mostly water soluble.

These fertilizers leave no objectionable salines in the soil, are non-caustic, clean, fine-ground, dry, and are packed in 100-lb. bags. Prices extremely low, analysis considered. Potash furnished if desired.

We are also offering a full line of all fertilizer materials. Write us for prices and formula suggestions for 1919.

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Concluded from page 3

RICE PRUNE PUDDING

Mix two cups cold rice pudding or the same amount rice that has been cooked soft in milk and sweetened, with a cup of stewed, stoned and finely chopped prunes. Serve with whipped cream or the juice of the prunes, sweetened to taste.

BREAD PRUNE PUDDING

2 cups bread crumbs, 2 cups prunes (stewed and stoned), 1 cup prune juice, 1 teaspoon butter, ½ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 1 tablespoon grated lemon peel. Arrange bread crumbs and prunes in alternate layers in a buttered baking dish, sprinkling each layer with sugar, lemon juice and grated peel. Have top layer of crumbs and dot over with butter. Add prune juice and bake in a moderate oven one hour. Serve with cream or with hard sauce

Concluded from page 3

place the bones, and bind the top with a piece of ribbon.

An old sheet or nightgown can be made into a bag to cover the best dress.

Darn your stockings.

Keep your shoes clean and nicely polished.

Keep your gloves clean and always mended.

Put your gloves away neatly when not in use.

Wash your own collars, laces and handkerchiefs.

Keep your hats well brushed.

Keep your best hat in a box or pillow slip when not being used.

On a stormy day wear a veil over your hat.

When your hat becomes shabby and dusty, take off trimmings, brush and steam it thoroughly and retrim the hat.

Keep your coat on a hanger. A coat keeps its shape longer when kept on a hanger.—*Food Facts Bureau.*

Prohibits Sale of Fertilizer Found to be Misrepresented

The Secretary of Agriculture, on January 13, issued an order prohibiting the Nature's Fertilizer Co., 12 South Market Street, Boston, Mass., from selling their product, variously known as "Nature's Fertilizer," or "Nature's Plant Food and Soil Rectifier," "under any form of representation, direct or indirect, that it has a distinct value as a fertilizer or is equal or superior to the usual and well-recognized kinds of commercial fertilizer."

This order is the result of a very careful investigation into the merits of the product, including a three-day hearing in the State House, at which witnesses in favor of and opposed were given a full hearing. The conclusion is that the product contains only 4 per cent of potash, which is practically unavailable for plants, and that, there is nothing in the material to justify its sale as a fertilizer.

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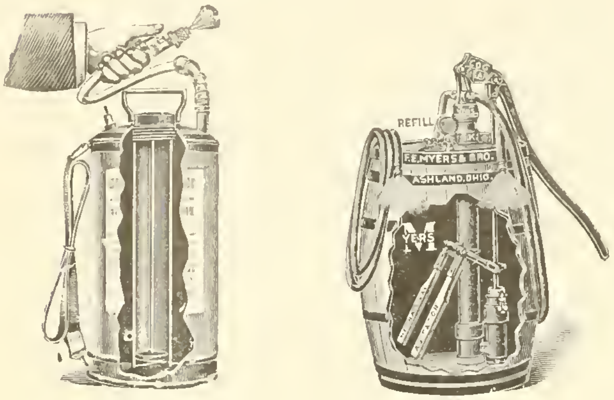
SPRAY ON SUSPICION OF SCALE



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FLORENCE HADLEY

SURE IT'S GOOD LUCK!

Perhaps it means that one of those new Spring Topcoats made from genuine Scotch Cheviot is going your way, or one of American Homespun or English Tweed. Good luck and good style to all of 'em. For the man who leans toward ultra effects, here are patterns and colors in "happy-go-lucky" mixtures.

HATS—Sure, the new spring blocks

MERRITT CLARK & CO.
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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. IV. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., APRIL, 1919 No. 4

DAIRYMEN ADVERTISE THEIR PRODUCT

Much Discussion Created

The week of March 24th was "Milk Week" in Northampton. Half-page advertisements were carried in the local papers, an exhibit was made in one of the department store windows, the city was placarded with posters, milk dealers left bulletins with each delivery of milk and demonstrations were given before different gatherings, showing the value of milk. The campaign was financed by producers and dealers.

What were the results? The dealers were pleased with the results shown by a better appreciation of the value of milk among the consumers and the consumption was increased. Some of the smaller dealers report an increase of as high as 10% in their sales. From some sources, however, came the report, "Why should money be spent in advertising milk? Why should the Farm Bureau connect itself with a scheme to help the farmer sell his milk and hoodwink the consumer into thinking he should use more of it. In other words, a certain per cent of the consuming public could'nt seem to realize that a farmer had the right or need to advertise his product. The idea of the farmer advertising was rather new.

The farmers found, however, that they had a product that had more qualities in its favor for advertising than any other food or drink on the market. Price, food value, health giving properties, requirements of children—all were in their favor.

On the whole, the consumers appreciated "milk week" and were anxious to find out the value of the product they were buying. The farmers found that it pays to advertise and also that their product needs publicity.

SMUT WILL DECREASE OAT YIELD

Can Easily be Prevented

Are you interested in growing oats? If so, are you troubled with having your yield reduced by smut? The loss usually runs from 2 to 10% in the fields of Massachusetts.

The remedy is simple, inexpensive and effective. There are two methods prac-

Concluded on page 5

GET YOUR FIELD CORN SEED NEAR HOME

Native Varieties Yield Bigger Crops

It is a matter of common knowledge and has been demonstrated many times by Experiment Stations that ordinarily field corn varieties grown near home do better than varieties imported from a distance. New varieties often improve after they have been grown in community a few years or after they have become adapted.

This is of special importance in Massachusetts where conditions that influence the growth of corn are often quite different in a community or in neighboring communities, due to the difference in soils, elevation, air drainage, etc. In Massachusetts we find many local varieties of corn which have been grown on one farm or in one community for some years and such varieties are ordinarily the best for that community. Years of selection have made these varieties acclimated to the soils and climate of the community.

Concluded on page 7

SOY BEANS MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO FEED LESS GRAIN

The demonstration in Hampshire County last year on growing soy beans for silage proved beyond question that it is a practice that should be followed. Mr. M. D. Griffin of Ware and W. H. Morey of Cummington have planted soy beans in their silage corn for several years with very good results.

Orders for seed should be placed immediately. The Farm Bureau would be glad to assist any farmer or group of farmers in placing their order.

Professor Earl Jones of the Massachusetts Agricultural College furnishes the following information concerning soy bean culture:

CULTURE

A majority of the farmers growing soy beans follow the practice of planting them in their corn. This is a labor saving practice and the expense of getting the beans is largely the cost of seed and the extra expense of harvesting both crops. It is too much to expect that a

Concluded on page 7

CHANGE IN TREATMENT FOR ONION SMUT ADVISED

Present Formula Not Strong Enough

Most of the growers in the Valley who use the formaldehyde drip for onion smut control, use formaldehyde 1 pint in 16 gallons of water, at the rate of 40 or 50 gallons per acre. Recent experiments in New York State have shown that that rate of application is far too small. At least 200 gallons per acre should be applied in the furrow when the seed are drilled. The formula then should be 1 pint formaldehyde to 16 gallons water and apply at the rate of 200 gallons per acre. A tank outlet of about 5-16 of an inch bore should be sufficient, but this will vary with the arrangement of the tank and the size of the conducting tube.

CAN WE SAVE OUR PASTURES?

Middlefield Man Fears the Brush

"As we look over our farms, our own farm included, we can't help but notice that the woods are 30—40—50 rods nearer the house than they were 25 years ago.

"What is the result? We can't keep as much stock. We are hiring pastures here and buying them there, which shows that our pastures are fast going down. We have pastures that 20 years ago, you could drive by and count stock feeding 50—60 rods away, where now you can't see a cow 5 rods from the fence. Of course there are many causes for the condition, but the principal cause is, that they are improperly stocked and no pains taken to keep the brush back. Even our young people can remember when there were 200—400 head of cattle brought into town each year for our pastures, today there are practically none.

"Some of our farms are keeping as much value of stock as usual, but high producing cows don't improve a pasture much. They are smart and soon learn that a big per cent of their feed comes from their mangers so they feed a little while, then stand in the shade and look toward the barn. Look at any of our cow pastures and you will find a lot of grass going up to seed and when you see

Concluded on page 6

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
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Don't Forget the Garden

Don't forget to include the home garden as one of your main lines of work the coming season. If you have not already made your plans for a garden do so at once. Select, fertilize, and prepare your ground as soon as possible. The seed supply should also be looked after and ordered at the earliest possible date, in order to prevent disappointments and delays in planting. See that the garden includes a good variety of vegetables, and also plant it so that it will continue to work for you and supply your table with fresh vegetables throughout the entire summer and fall. Too many gardens are abandoned after the first crop of vegetables is harvested in the spring.

A question has come up in regard to the acreage of potatoes in Aroostook County for next year. The county agent of Aroostook County states that there is no truth in the statement that they will grow no more potatoes until a minimum price is guaranteed or until the price of fertilizer is reduced.

He expects, however, a considerable drop in the acreage in 1919 because of the high price of fertilizer and because the market outlook is not promising for next fall and winter.

His Epitaph!

Soon we will eliminate the fellow who sits back and says, "I got my schooling there and I guess it is good enough for my children." Through legislation, school officers' meetings and farmers' organizations we have been preparing for his funeral.

His more progressive neighbors are soon going to erect to his memory a monument upon which will be inscribed this epitaph:

"Here lies Silas Jones who was an honest, hard working, tax-fearing, non-progressive citizen of this rural community, looking upon his children and our children as so much commercial value, but he had the wrong view-point so we have interred him here to prevent further contamination of the community.

"May he wake up in heaven with less money and a vision broad enough to look beyond the 'good enough of the past' to a community giving the same advantages to rural boys and girls as is offered to the city boys and girls."

W. L. Coffey,
Banker Farmer

The article on page one on pasture conditions in Middlefield was read by Mr. Arthur Pease before the Middlefield Grange. Mr. Pease sets forth a condition that can be found on nearly every farm in our hill towns. We would be pleased to receive reports from farms who have been succeeded in maintaining their pastures so that their experiences could be told for the benefit of others.

The resignation of Professor W. D. Hurd as director of the Extension Service and County Agent Leader is met with a deep feeling of regret among the people of Hampshire County. Professor Hurd has been a friend indeed to us and his ten years at the college have meant a big help in our agricultural development and better appreciation of our State College. We wish him success and happiness in his new field.

At the County Meeting of directors and project leaders, held in Northampton, March 11, eighteen towns were represented and three of the towns not present sent telephone messages, expressing their regrets at not being present.

It was the most representative agricultural meeting ever held in Hampshire County. All present felt the need of closer coöperation between the towns in promoting our county interests. The spirit of the meeting and the attitude of those present toward town and county projects proved, beyond question, that the people of our county are not only striving to improve their farms and their homes, but along with it, they are making better communities.

Don't Tell Anyone We Told You—But:

M. D. Griffin, Ware, says that six quarts of soy beans planted in an acre of silage corn will increase the feeding value of the silage at least $1.00 per ton.

Howard Johnson, Worthington, believes that in figuring out the farm income, the cream check is not the only source to count on. Mr. Johnson had 1,500 pounds of pork to sell last fall which made a good way of marketing his skim milk.

Why buy meat from the west when it can be grown at home? Mr. W. M. Waugh, Prescott, believes in patronizing home products. The last time we were in his yard, he was just dressing off about 800 pounds of beef.

Do our directors believe in the Farm Bureau? Ask John Dalrymple of Plainfield who had to leave home at 1.00 a. m. in order to reach town with his load of produce in time to attend the County Meeting; or Howard Johnson of Worthington who did chores till 10 o'clock the night he returned in order to attend the same meeting.

Mrs. Federal Bridgman sent in an order through the Farm Bureau for eleven toothbrushes so that the children in her section of Westhampton may learn the proper care of their teeth.

Farmers desiring spring rye seed should get in touch with W. H. Atkins, Amherst, Mass., Tel. 526-M.

Ware farmers have had a rather unsuccessful Farmers' Club for the last three or four years. They have now organized and with the help of the ladies and suggestions from a neighboring club in Easthampton, they plan to make up for lost time. Seventy-five people attended their last meeting.

During "Milk Week" in Northampton, many consumers appreciated receiving leaflets on the value of milk, but one consumer at least, thought the "real stuff" was more valuable to him, as shown by his letter below:

"I put out $1.50 Sunday a. m. and you took out two (2) tickets, and left only one quart of mlk. Either your Alarm Clock don't work just right, or you want pay for this little Milk paper for 1918, which I don't think worth the price of a qt. of milk, so please give me one qt. of milk this A. M. and take your little paper."

Alsike Clover Preferable to Red Clover

This is a time to emphasize the merits and value of alsike clover. Quotations show that seed costs from $7.50 to $9.00 per bushel less than red clover.

HOME MAKING

HILL TOWN WOMEN TO HOLD CLOTHING CONVENTION

Mrs. Ruth Stevens Reed, the clothing efficiency expert, will come to the county again this month for another series of demonstrations. On April 25th, at the home of Mrs. L. C. Sweet, Cummington Hill, further instruction will be given to a large group of women from Worthington, Cummington, Chesterfield, and West Chesterfield.

The next day a similar gathering will convene at the Town Hall, Southampton, where any women interested in Mrs Reed's work are welcome to attend.

Groups of women in Huntington, Enfield, and Belchertown have practically completed the first part of Mrs. Reed's Clothing Efficiency work. The women have made and tested skirt, sleeve and waist patterns. Each group plans to continue the work so they will be ready for the next course Mrs. Reed offers.

IS YOUR SINK, TABLE OR IRONING BOARD TOO HIGH?

Overcome Back Strain by Working with These at Right Heights

"Is your sink the right height for ease in working. Should your ironing board be higher or lower? Does it make your back ache to work at your kitchen table? You cannot raise or lower your sink, but you can raise your dish pan or stand on a stool or shallow box. You can regulate the height of your ironing board so that you may get the necessary purchase on the iron and work without extra strain. You can regulate the height of your table so that there will be least strain on the arms. A general rule for height of working surface is this: The proper height of working surface for a woman 4 feet 10 inches in height is 27 inches. For each increase of one inch in height, add one-half inch to the height of the working surface. This will of course vary a trifle with the individual—some of us are long-limbed, others short—but it is a reliable working rule."

The Southampton Home Economics Club has elected Mrs. Healy, Mrs. Spier, and Mrs. Kendall as their Club Health Committee. The club plans to work with the teachers of the town and better school health conditions wherever possible.

Four towns have asked to borrow a Health Library from the Civic Federation of Woman's Clubs. They are Easthampton, Cummington, Granby, and Goshen.

DO YOU KNOW THE CHEAPEST FOOD YOU CAN BUY?

Milk is that food—Remember it is more than a beverage—it is an all-round food for children and a necessary one for adults. Are you using milk in a variety of ways?

The skillful housewife knows many ways of concealing it in foods if the family dislikes the flavor. Do you give your children a quart of milk a day and each adult at least one pint a day in *some form?* Remember it is the cheapest food as well as a very necessary food. Milk has *NO* substitute!

Below are some attractive ways in which to serve milk to children. Adults like them, too.

Recipes

WHITE SAUCE

Cream of Asparagus: butter, 2 T., flour, 2 T., milk, 1 c., salt and pepper to taste.

Special ingredient: Canned asparagus, 12 stalks. Drain from liquor. Add 1 c. fresh water. Heat thoroughly, straining out all the juice. Add to white sauce.

WHITE SAUCE

Cream of Green Peas: butter, 1 T., flour, 1 T., milk, 1 c.

Special ingredient: 1 c. canned peas drained, reheated in 1 c. cold water and rubbed through sieve.

Salt and pepper to taste. A sprig of mint may be cooked with peas.

WHITE SAUCE

Butter, flour, milk. (The amount of each varies with the kind of soup, and is given in the table.)

Melt the butter. When bubbling add the flour and cook them together, stirring all the time until they are smooth and thick. Add the milk 1-3 at a time, stirring after adding each portion until the sauce has thickened. Add the special ingredient and seasoning.

CREAMED DISHES

½c. white sauce (made with 1 T. each butter and flour to ½ c. milk) to any one of the following:—

Chicken: 1 c. cold cooked chicken cut in small cubes. Season with salt and pepper. With chicken, chicken broth may replace part of the milk in making the sauce.

Fish: 1 c. cold cooked fish, the skin and bones removed and the flesh flaked with a fork. Season with salt, pepper, and lemon juice.

Vegetables: 1 c. cooked vegetables cut in dice. Season with salt and pepper.

To serve: 1. Serve on toast with parsley.

2. Scalloped: Put in small baking dish. Cover with buttered bread crumbs; brown in oven.

WHAT DO YOU DO FOR THE CHILDREN IN YOUR TOWN?

"Have you had a child welfare day in your town? Would you be interested in putting on an interesting program in relation to this subject? The Division of Hygiene at the State Department of Health offers you speakers, illustrated lectures and moving pictures free of charge. The Farm Bureau would be glad to help you plan such a program, secure a speaker and give any assistance necessary. Write in for a bulletin on the subjects offered by the State Department. This is a very vital subject in every community and you cannot afford to neglect the opportunities offered you to bring it before the mind of the general public. A program of this kind can be made attractive enough to appeal to all, if a little time and effort is put into the matter. Let us help you!"

ENTHUSIASTIC COUNTY MEETING HELD

Those who attended the Farm Bureau meeting at Boyden's March 11th, had an interesting and helpful time in hearing some county problems discussed.

There is a special advantage in coming together to discuss plans for the work in which we are all interested. There were ten women present, representing five towns.

The Farm Bureau stands for home-making as well as agriculture, so let's have a good turnout of homemakers at the next meeting.

3. Molded: Use ¼ instead of ½ c. sauce to 1 c. meat or fish. Place in mold slightly buttered. Put in pan of hot water in moderate oven until firm. Unmold, garnish with parsley, pour around it 2 T. sauce.

CUSTARDS

Soft Custard: Plain—2-3 c. milk, 1 yolk egg, 1 T. sugar, ½ t. vanilla flavor.

General Method: Scald the milk in a double boiler; while it is scalding beat the egg slightly. Add the sugar to the egg, mix. Add the scalded milk slowly to the egg, stirring all the time. Return to double boiler and cook, stirring all the time until it thickens. Remove from fire at once, cool quickly by placing upper part of double boiler in cold water. When cool, add salt and flavoring, if the latter is an extract. If not, follow directions under special recipe. Serve in punch glass.

Note—If custard should curdle, the result of over cooking, add to it at once 1 T. cold milk, and pour with force into pitcher, then back again into boiler, then into pitcher, repeating until custard is smooth.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

SOUTH HADLEY KNOWS AND SEES MORE ABOUT CLUB WORK

Cummington People Also Entertained

Mr. E. M. Burnette, town club leader in South Hadley, was instrumental in arranging the program for an enthusiastic community meeting at which Professor Farley sounded the keynote for club work in that town. Two motion picture films on Pig Club Work and Canning Club work were heartily enjoyed. The meeting was one of the most successful held so far this year, and promises a bright season in club work for South Hadley.

A few nights before Mr. Howe from the Massachusetts Agricultural College showed the same films to the people in Cummington after the church supper. These meetings are steps in the community program of club work, and are held primarily to create an understanding in town as to what Junior Extension Work stands for.

MEDALS TO BE AWARDED AT EXHIBIT TIME

In order to avoid the usual delay in awarding bronze medals to club members, the County Leader will present the medal to members eligble to receive it at the club exhibit. It is hoped that members of the Bread and Sewing Clubs will thus be spared the long and discouraging delay previously experienced, due to the length of time taken to compile the county records.

WARE BOYS INTERESTED IN RABBITS

A group of boys in Ware promise to have one of the most unique clubs in the County, when they organize a rabbit club next week. Pigs, calves, or chickens aren't in it as far as fun and profit go according to these lads who have recently been buying their stock and getting started.

Rabbits have a distinct value as a meat especially the larger breeds, as Flemish Giants and Belgian Hares. The work of their club will be interesting to watch.

SOUTHAMPTON BOY SCOUTS INTERESTED IN PIGS AND CALVES

The County Leader was invited over to a meeting of the Southampton Boy Scouts recently to explain some of the interesting points of club work. Considerable interest was shown in pig and calf club work, and it is quite likely that under the leadership of Mr. Edward Stone and Mr. Rood, a boys' agricultural club will be formed.

GREENWICH GIRLS KNOW HOW TO MAKE GOOD BREAD

Miss Norris Finds Little Need For Demonstration

The Greenwich Bread Club asked Miss Norris to come and give a demonstration in bread making. The club was probably looking for a chance to demonstrate to Miss Norris its ability to make bread, for when she arrived she was confronted by seven of the best looking loaves of bread that ever came out of an oven.

The State Leader certainly found very little to do in the way of demonstrating, so a very profitable part of the hour was spent in judging the bread, each girl's loaf being criticized so that each member had a chance to see wherein her loaf could be made better.

SOW AND LITTER CLUB MEMBERS BOOKING ORDERS

Amherst Boy's Sow First to Farrow

Winthrop Kellogg of Amherst is the first boy in the Sow and Litter Contest to report a litter of pigs. His Chester White Sow was bred to a registered Yorkshire boar,and is now the mother of nine husky pigs.

Roy Packard of Goshen, another member, reports that he has already taken orders for some of the registered Berkshires he expects this month. Six members of this club report that they expect sows to farrow this month. It is to be hoped as many as possible will finish the contest for the winner will have a chance at the prize camp in Amherst this summer.

MASTER OF STATE GRANGE DONATES PRIZES FOR CLUB WORK

Leslie R. Smith has asked the County Leader to figure out how one ton of fertilizer can best be awarded as prizes for the best work in corn, potato and garden club work. This is a worth while addition to the assortment of prizes now available, and no doubt but what it will be fully appreciated. Announcements as to its method of distribution will be made later.

Boys' and girls' club work is designed to change the point of view of the boys and girls, both rural and urban, of America so that they will want to make further preparation and study in the business of farming and home-making, and will see the need of taking the Smith-Hughes vocational courses in agriculture and home economics, and matriculating for courses in colleges of agriculture.

GOSHEN HOME ECONOMICS CLUB COMPOSES NEW SONG

The Goshen club has made a new contribution to the ever increasing volume of Club literature. The girls of the club have composed the following song, which gives a good idea of the enthusiasm these girls and boys too, are putting into club work.

Dorothy Bissell is club president, Minnie Richardson, Vice-President, and Josephine Hathaway, Secretary.

CLUB SONG

(TUNE "*Keep the Home Fires Burning*")

Keep the needles flying
And keep on trying
To win the Economics banner for your club
When you do your darning
You must keep on learning
And get the first prize for your club, Ah-ra-ra-ta-ta-ta

Keep the mixer whirling
Keep the bread a-twirling
Make the best you can for company for tea,
Make a little cake
The worst part is to bake
But when it's done
Your ready for the fun to help to eat that cake.

Come and see us darning
Come and see us patching
Come and see the best of all which is to cook
H is our letter
To make best better
Our name is "Work and Win," Ah-ra-ta-ta-ta.

Tomorrow

"Tomorrow I will go into pure-breds."
And he gazed with dreamy eyes
Toward the misty clouds that were tinged with pink
From the glow of the western skies.
"And I'll show the big, indifferent world
How a good herd wins its way!"
But the prize he sought was won by the man
Who started his herd today.—*Exchange.*

Lots of boys in club work have made the start already.

The Other Way About

"I see you are keeping a cow."

"Wrong, neighbor, wrong, she's keepin' me."—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

When things look blue in the dairy business, buy a cow like this one advertised in a western paper: "For sale: A Guernsey cow; gives a good quality of milk, also hay, rope, pulleys and small refrigerator."

SHOES

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BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Concluded from page 1

ticed, the dry and the wet, which are equally satisfactory.

DRY METHOD

Add 1 pint of formaldehyde to 1 pint of water and place in an atomizer, sprayer or small hand sprayer. (Formaldehyde costs from $.20 to $.45 per pint. The sprayer will cost about $.50.) Place the seed oats in a pile on a clean floor, and spray the solution of formaldehyde on the grain as it is being shoveled over. Hold the sprayer close to the grain so that the spray will be well distributed. Do not spray it into the air more than can be avoided as it has an irritating action on the nose and throat. One stroke of the sprayer gives enough spray for each shovelful of grain, and more than that is unnecessary. After all the oats have been sprayed with the formaldehyde shovel them into a pile, and cover them for about five hours with old bags or blankets. At the end of that time the grain may be sown immediately. Or, if to be stored, the grain may be spread out to air well and then placed in clean sacks, or sacks which have also been disinfected by the formaldehyde spray.

WET METHOD

Add one-half pint of formaldehyde to 20 gallons of water. By means of a watering can, sprinkle the oats which have been spread out on the floor until they are thoroughly moist. Shovel them over while the sprinkling is going on so as to distribute the formaldehyde evenly. Twenty gallons will treat any amount of oats up to 30 bushel. But after the seed is all moist it is unnecessary to continue sprinkling. Shovel the oats into a pile and cover with old bags or blankets for about five hours. At the end of this time spread the oats out and stir them occasionally so that they will dry well. As soon as the seed is dry enough to run freely through the drill it may be sown. If the seed is somewhat swollen, allow about 2 pecks more per acre. If it is preferred to store the oats dry them thoroughly after treatment and place in clean bags, or bags which have been disinfected by the formaldehyde sprinkling.

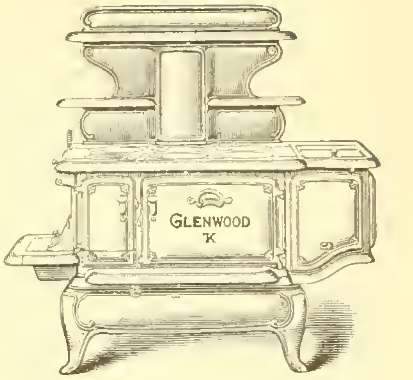
Wm. L. Doran, M. A. C.

ONION SHIPMENTS

March

South Deerfield,	91 cars
Hatfield,	55 cars
Hadley,	40 cars
North Hatfield,	20 cars
Amherst,	8 cars
Whately,	5 cars
	219 cars

Don't Plant Silage Corn too Thick



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We have just received some of the old style hard finished goods that were so hard to get during the war. These suits are made to give the maximum of service and are priced so as to be within the reach of all. We invite you to come in and look them over

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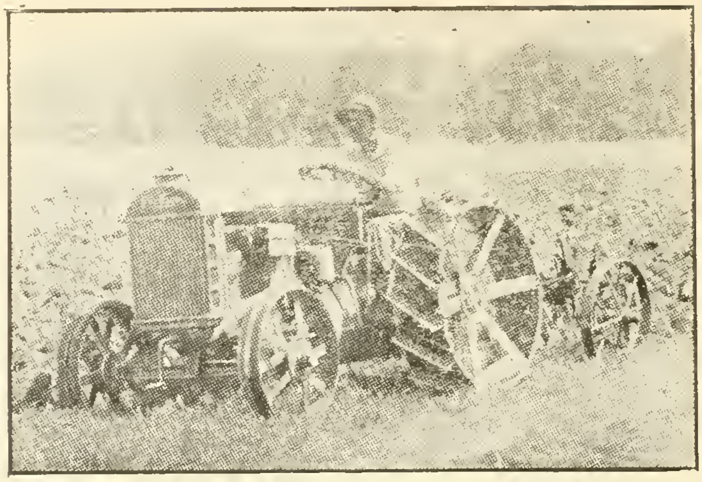
80 MAIN STREET, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.



Fordson
TRADE MARK

Here is Henry Ford's world-wide gift to civilization, which has won the all-England championship prize at the demonstration given at Lincolnshire, England, May 9, 1918. It is one of the principal factors in winning this great war in helping in the production of food. Every farmer should own one of these machines.

For Circulars, Catalogs, Etc., Etc.
CHASE MOTOR SALES COMPANY
Distributors for Western Massachusetts
203 MAIN STREET, ... NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Concluded from page 1

it, you will also see brush coming up with it and it can't be helped.

"You ask a farmer why he doesn't keep his pastures better. He will say, 'I don't have the time,' and it is so.

"We start every spring and strain every nerve to raise more ensilage, to feed more cows, to make more milk, to get bigger checks, to pay bigger grain bills and we are lucky if we pay them all.

"How many of us are keeping our stock on father's farm? Of course we handle more money selling milk, but how are we going to keep on?

"If you double the brush in our pastures every few years, as it is doing now, how long is it going to be before our pastures are woods? Pretty soon we are going to be very tired; then anxiously, we look to "sonny." Will he take the farm? Sonny will look out over the farm. He sees the brush coming through the fences in to the mowing. 'Huh, father has sold this farm and carted it into the city. Come wife, let's go to the city and get a job.'

"There are other things in life besides milk and money. Are we making as much out of life as we might, socially, etc.? Can't we live a less strenuous life, by keeping different stock, when pork, lamb, poultry, eggs and beef are so high; improving our farms more, also by keeping stock that stay in the pasture all summer and help keep them clean? We look in horror at a man who sells all his hay, that quickly effects the mowings, but selling milk is a slower process and seem to effect the pastures first.

"This is simply calling attention to a serious danger to our farms and it is serious when we notice that more brush has grown on our farms the past 25 years than for 75 years before.

"I don't think I am pessimistic in calling attention to these things, for I love the country life. I love Middlefield, and better yet, I love its people, and I believe that by working together we can gradually make some change that will make Middlefield a better place to live in."

Professor Earl Jones says that those farms buying the Rural type of seed potatoes such as Dibble's Russet, Carmen No. 3, Petosky, etc., should remember and plant them a little closer than Green Mountain potatoes.

The reason for this is that they have fewer plants and set fewer tubes per hill and are apt to grow coarse unless they are planted rather close in the row. It seems safe to advise that varieties of this type be planted from 3 to 4 inches closer in a row than Green Mountain potatoes. Varieties of this type grow upright and are easier to spray than Green Mountain potatoes.

UP-TO-DATE FERTILIZERS
FOR
UP-TO-DATE FARMERS

Are you a business farmer? Do you buy simply "Farmers' Delight" or do you purchase **units of plant food?** Now that the war is ended we can offer for the first time in quantity two high-grade fertilizers:

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10 % Nitrogen (12 % Ammonia)
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Concluded from page 3

The following data taken from results secured by the Nebraska Experiment Station, shows the value of using acclimated seed corn:

	YIELD PER ACRE
Seed from other states,	39.8 bu.
Seed grown in state,	45.6 bu.
Local seed grown near Experiment Station,	48.8 bu.

The average result of twenty-one cooperative tests in Nebraska was as follows:

	YIELD PER ACRE
Native varieties,	30.5 bu.
Varieties not native,	24.1 bu.

The Ohio Station reports that in variety tests local varieties have done better than those from other parts of the state.

The Rhode Island Station reported after testing fifteen different varieties for six years that only one foreign variety surpassed the Rhode Island White Cap Flint in yield. However, when the market condition and the shrinkage in the crib were considered the native White Cap Flint was found to be best adapted to Rhode Island conditions.

The following conclusion was drawn from the corn variety demonstration tests conducted in Berkshire County in 1918, "Seed grown and selected on the home farm for a number of years, has, in almost all demonstrations been equal to or better than seed from other sources."

The above results indicate that it is a good practice to select seed corn from your own crop and care for it so that it will germinate well. Results are often disappointing when seed from a bumper crop grown in another locality is used. Given an adapted variety and a good stand, the productivity of the soil is the most important factor in determining the yield of corn in a normal season.

—*Earl Jones, M. A. C.*

Concluded from page 1

full crop of both soy beans and corn will be grown. In general, it has been found that the yield will be about the same as that of corn alone and a richer silage is produced.

Seed mixtures vary, but three quarts of beans to five quarts of corn has proved satisfactory. Not over ten to twelve quarts of corn should be planted per acre. One bushel of soy beans will be planted on four to five acres. The corn is planted, fertilized and cultivated as usual. Better results have been secured with the varieties of corn which come near maturity. The soy beans should be planted shallow.

The Medium Green soy bean seems best adapted to Massachusetts. Soy beans should be inoculated because a richer feed is then produced.

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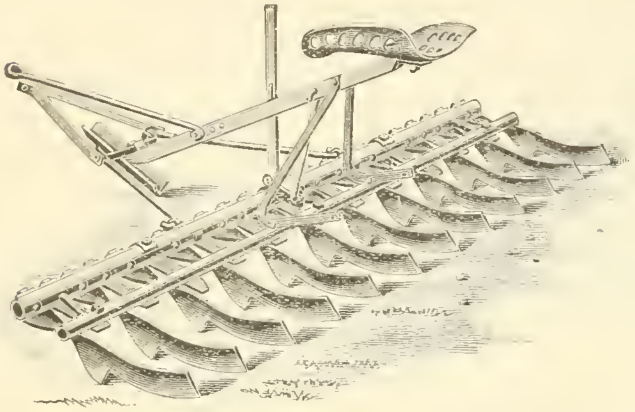

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144 MAIN STREET, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. IV. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MAY, 1919 No. 5

FIELD CROPS FOR POULTRY CUT FEED COST

In crop production on a poultry farm special consideration might well be given those products which can be marketed through the birds to reduce the feed bill and the refuse of which may serve as litter. Forage crops rather than grains are, of course, the first consideration. Fall sown rye for early spring pasture, rape, clover and a mixture of oats and peas, are also valuable poultry forage and in addition help to cleanse the land.

The majority of poultry ranges, especially the yards of laying stock, get dry and barren of suitable green feed during the late summer. This is a time when supplementary feeding of green forage is of special advantage in keeping up egg production, growing chickens and reducing the feed bill. If tender, green pasturage is not available, rape, Swiss chard or fodder corn may be planted in drills close to the yards where it can be cut and thrown conveniently to the birds each day.

For winter feeding succulence is a necessity. Mangels are the most satisfactory crop. One ton to a hundred birds is the average consumption. Of the grains, corn gives the largest yields, constitutes the greatest portion of the ration and requires little special machinery. It has other merits, too, for it uses poultry manure, when supplemented with acid phosphate, to good advantage, the corn field makes an ideal range for chickens and the stalks when cut into short lengths may be used for litter.

Wm. C. Monahan, M. A. C.

SOME QUESTIONS IN FARM MANAGEMENT TO BE ANSWERED

During the first week in May, Prof. Earl Jones, M. A. C. spent several days in the county. Prof. Jones made some comments and raised certain questions on agricultural practices and conditions in our county. Some of these comments and questions are given below for your consideration. How are you solving these problems on your farm?

Pastures which should be one of the leading assets of the western part of the county are badly overgrown with brush.

Concluded on page 5

RAISING FARM HORSES GAINING IN POPULARITY

Percheron Stallion Cruzette 141305

The practice of farmers raising their own work horses is gaining in popularity in Hampshire County. The most important part in successful and profitable horse breeding, however, is the type of stallion that is available.

The stallion pictured above, recently purchased by C. E. Parsons & Son, is a fine individual, dark grey in color, three years old, weighs 1,600 pounds in work condition shows remarkable courage and energy and still is perfectly broken and gentle. He was bred by W. G. Jones, Delaware, Ohio, Sire, Prince Albert 102576; Dam, the imported mare Kava 101450 (96280). He breeds back to the grand old horse Brilliant 1899 (756) two times through his sire and three times through his dam. He can be seen any time at the Parsons Farm and is usually found in harness doing his full share of the farm work. Those interested would well profit by stopping to see this horse and also find out what little time is lost by Mr. Parsons in keeping brood mares for his farm work. The stallion and mares work practically the year round.

RATE OF PLANTING SOY BEANS FOR SILAGE

"Seed mixtures vary, but mixing the seed at the rate of three quarts of beans to five quarts of corn has proved satisfactory. Where ten quarts of corn are planted per acre about six quarts of beans would be planted in addition. Not over ten or twelve quarts of corn should be planted per acre when both crops are grown together. The corn is planted, fertilized and cultivated as it is when both crops are grown together. The corn is planted, fertilized and cultivated as it is when planted alone. Soy beans do best with varieties of corn that come near maturity. The beans must be planted shallow, about one inch deep because they cannot grow if too deep."

DEMONSTRATION ORCHARD PAYS A PROFIT

How a Successful Young Orchard Was Made To Pay

Hampshire County has the honor of having the most profitable demonstration orchard in the state. This orchard is located on Mineral Valley Farm, owned by Mr. E. B. Clapp, at Westhampton, and has been a remarkable success from the beginning.

It was one of the first of the series of demonstration orchards set in the state under the auspices of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and was planted in 1910. The leading varieties ore Baldwin, McIntosh, Wealthy and Oldenburg. Ordinarily an orchard of this kind does not

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FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

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"Notice of Entry"

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The Hampshire County Tobacco Growers, Inc., now have approximately 500 acres of tobacco under contract by its members to market, coöperately. With the other organizations in Massachusetts and Connecticut, this gives about 6,000 acres to be marketed in this way or about one-fourth of all the tobacco grown in the Connecticut Valley. Working under the efficient plans of the organization, this should mean the most advanced step along any line ever taken by the tobacco growers.

Hillside Agricultural Society is offering this year $75 for special prizes in farm crop production. Field corn, Silage corn, Potatoes, Beans, Soiling Crop, Gardens, Wheat, Rye Buckwheat, Oats, and Barley, are the crops listed. All entries have to be with the secretary, H. G. Streeter, Cummington, on or before July 1, 1919. Inspection will be made on or about August 15th. Each prize winner must show a specimen of crop at Cummington Fair. Contests of this kind give the right kind of encouragement for production and a large number of farmers should try for the prizes.

Every farm should have a business office, if it is no more than part of a desk. Here should be kept all records, accounts, orders, and reference books.

Marketing coöperatively seems to be the only solution for the farmers in most sections of Hampshire County in finding a satisfactory outlet for their farm produce. Individuals or individual communities in going to market only compete with each other with the corresponding unsatisfactory results.

A good example of how it works to the detriment of the farmer was recently shown in the milk market. Community A was selling in Holyoke, Community B was selling in Chicopee. Community A had trouble and changed markets with the result that Community B is now selling cream or making butter. One section may profit temporarily, but in our county the dairy business as a whole is standing still under such a system. Other examples might be used of the system of marketing potatoes, apples, etc.

The consuming centers should be organized as well as the producers in order that the produce may be sold efficiently. Northampton has no wholesale house. Retailers are buying a great deal of their produce from Holyoke and Springfield, while the county's produce begs for a market. Why cannot the farmers in the towns tributary to Northampton make an organized effort, possibly through the Northampton Chamber of Commerce, to bring about more satisfactory market conditions that would handle satisfactorily the produce consumed in our local markets and dispose through the proper channels the surplus produce of the county.

In driving through one section of Westhampton one cannot help but notice the neat appearance of the letter boxes. Almost every box has a bright coat of aluminum paint, and the name of the resident is plainly printed on the side.

Whether these mail boxes happen to be new or whether their clear appearance is the result of some local effort to brighten up, we cannot say. We do feel, that the practice of maintaining neat mail boxes is a good advertisement for the community. They dispel that shiftless, indifferent attitude that characterizes so many R. F. D. routes. They make the passer-by feel as though he would like to meet the man whose name is on the box. They seem to indicate that the owner of the boxes are awake and in communication with the rest of the world. A rusty, broken mail box is pretty apt to be the emblem of a Peter Tumbledown.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

"We shall make special provision in the summer school for young men discharged from naval or military service who wish instruction in agriculture.

"The school begins June 30th and closes July 26th."

Don't Tell Anyone We Told You—But:

Mrs. J. H. Atwood of Westhampton says: "I am very glad that Lila joined your Home Economics Club, as she has gained a strong interest in the work that otherwise she would not have had, and now willingly helps with all patching and mending of the family."

Mrs. Frank L. Perry of Enfield says that her daughter, since joining the Bread Club, has made two-thirds of the bread in her home.

Don't miss spraying your fruit trees as soon as the petals drop. No other farm operation will give you more returns for your time and effort. Use 3 lbs. arsenate lead paste (1½ lbs. powdered lead) and 4 quarts of lime-sulphur to 50 gallons of water.

Seventy-two tons of government nitrate have been delivered in Hampshire County.

After this season the farmers will know whether or not it pays to buy certified potato seed stock. Four hundred and seventy-five bushels were sold into thirteen different towns and will be planted in many cases side of ordinary northern grown and native stock.

Mr. Josiah Parsons, Northampton, has sold thirty bushels of Connecticut Valley dent seed corn to be used for silage corn in the hill towns.

The dairymen of this county who supply Holyoke with milk, together with their dealers, are planning to raise $2,500 to contribute to a publicity campaign on the value of milk to be carried on in the cities of Hampden County. The publicity work will be continued for one year and it is planned to raise $12,000 among the six cities and towns.

Club work engages the best thought, energy, and interest of every boy and girl in the business of farming and home making. Club work is a practical back-to-the-home, "made-in-America" type of education.

BE SURE OF MARKET PRICE OF WOOL

A few farmers in the County have sold their wool, some at market price and some from one-half to three-fourths the market price. Those who sold for 70c a pound made a satisfactory sale. Those who still have their clip to sell had better get in touch with the Franklin County Sheep Breeders' Coöperative Association and market their wool coöperatively. At least, do not hurry to sell your clip without first knowing the market price.

HOME MAKING

FARM BUREAU WORK IS COMMUNITY WORK, NOT THE AGENT'S WORK

Washington Expert Urges that it be Done to the Satisfaction of Local People

Mrs. Salisbury, of the United States Department of Agriculture, conferring with Home Demonstration Agents of Western Massachusetts recently, very concisely expressed the function of the Homemaking Department of the Farm Bureau with the following suggestions:

That homemaking should be put on a basis with other industries.

That a Farm Bureau is an organization of men, women, and children to handle agriculture and home affairs because all make for the home.

That the Farm Bureau exists to make your community so satisfactory that you wouldn't live elsewhere.

That the Farm Bureau is an office where knowledge on home, agricultural and club affairs is received and distributed.

That this community work is *your* work—not the agent's. Their work is to *help you.* Women and men alike must realize it is their work and have it done to their satisfaction. That women who carry on follow up work in clothing, household management, etc. become *Home Demonstrators.* Don't let the demonstration stop—spread it and tell it to other women. Let the Home Demonstration Agent know what you are getting out of her work.

That the Home Demonstration is only the representative—you are the demonstrator, trying out the value of the knowledge. If it's good spread it over the community.

THINGS FOR WARM WEATHER

Fireless Cooker, Iceless Refrigerator and Fly Traps Offer Possibilities

In another month or two we shall be complaining of the warm weather and wishing that we had thought sooner of making a fireless cooker, or an iceless refrigerator, or an up-to-date fly trap. A demonstration in the makng of one or more of these appliances might seem more practical to many a community at this time than a demonstration in the preparation of food. If you are interested, communicate with the home department.

Different Kind of Scraps

Corporal: That was some scrap at supper last night.

Assistant Corporal: What's that—a scrap?

Corporal: Yep, the coffee soaked a roll.

DO YOU KNOW TEXTILES?

Purchasing clothing material is a present-day problem of the housewife as she must bear in mind the great necessity for saving material to meet the added demands on the depleted supply, and purchasing so economically that the family pocket book will not suffer through her carelessness. Only through the knowledge of fundamental principles governing the selection of material and experience gained from continued practice can one become an intelligent buyer.

It has been made possible by the State Extension Service to have Mrs. Mary Woolman give two courses on textiles in Hampshire County. The course of five lectures gives information on the subjects of textile industry, the economic situations of clothing materials, the relation of clothing to health, and hints for intelligent shopping. Mrs. Woolman will meet the women of Huntington May 14 and each successive Wednesday afternoon, and the women of Northampton May 15 and each successive Thursday afternoon for five weeks.

Reading List of Books on Thrift and Savings for Children

"Can you finance yourself?"

"Are you conducting your household finances on business-like principles?"

"Above all, teach the children to save; economy is the sure foundation of all virtues."—*Victor Hugo.*

Bexell, J. A. First lessons in business. Philadelphia—Lippincott, 1919.

Bowsfield, C. C.—How boys and girls earn money—Chicago—Forbes.

Colling, A. F. Money Making for Boys. New York—Dodd, Mead, 1917.

Pritchard, M. T. and Turkington, G. A. Stones of Thrift for Young Americans, New York—Scribner 1915.

Buy modest colors and conservative styles in garments which are expected to give long service. Extremes in either color or cut become conspicuous when styles change.

The second quarterly meeting of the County Committee on Homemaking was held at the Farm Bureau at 3.00 p. m., Monday, April 7. The Home Demonstration Agent reported on the work done since January first and future work of homemaking projects was discussed. Miss Comstock and Miss Gifford, both of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, were present.

There's a reason other than vanity why a woman should be well dressed; it gives her self-confidence and ease of manner. Well dressed does not mean expensively dressed.

GOOD RUBBERS THE BEST INSURANCE AGAINST SPOILAGE

Many who last year conserved their food supply by the cold pack method have realized that they made a big mistake because they did not give sufficient attention to the grade of rubber rings. Almost any composition rubber would seal a jar for the old fashioned "hot pack" or "open kettle" canning. A satisfactory ring contains plenty of live rubber combined with tough, strong fiber, which gives it the necesary toughness to withstand the devulcanizing action of the long boiling in the cold pack method.

The rings should cling closely to the neck of the jar and resist the action of escaping steam and air which tends to blow soft rubber out of place; otherwise the ring will blow out from underneath the cover.

Care must be exercised to obtain exactly the right size to fit the jar. Be sure it is wide and thick enough to insure a perfect seal. A rubber ring should be absolutely tasteless and have nothing in its composition that can boil out and taint the food, and should be capable of stretching without breaking.

HOME-MADE SOAP

Make soap of fats which cannot be used for cooking.

First clarify the fat. Melt it up and add water, bring to a boil, and allow to cool. The fat will form a solid cake on the top of the water. The impurities may be removed from the bottom of the fat. Melt fat again and heat until all water has evaporated, till bubbling stops. Then slice a medium-sized potato into the fat and strain through a dry piece of cheese cloth.

To each five pounds of lukewarm grease use

1 small can lye.
1 quart cold water.
½ cup hot water.
3 tablespoons borax.
¼ cup household ammonia.
2 tablespoons sugar.
1 teaspoon salt.

Mix lye and cold water, let stand till cold, stirring occasionally. Mix ½ cup hot water with 3 tablespoons borax. Let this cool and add ¼ cup household ammonia, 2 tablespoons sugar, and 1 teaspoon salt. Pour lye into grease slowly, stirring continually with a wooden spoon or spatula. Add other mixture, stir until light and thick. Pour into an enameled pan lined with paraffin paper. Crease before soap get cold.—*Louise F. Lacey, Colo. Agr. College.*

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

IF DAD DON'T LET ME JOIN A CLUB I'LL GO OFF AND BE A CITY DUB!

(By W. E. Vaplon, State Club Leader, Colorado)

A man came to our school today and told us all about the way some other boys and girls had joined the Club and how these kids had coined more money than a load of hay. He said that one boy name of Jones had made almost a hundred bone a-raising corn to sell for seed, he said that we'd be wise to heed and join a club and not be drones. He told about another boy who raised some spuds and got more joy than ever'n his life before, he said it wasn't such a chore, the hoe was only just a toy. A girl had canned of garden stuff so much that there would be enough to feed the family through 'til spring; he said 'twas fine to hear her sing although the work had sure been tough. Two hundred dollars one boy made, a-selling pigs, he found it paid and at the fair he won the prize from boys that were most twice his size, he's glad that on the job he stayed. All this is what I told my dad and now I'm feeling mighty sad, for he said it's all foolishness, that I just show my muleishness that Clubs are nothing but a fad. He said that when he was a lad, there were no clubs and he was glad to work for just his clothes and hash the only thing worth while was cash, the modern notions made him mad. And so I can't raise spuds nor corn, I'll have to work from early morn 'til late at night and never own a calf or pig for just my own. I'll miss the monthly meetings too, I can't do things as others do; I can't go to the fair or win a prize nor have a four-leaf pin; it seems that some have all the fun and have a chance to earn some mun, while some just have to work and sweat and nothing but abuses get. But just you wait 'til I am grown and dad'll wish that he had known enough to let me join a club because I'll be a city dub!

THE JOYS OF CLUB WORK

Southampton Girl Tells Her Experiences

The first time that Mr. Gould came down he asked the girls if they would please all go to one side of the room. He also asked us if we would like to start a young girls' sewing club. The first thing of course, was to find out what the club would be like. Next, he gave us all a sheet of paper that told about the club and what we were to do. We talked it over among ourselves for about a week, until Mr. Gould came down again. There were only two girls that were going to join. After talking it over another week, there were seven that were willing to enroll. Our leader was all chosen.

At our first meeting we chose our officers and planned out our work for the three months, between January fifteenth and April fifteenth.

In the work that I chose, I had twenty hours of sewing, darning, and patching, ten hours of cooking, thirty hours of household tasks.

The first thing I made was an apron all by hand. I succeeded very well until I came to make the buttonholes, which, when I had them finished looked like pigs' eyes, as they were the first I ever made.

The next week I began a dress for my sister. I had to take out in several places, but finally, I had it to fit her. The button holes on the dress looked a little more like button holes—the last one more so.

Every week I did at least one patch and a darn. When Miss Klopfenstein showed us how to put on a patch, I thought I could never take such small stitches. Soon, I was able, with care, to make one to somewhat resemble Miss Klopfenstein's. That was my aim. It was fun trying.

My cooking I did all on Saturdays. I had very good luck with all of my cookies I made. One Saturday, everything seemed to go wrong. I made six cupcakes and one layer cake. Both ran all over the oven and what was left in the tin fell. Just before I sat down to dinner, I stirred up another loaf of cake. This did not run out. The first time I looked in the oven; it was nice and light. The next time I looked in it had taken a great fall. I certainly was disgusted with baking. I learned that the oven was not hot enough. However, the dog enjoyed the first cake while we, at the other loaf and the cupcakes. The rest of the time I had very good luck with everything I made.

In household tasks, we each had a list to choose from. I made beds, filled woodbox, did dishes, swept and dusted, ironed, and prepared meals. The ironing I did all in my spring vacation. When I started sweeping, Mama told me that I made too much dust. She also told me whenever I swept, I would have to dust.

I certainly have enjoyed all of my club work. It has been very interesting and I have learned many new things, besides helping out mother and father.

Evelyn Viola Pease,

Southampton, Mass.

MORE WORK PLANNED WITH DEMONSTRATION TEAMS

State and Inter State Competition

County demonstration teams in corn, canning, poultry, onion and pig club work will probably be developed this season. County teams from different parts of the State will compete at the New England Fair, Worcester, next September, for the state championship. The winner at this fair will represent Massachusetts at the Eastern States Exposition, September 12-20 in the inter-state competition.

Hampshire County can play a part in this demonstration contest, and with the support of local leaders, profitable results may be looked for.

CANNED GREENS NO LONGER REQUIRED

Canning Club Rules Have Been Revised

The State and County Club Leaders have finally agreed that canned greens are not necessary for canning club exhibits. Greens may still be canned whereever practical, but their place in the exhibit will be taken by another vegetable, hereafter.

Another change makes the minimum canning requirement for a member 24 jars instead of 24 quarts. Any type of jar may be used. Also no jars are to be opened when judging this season, and a revision of the score card is being made to that effect. Canning club enrollment must be in by July 1st. The club work continues until October 15.

PIG CLUB FILMS PROVE POPULAR

Local Leaders Instrumental in Arranging Good Meetings

Motion picture film of the Pig Club, shown by State Pig Club Agent Rice, created much interest in club work. Every community where meetings were arranged came out with a big attendance. There is no doubt but what the pictures were a big help, not only to pig club members, but to the old people too. They filled a big need in the county.

The Goshen Home Economics Club furnished a supper given up by the members at its exhibit recently. Each member prepared some article of food.

The Worthington Home Economics Club gave a very good demonstration of a club meeting in connection with the exhibit. This was one of the hardest working little clubs in the county and deserves special credit for its careful work.

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HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Concluded from page 1

These can be cleared up only by the expenditure of time and money required to cut them or pull them out and then cutting the second growth until the plants are killed.

1. Is it more economical to clear the present pastures or to fence, plow, fertilize and reseed for pastures some of the old mowings and cut out the brush every year as it comes in allowing the present pastures to go to woods?

2. Would better attention to one-half or three-fourths of tne present acreage of hay land result in the production of more and better hay at less expense for harvesting?

3. One farmer in the hills has kept up the productivity of his farm by growing considerable corn and then seeding down in the corn the same year so that some of the old hay land is taken up every year. The manure produced during the winter is put on the corn land and that produced during the summer on the older hay land. To what extent can this practice be followed on the average farm where the land is not too rocky or wet for cultivated crops and is near the barn?

4. Should corn or grain be grown more than one or two years on the same land without reseeding? In other words, should not some of the older hay land be manured and plowed up every year and the cultivated land seeded down?

5. Is the expense of top-dressing grass land with chemicals prohibitive? (It is assumed that all the manure would be used on the cultivated crops.)

6. Is the expense of getting lime into the hill towns prohibitive?

7. Can the farm work be arranged during the winter and early spring so that the winter's accumulation would not be left in the barn to be hauled out in late April or May?

8. Should not more oats or other small grains be grown in the hill towns at the present time? Feed and bedding would be produced and more land kept in cultivation with less labor than cultivated crops require.

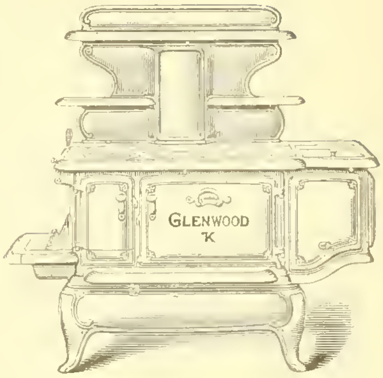
ONION SHIPMENTS

April

South Deerfield,	35 cars
Hadley,	23 cars (179 bags)
Amherst,	9 cars
Whately,	4 cars
	71 cars (179 bags)

Members of the Sow and Litter Club have had no trouble in disposing of young pigs at prices ranging from $7 to $9.

Charles Sears of Lithia demonstrated his own home-made fireless cooker at a community meeting in Goshen.



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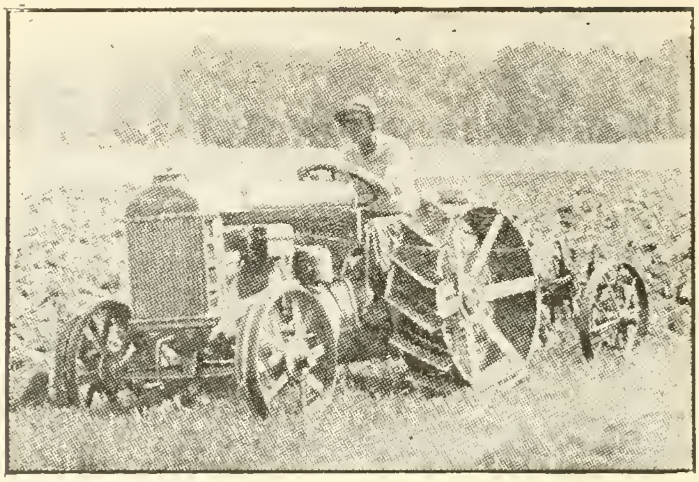

Fordson
TRADE MARK

Here is Henry Ford's world-wide gift to civilization, which has won the all-England championship prize at the demonstration given at Lincolnshire, England, May 9, 1918. It is one of the principal factors in winning this great war in helping in the production of food. Every farmer should own one of these machines.

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CHASE MOTOR SALES COMPANY
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203 MAIN STREET, ... NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Concluded from page 1

begin to pay a profit until about the tenth year, but under the system of cropping which has been practised in this orchard and under the system of management which has brought the trees into bearing early the block has shown a profit for every year except two, since it was planted.

The net profit or loss, and the intercrops used, are shown in the following table:

CROPS

1910—strawberries, potatoes, corn. 911—strawberries, potatoes, squash, cabbage, turnips. 1912—strawberries, potatoes, squash, cabbage. 1913—strawberries, potatoes. 1914—strawberries, potatoes. 1915—potatoes, turnips. 1916—none. 1917—none. 1918—none.

PROFIT

1910—$137.50. 1911—$140.18. 1912—$152.23. 1913—$86.02. 1914—$69.50. 1916—$72.73. 1918—$551.05.

LOSS.

1915—$27.15. 1917—$24.77.

It will be seen that some crops were grown among the trees up to 1916 and that the total profits from the block have been $1,208.96 for the nine years, the total loss only 51.92 or a net profit of $1,157.04.

The system of cultivation has been to plow the land as early in the spring as the soil was in good condition. That part of it which was planted to some crop was of course, cultivated in the way best suited to the particular crop, but a strip of land was always reserved along each tree row which was handled strictly in the interests of the trees. This strip has been cultivated thoroughly up to about July 1 and then seeded down to some cover crop, which was allowed to remain on the land until the following spring when it was plowed under.

There have been only two serious "casualties" in the orchard. One of these is a block of 73 McIntosh trees which since they came into bearing have every year persisted in bearing mammoth Black Twig apples! This latter variety may be good enough in Berlin, Maryland where the nursery firm is located that sold the College the trees, but is not satisfactory for Massachusetts. The other casualty was the loss of 60 fine Baldwin trees from the severe winter of 1917-18. But even with these losses the record is remarkably satisfactory and it bids fair to be more and more so. The net profit of $551.05 for last year would be a very fair one from a mature bearing orchard, but for four acres of 9-year old trees it is certainly very unusual.

—*F. G. Sears, M. A. C.*

A. W. HIGGINS

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CONTEST IN RAISING GRADE HEIFERS

To encourage the rearing of grade heifers from good milking strains of dairy animals the State Department of Agriculture offers for best heifers sired by pure-bred Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, Jersey or Dairy Shorthorn bulls, and from high producing grade dams of any breed, heifers born between August 1, 1918, and July 31, 1919, inclusive, prizes aggregating $2,500.

RULES.

1. These prizes are open for contest only for animals owned by practical dairy farmers who superintend their own dairies and gain their principal livelihood from their farm, and for animals owned by wives, sons, or unmarried daughters, of such eligible farmers, provided their animals are kept upon said farm and the owners live upon said farm and are mainly dependent on the farm for a livelihood.

2. All heifers eligible for entry must have been sired by pure-bred bulls which are either registered or eligible for registry. Satisfactory proof must be furnished in each instance. In case of registered bulls the certificate of registry will be accepted. In case of pure-bred bulls eligible for registry satisfactoy affidavits must be filed at the time of entry.

3. All animals must have been bred and raised by the exhibitor.

4. No animal will be eligible in more than one class.

5. All entries must be made on or before July 31, 1919.

6. The animals will be examined by the judge either at the farm of the exhibitor or at such other place as may be determined upon by the Dairy Division of the State Department of Agriculture.

7. Animals will be judged by a competent expert and the decision of the judge shall be final.

8. No prize shall be allowed for unmeritorious animals.

9. The right to reject or cancel any and all entries is reserved.

10. Results will be announced as soon as possible after the close of the contest.

11. A certificate of award will accompany each cash prize.

For entry blanks apply to P. M. Harwood, Dairy Division, 136 State House, Boston, Mass., or to Farm Bureau Office.

"Neurasthenia," said Mrs. Biggums to her cook, "I think we will have some chicken croquettes today out of that left over pork and calves' liver."

"Yes'm," "An' we got a little bread dressin' what went wid the pork, mum. Shall I make apple sauce out'n hit, mum?"

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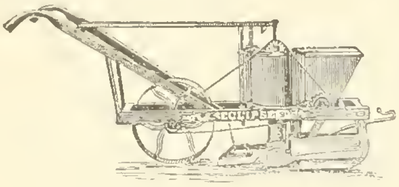

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144 MAIN STREET, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. IV. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JUNE, 1919 No. 6

SHOULD PASTURES BE FERTILIZED?

County Demonstration Will Answer Question

With the deterioration of a large per cent of the pasture land into an almost unprofitable state, many farmers are asking, "what can be done?"

To help solve this problem, the following men are trying this year to find out the value of top-dressing pastures with lime, acid phosphate and wood ashes: Geo. Timmins, Ware; M. D. Griffin, Ware; Leon Thayer, Cummington; Sereno Clark, Williamsburg. The demonstrations are so arranged that the value of the fertilizer alone or in combination will be known. The cost is approximately $6.75 and it is thought that the fertilizer should be applied every four years. This makes a cost of $1.75 per acre per year. This expense has been justified in other sections and the results will soon be known for this section.

As one man has said, "We have been in the habit of taking our native pastures for granted, as we do the air and the sunshine." The wonder is that the pastures are as good as they are under such a system and the time is now here when they should receive some attention.

MAPLE TREES SURVIVE ATTACK BY WORMS

This Season's Results Unknown

Will the maples stand another attack of the "maple prominent" caterpillar, is a question asked by many owners of a sugar bush or a maple wood in those sections in the western part of the county devastated by this caterpillar for the past two years.

Some of the very young trees or old trees weakened from other causes have already succumbed to the pest. But most of the strong vigorous maples are still quite healthy and without another too severe an attack, should be in condition to come back and give full crops of maple syrup in a year or two.

The whole question is, will the work of the last two seasons be repeated? Last year where the caterpillars were present, parasites were also present in large numbers. If the parasites have gained in sufficient strength they may be able

Concluded on page 5

EARLY CULTIVATION IS ECONOMICAL CULTIVATION

In order to compete with farmers of other parts of the country in growing staple crops like corn and potatoes, Massachusetts farmers, must, as far as possible, meet competition in regard to the cost of production. This means the practice of all the economies consistent with good yields, and cannot be neglected.

The early cultivation of corn and potatoes with a spike tooth or smoothing harrow, or a weeder is one economy of labor we cannot afford to neglect. Where the land is in good condition small weeds are easily killed and a considerable acreage can be covered in one day.

The harrow or weeder can he used once or twice before the crop comes through the ground and for the first cultivation after the crop has started growth. Where the land is trashy the weeder is better than the harrow as there is less tendency to cover the young corn or pull it out.

These tools are of little value where the soil is compact and where witch grass and other weeds have gotten a start.

BORDEAUX SPRAYS

Watch the Analysis of Copper

Spraying with bordeaux is an established practice with nearly every farmer growing potatoes. He has seen the value in increased yields even in years when blight was not present. Many are using home-made bordeaux for the reason that it is cheaper and fully as effective. Others use the commercial sprays because of its convenience, especially on small acreages.

It has been found by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station that for Massachusetts conditions a 4-4-50 Bordeaux is the right strength for a bordeaux spray to control potato blight. This means 4 lbs. lime, 4 lbs. copper sulphate to 50 gallons water. In purchasing a commercial bordeaux spray we should be sure that the copper content is large enough to equal a spray of this strength. If, for example, by following the direction of the manufacturer, a fungicide contains so little copper that it produces a weak Bordeaux of say 1-1-50

Continued on page 5

GET OUT THE MOWING MACHINE ON TIME

Early Cut Hay Makes Richer Feed

One problem of the dairy farms is to improve the quality of the roughage produced on the farm. Growing legume hays will do this but farmers who have only grass hay can get a better quality by harvesting earlier than usual.

The advantages of early cutting of hay are as follows:

1. Early cut grass is more nutritious than that cut later, because it contains more digestible protein and more digestible nutrients per ton. Timothy cut in full bloom contains 1.3 per cent more digestible protein than timothy nearly ripe. Timothy is richest in protein when cut at the beginning of bloom and the same is true of other grasses.

2. The digestibility of the grasses decreases as they mature, as does also their palability for young stock and dairy cows.

3. The rowen crop is greater where the first crop is cut early. In feeding value, rowen compares very favorably with clover.

There is another side to this question.

1. Early cut hay is more difficult to cure than that cut later.

2. The yield from early cut hay is not as large as from late cut hay. However, with early cut hay, the rowen crop will be surer and larger.

3. Cutting hay early interferes with corn cultivation and this is a serious objection. Some work the previous year towards eradicating witch grass, the use of the harrow and weeder in cultivating corn and a fitting in of the one or two practices together will help solve this problem. In this connection it should be remembered that corn large enough to shade the ground does not need cultivation except for killing weeds.

There are farmers who have practiced early cutting of hay for some years with satisfactory results. There is no question about the superiority of early cut hay for feeding dairy cows and young stock, although for feeding horses and for market, later cut hay, not too ripe is good. Can the work on the farm be arranged so that there will be more of this good quality roughage available for the cows next winter? *Earl Jones—M. A. C.*

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

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"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

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GET READY FOR AGRICULTURAL FAIRS

Plan on making at least one exhibit at your agricultural fair. Every farmer's wife, son, and daughter, as well as the farmer himself, should start now preparing for their exhibit next fall. Pick out the calf, pig, colt, potato field, or whatever it may be, and start now to push the crop along or to keep the animal in the best of condition. Only by comparison in the showing or at the exhibition hall, can one see to the best advantage, the good or poor points in the crop or animal grown. Help make your fair an educational institution for yourself as well as to your community and this can best be done by your taking an active part in exhibitions and displays.

Be on the watch for the European corn borer. Your county agent will tell you how to identify the work of this most destructive pest which has recently made its appearance in this state.

A square deal is all anybody has a right to ask. There is no legislation and no coöperation which will long maintain a superior price for an inferior product. Get that?

1918 ONION CROP REPORT

Record Crop but Large Shrinkage in Storage—Market Shipments for 1918

Onion shipments were recorded by W. L. Machmer, District Market Agent and later by the Hampshire County Farm Bureau, so that the growers and shippers could have monthly reports on all shipments made. The season's summary is given below by months and by stations.

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Total
Amherst	0	1	11	71	25	7	10	18	8	9	160
Deerfield	0	2	4	26	5	4	5	4	0	0	50
Hadley	0	20	74	145	63	26	50½	56	40	23½	498
Hatfield	1	33	118	130	4	10	29	40	55	0	450
Montague	0	0	2	25	14	3	4	2	0	0	50
Mt. Hermon	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Northampton	0	7	9	55	6	5	3½	1	0	0	86½
No. Hatfield	0	19	83	96	2	6	20	30	20	0	276
So. Deerfield	28	69	255	423	77	33	160	137	91	35	1308
Whately	0	13	76	173	14	7	19	14	5	4	325
Total	29	164	663	1154	210	101	301	302	219	71½	3214½

In estimating the total shipments out of the Valley, in addition to the cars listed below, one must add cars shipped by express, those sold by truck loads and also more than usual was purchased by individuals with trucks and touring cars.

It is the usual custom to ship 250 sacks to the car, but due to war conditions, the average this year were approximately 275 sacks. This makes a total known number shipped of 883,987. Add 8% to this for onions shipped other than car lots by freight, making a total of 954,700 sacks.

Several of the dealers are of the opinion that the shrinkage this year was as large as 20%. Taking this into consideration, the total yield for the Valley would be 1,145,650 sacks or 2,203,000 bushels. Taking the average yield at 475 bu., this would make approximately 4,640 acres for the Valley.

Short accounts make long friendships sometimes.

Don't Tell Anyone We Told You—But:

Mr. Joseph W. Bates, Huntington, reports that from his grade Shropshire flock of 13 sheep, three and four-year olds, he has had this season nine sets of twins and one of triplets. From his 11 yearling, he also got seven lambs. The ewes that had single lambs, have lambs weighing over 50 lbs. each. The entire flock sheared 240 pounds of wool. Who has a record to equal this? A flock of this kind would certainly be an asset to any farm.

Devil's paint brush can be driven out of our permanent mowings, so it is reported from certain parts of New York State by topdressing with lime and acid phosphate. Two demonstrations of this kind are being tried in Hampshire County this year, one in Plainfield on the farm of John Dalrymple and the other on Ira Jones' place at Worthington Corners. Those farmers in the western part of the county who are troubled with this weed should watch these demonstrations with interest.

Several farmers of the county availed themselves of the opportunity to market their wool through the Berkshire or the Franklin County Sheep Breeders' Association. At Shelburne Falls, the headquarters of the Franklin County Association, on the day the wool was graded, farmers started getting in line at 5 o'clock in the morning and the yard was packed all day with all sorts of vehicles, loaded with wool for the association. Over 17,500 lbs. of wool was graded and made ready for the market.

Farmers' Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, July 28-August 2, inclusive. Every town in Hampshire County should plan an excursion to the College for at least one of these days. See the College farm in operation and have a profitable day's outing.

POULTRY CULLING IMPORTANT

Send the Non-Layers to Market

It is a known fact that culling poultry is absolutely necessary in order to realize the best results. Every poultryman should understand how to cull his own flock.

From August 7th to September 13th, demonstrations will be given in Hampshire County by experts from the Massachusetts Agricultural College. If your district is interested, get in touch with the Farm Bureau, immediately, so that a date may be reserved for you.

"Has Reggie come home from school yet, Mary?"

"I think so, ma'am." "The cat's a-hidin' in the coal house."

HOME MAKING

MANY THINGS TO CONSIDER IN PURCHASING CLOTHING MATERIAL

Mrs. Woolman has met a group of women in Huntington and Northampton, regularly, for the past three weeks and given them some very helpful suggestions in textiles of various kinds.

In regard to cotton, she says:

Buy the best.

We still have to pay well for the best cotton.

Cotton never holds color well. It costs more to make color stay in cotton and people don't want to pay for it. Cotton colors are best when dyed in the yarn.

Cotton is good when used appropriately, but not satisfactory when bought as a substitute for wool or worsted goods. Printed fabrics are rarely a good buy. It is economy to buy the best.

Mrs. Woolman recommends crêpe (dyed in the yarn) for children's clothing. Jap crêpes are good. Buy of reputable firms. In general, the more we pay for material, the better it is.

Cotton toweling dries better if woven with spaces in it; for example, Santex toweling, but cotton soils more easily and is harder to clean.

For a better dress, if you can't afford good silk or silk crêpe, good quality dotted Swiss or Mercerized goods are excellent.

Use your judgment!

Will the material launder? Easily or with difficulty? Time necessary? Results? Is the material enduring? Is the material suited to its purpose?

KEEP CLEAN RATHER THAN MAKE CLEAN

CLEANING TOOLS

Before buying any device, ask yourself: Will it pay for itself in the long run by saving time and strength or wear and tear? Will it make some especially disagreeable task less unpleasant?

Long handles on brooms, brushes, and dustpans save the back.

A cleaning cloth should be soft and loosely woven so that it will take up dirt easily and itself be easy to clean. A duster takes up dirt better if a few drops of water or oil have been sprinkled on it. Beware of too much moisture or oil. It leaves streaks. For wiping very dirty places, use soft paper, cotton waste, or rags which may be thrown away.

Clean string mops by shaking over a damp newspaper or a can. Never shake in the open air unless you are sure the dirt will not trouble you or your neighbors. Wash occasionally in hot water, with washing-soda or soap. Dry quickly. Sprinkle a few drops of oil on oiled mops.

CUMMINGTON DENTAL CLINIC

The town of Cummington has established a dental clinic through the efforts of the selectmen and school committee for the benefit of their town and those surrounding.

During this summer there will be a dentist at the Town Hall each Tuesday to care for the teeth of those people in that and neighboring towns who do not wish to take the time or who cannot afford to go to Northampton or elsewhere for their work. The School Committee of Cummington has directed the purchasing of equipment and it is already installed in a room in the Town Hall. Dr. Bodin will do work for both children and adults. He is a graduate of Tufts Medical College, Boston and has also instructed there. For some time he was connected with the Forsythe Dental Clinic.

On June 3rd, Dr. Bodin examined the teeth of 18 persons and made future appointments. It is the plan of the school committee and others interested, to have the dentist examine the teeth of all the local school children so that they may be kept in better condition as they grow to manhood and womanhood. The latest health charts show us the condition of teeth among city children is far better than among rural children. Here is an opportunity for the children of Cummington and surrounding towns to have decaying and imperfect teeth cared for.

The teachers have been supplied with Dr. Woods' Health Charts which the children have used as subjects for compositions and health talks. Many children have purchased new tooth brushes for 6½c each from the Florence Manufacturing Company, through the kindness of Mr. Cordes.

Teeth are important! Let's make the most of our opportunities while they last.

The Household Account books are ready for distribution. Miss Gifford or the Home Demonstration Agent will meet this month those groups who have asked for the book.

Are you keeping household accounts? If so, do they tell you what you need to know, or are they just a collection of figures? If you are not keeping accounts, don't you often wonder where the money goes and why you have not more to show for what you have spent? The book is neat and easy to keep and can be secured from the Farm Bureau by anyone for 15c.

Keep your cleaning things together in a convenient place. Put them away clean. Hang brushes, mops, and brooms when not in use.

WISE TO BUY CANNING SUGAR NOW

Mr. Willard of the Massachusetts Agricultural College advises housewives to buy their canning sugar now, in order that the heavy demands of July, August and September may be cut down. If one-half of the buying were done now, it would mean that refineries, steamer lines moving raw sugar and grocers handling clarified sugars, would all be able to work more nearly at normal. There is probably no great danger of actual shortage of sugar.

Millinery Work Successful

Under the direction of Mrs. Ruth Evans, small groups of women in Worthington, Southampton, Belchertown, Cummington and Huntington have made and remodeled hats during the spring which totaled an approximate value of $200.00.

Use of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables Advised

Dr. Langworthy tells us that some vitamines, the growth producing elements in foods, are killed by cooking and canning while other vitamines survive. He says, "In 10 or 20 years, we shall know more. Meanwhile, there is no doubt that though canned vegetables are invaluable, fresh are better so far as vitamines are concerned."

Let's safeguard our health with fresh vegetables now and at the same time can a jar of fruits and vegetables for every day next winter. Reports are that canned products will still be high.

During the past month, several fireless cookers have been made by women in Hartsbrook, Southampton and Worthington. The cookers are a big convenience and do save time, steps and fuel.

The harder it grows to find household helpers, the greater becomes the need of proper mechanical helps. Many are not worth buying or making. Others we cannot afford to be without. Which are which? Would you like to make a study of what to choose? Have you seen the exhibit from the Massachusetts Agricultural College? Get in touch with your Home Demonstration Agent.

All cereals should be kept in dry, well-lighted storerooms. Damp, dark cellars should never be used for storing foods.

Happiness is where it is found, and seldom where it is sought.

Every duty we omit obscures some truth we should have known.—*Ruskin.*

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

ONLY THREE FAILURES IN HOME ECONOMICS CLUB

Seven Banners and Two 100 % Clubs in County

The County Home Economics Club has finished its work with only three real failures, making a 95% record for the county. Every one of the eleven clubs has made a fine record and the leaders of the groups are responsible for such a fine showing.

Some very interesting demonstrations and exhibits were made by the different clubs which emphasized out the earnestness with which club members carried on the work. The county records are being compiled now.

Local leaders who assisted the clubs this last winter are as follows:

South Worthington: Mrs. Arlin Cole, Miss Alice Bartlett.

Goshen: Mrs. H. H. Bissell.

Westhampton: Mrs. F. E. Bridgman.

Southampton: Miss Helena Klopfenstein.

Russellville: Miss B. Agnes Ryan.

South Amherst: Miss Cora Howlett.

Belchertown: Mrs. Dwight Randall.

Enfield: Miss Florence Johnson.

Enfield: Miss Dora Foley.

Greenwich: Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. H. H. Dickinson.

Ware: Mrs. W. N. Howard, Mrs. H. H. Sibley.

DEMONSTRATION TEAMS FOR STATE HONOR TRIALS

Who will be the girls to represent Massachusetts as a canning demonstration team at the Eastern States Exposition next fall?

Hampshire County girls have an equal chance with groups from every other county but they will have a stiff proposition before them. Several other counties are looking for the honor of representing the state at the big exposition and of competing for the championship of all the Eastern States. It will be no walkover.

The decision as to which county team shall represent Massachusetts will be made at the New England Fair in Worcester, just before the Eastern States Exposition. The real test and real decision as to whether Hampshire County will have the honor comes back to the girls who have enrolled in the canning clubs in the country. If they take enough interest in the work and show ability as demonstrators there will be plenty of material from which to pick a team with a fair chance of winning the state championship and possibly the championship of all the states covered by the exposition.

PLAINFIELD POULTRY MEMBER HAS GOOD EGG RECORD

"I have enjoyed being in the poultry club very much. I had twelve pure bred White Wyandottes and one pure breed rooster. I fed them 281 quarts of wet wash and about 905 ears of corn. I gave them about a half of a quart of scratch feed at noon during the coldest weather. In the morning I gave them corn and at night mash.

I gave them chaff and leaves for litter. I kept water and oyster shells by them.

They laid 675 eggs during December, January, February, March and April.

—*Gwendolyn Thatcher.*

A BAY STATE CLUB SONG

Let's Have Several

Is there a Massachusetts state song, do you know? I think not; especially not a boys' and girls' club song, so we must get one. At the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield we want spirit and plenty of it. There should be no doubt in the minds of any who attend from any part of the United States as to the state we represent or the support that is back of it. Some very good songs have come in from all over this county for home economics club songs and cheers and we ought to get some good material for a state song. Why not see what you can do as a club or as individuals to make up a state song? Choose a familiar tune or make a new one and make up some words that every boy and girl in Massachusetts will be proud to sing. Wouldn't it be an honor to have your song chosen as the state one? Send us your attempt let us all prove that Hampshire County has original talent as well as ambition.

CALF CLUB IN MIDDLEFIELD

Middlefield boys have started the first calf club in the county and the first meeting will be held June 13, when Mr. Howe of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will have charge of the meeting.

The contest will close with an exhibit at the Middlefield Fair next September. There are four members in the club and some good animals have been entered.

There is also interest in a calf club at Cummington and South Hadley, where some good work is looked for. This club being quite well received.

Demonstration teams will be developed in several towns and they will meet competitively to decide on which team should represent the county at the fair in Worcester.

CANNING CLUB REQUIREMENTS, 1919

Who may join: Any boy or girl between 10 and 19 years of age.

Club Contest opens May 15th and closes October 15th. No one may enroll after July 1st.

Quantity required: 24 jars of fruits and vegetables. Canning may be done in pint or quart jars, whichever you have. The maximum number of jars for which credit is given is 124.

Variety: At least *two different* varieties of fruits and *three* of vegetables. As many other varieties can be canned as you wish. See the list of products on the back page of the Canning Booklet, only products mentioned here can be counted in the Canning Club Record.

Credit is given for relishes, salted and dried products after the required 24 jars are canned.

Report: Just a one-sheet report of the amount, variety, value and expenses of your canning.

Exhibit: Each member must exhibit with the other members of the club, *two jars of different fruits and three jars of different vegetables.* A jar of greens is suggested as one jar of vegetables. The five jars will be scored according to the State Score Card.

Story of experience: Write a little story of your summer's experiences in the Canning Club. Stories are due November 1.

The Club Pin is given to all who—

1. Can 24 jars.
2. Send in report.
3. Exhibit 5 jars.
4. Write story of experience.

Banner Clubs: An honorary reward will be given every club of 6 or more members where all complete the club requirements.

ORGANIZED PIG CLUBS PROVE POPULAR

The Franklin Pig Club of Belchertown and the Tri-Color Pig Club of South Hadley have held two regular meetings, and made definite arrangements for the third.

The clubs have had great times in choosing officers, and names. The South Hadley Club is named the Tri Color because there are black, white and red pigs in the club. After choosing this name, one member made the sad discovery that the teacher said that black and white were not colors, but after arguing this point decided that as far as pigs were concerned black and white, were colors.

As many organized pig clubs as possible will be carried on this year for better results will be obtained.

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Concluded from page 1

to control the pest this year. When the caterpillar has appeared before, the parasites have usually controlled it after one year, but the severe winter of 1917-1918 checked the advancement of the parasites with the consequently disastrous results of the maples.

Some have asked why the Massachusetts Agricultural College did not take steps to combat the insect. Last season, as well as the season before, Dr. H. T. Fernald or his assistant, spent several days, inspecting the affected area and reported nothing could be done except to wait for the work of the parasites. It was not necessary to import new ones, as natural parasites were present in sufficient numbers. Individual shade trees could be sprayed, but spraying the forests is not practical.

The appearance of the maple prominent in serious numbers in any district should be reported to the Farm Bureau at once so that the state authorities can keep in touch with the situation. The maples, for the most part, can stand two years defoliation, but if the caterpillar appears in large numbers again, it may be necessary to undertake certain control means, in order to save the trees.

Continued from page 1

formula, it is of little value in controlling blight. Some might say, why not increase the amount used? If, however, the spray also contains arsenate of lead, we are thus wasting the lead and greatly increasing the cost.

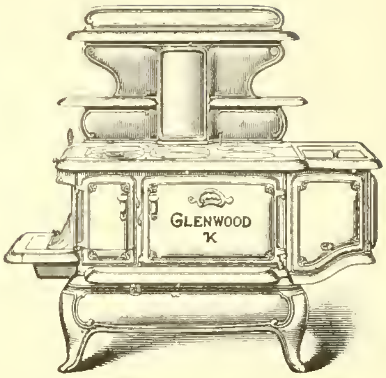
In purchasing commercial preparations, use the table given below for reference.

Bordeaux formulas corresponding to the strength of Bordeaux mixtures produced when commercial preparations are diluted as directed. (Farmers' Bul. 994).

Metallic copper declared on label	Appropriate formula of Bordeaux mixture produced where the dilution is at the rate of 1 pound to	
	10 gallons	5 gallons
1.5%	0.3-0.3-50	0.6-0.6-50
2 %	0.4-0.4-50	0.8-0.8-50
2.5%	0.5-0.5-50	1.0-1.0-50
2 %	0.6-0.6-50	1.2-1.2-50
3.5%	0.7-0.7-50	1.4-1.4-50
4 %	0.8-0.8-50	1.6-1.6-50
4.5%	0.9-0.9-50	1.8-1.8-50
5 %	1.0-1.0-50	1.9-1.9-50
6 %	1.2-1.2-50	2.3-2.3-50
7 %	1.4-1.4-50	2.7-2.7-50
8 %	1.6-1.6-50	3.1-3.1-50
9 %	1.8-1.8-50	3.5-3.5-50
10 %	2.0-2.0-50	3.9-3.9-50
11 %	2.2-2.2-50	4.3-4.3-50
12 %	2.3-2.3-50	4.7-4.7-50

*These formulas are explained as follows: The formula 0.3-0.3-50 means that in 50 gallons of the diluted spray there is

Concluded on page 7



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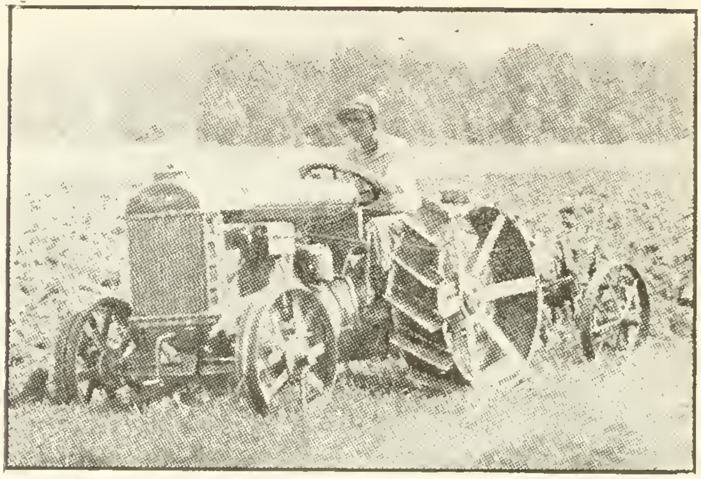

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SEED DOWN YOUR LAND

No one questions the value of a short rotation in increasing the productiveness of our soils. There are large areas of relatively unproductive hay land in Massachusetts which would be improved if the land were manured or fertilized and seeded down at once or after growing one or two cultivated crops.

The following condition has been noted on a considerable number of farms this spring. There is run out hay land which can be plowed and which is receiving no care and hence growing more unproductive while on the same farm, perhaps in the same field, is land which is being plowed the second or third time for a cultivated crop and at the same time being liberally manured and fertilized.

The productivity of the farm would be increased if the land which has been manured and has grown one or two cultivated crops would be reseeded and some of the run out land taken up and manured. However, from force of habit, because the land plows easily or for other reasons the same land is plowed year after year and the old mowings left to become more unproductive. It seems that this is a question which every farmer should apply to his conditions. Is there any old run out hay land which needs taking up and which could be taken up if some of the cultivated land were seeded down?—*Earl Jones.*

FOOD SUPPLY PROBLEM

The question of food supply is no longer one that affects the farmer alone. The city consumer is even more concerned. The farmer could stop supplying and live on his surplus. The city has practically no surplus. Cut off from the country its citizens would soon feel the pinch of hunger.

The country producing population is constantly decreasing. The city population is increasing. The boys and girls cannot be kept on the country farm by education or argument. Population seeks a level of advantages as water seeks its own level. The city needs youth and health and vigor and enterprise. It bids against the country for these qualities. In the present organization of society the city bids highest and gets the prize. The only way to keep the boys and girls on the farm producing food for the city is to give them a better reward for their labor. It is to the interest of the city to see that the farm producer gets a square deal and a better reward for his services. It is the only way to keep the inhabitants from ultimate starvation.

—*P. J. McGourthy,*
Supt. of Markets, Boston.

A. W. HIGGINS

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Concluded from page 5

0.3 of one pound of copper sulphate and 0.3 of one pound of lime. The formula 4-4-50 (which is the standard strength) means that in 50 gallons of the diluted spray there are 4 pounds of copper sulphate and 4 pounds of lime.

For example:

(The following analyses were taken last fall and may have changed. Watch your label.)

Pyrox is manufactured by the Bowker Insecticide Company of Boston, Mass. It contains not less than 1½% copper. The rate of dilution recommended by the manufacturers is 1 lb. to 5 gallons. Equivalent to a 0.6-0.6-50 spray.

Corona Dry Bordeaux Mixture is manufactured by the Corona Chemical Co. of Newark, N. J. It contains 11% copper. The rate of dilution recommended by the manufacturers is 1 lb. to 5 gallons of water. Equivalent to a 4.3-4.3-50 spray.

Electro Bordo Lead Mixture is made by the Vreeland Chemical Co. of New York City. It contains 5% copper and 6.6% dry lead arsenate. The rate of dilution recommended by the manufacturers is 2 lbs. and 5 gallons of water. The approximate formula of the Bordeaux mixture produced by this dilution is 3.3-3.3-50.

Frost's Bordo-Lead is packed for the Frost Insecticide Co. of Arlington, Mass. It contains 2% copper and 25% dry lead arsenate. The rate of dilution recommended by the Frost Insecticide Co. is 10 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. Equivalent to a 1.2-1.2-50 spray.

The General Chemical Company of New York City with which the Thomsen Chemical Co. of Baltimore has reconsolidated, manufacture a Bordeaux paste. It contains 9.6% copper. The rate of dilution recommended by the manufacturer is 11 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. Equivalent to a 4.3-4.3-50 spray.

The Grasselli Chemical Co. of Boston manufacture a Bordeaux mixture paste containing 4.7% copper. The rate of dilution recommended by manufacturers is 1 lb. to 5 gallons of water. Equivalent to a 1.9-1.9-50 spray.

Insecto is manufactured by the Sherwin-Williams Company of Cleveland, Ohio. It contains 10½% copper and 14% lead arsenate. The manufacturers recommend that it be diluted 1 lb. to 5 gallons of water. Equivalent to a 4.1-4.1-50 spray.

Key Brand Borda-Lead and *Target Brand Bordo-Lead* are one and the same thing. It is manufactured by the Interstate Chemical Company of Jersey City. It contains 2% copper and 25% lead arsenate. The dilution recommended is 10 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. Equivalent to a 0.8-0..8-50 spray.

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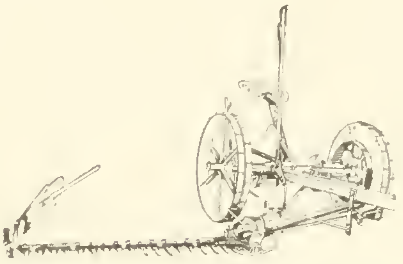
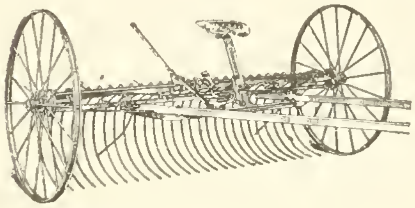


WALTER A. WOOD MOWERS



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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. IV. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., JULY, 1919 No. 7

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING CIRCLE HAS POSSIBILITIES

Does Your Community Have This Spirit?

A few months ago one community, some little distance from the center of town, organized to do Red Cross work. Before this time they were barely acquainted. The women met regularly once a week to do the sewing and in this way grew to know each other better. The men were brought in by having a "gentleman's night," one every few weeks and from this, the birthdays of the group were celebrated each month.

After the needs of Red Cross became less urgent, the groups still continued its meetings at the different houses and the work consisted of doing the mending and sewing for the woman at whose house they met. One woman reports they "sewed up 60 yards of toweling;" another, that "the mending and patching of the past few months was accomplished by them," another that "the women sewed up all her grain bags into towels."

By selling their rags, and rubbers, they acquired enough money to buy an electric sewing machine and another electric motor, so that the sewing could be done more quickly.

Determining to find out what the Home Demonstration could do for them, a group of 12 women met at one home and made fireless cookers. They then made plans for a series of Clothing Efficiency meetings to learn all the short cuts in making garments. Their next plan is to take the equipment and meet from house to house and "sew the woman up" for at least a season. The fact that she has a set of foundation patterns makes the work extremely simple. This is an instance of perfect co-operation and excellent spirit.

ONION MARKET REPORTS AVAILABLE

Every onion grower should be receiving the daily market report, published by the Bureau of Markets. If your name is not on the list, make a point to send it in at once to the Farm Bureau office. Follow the early market and keep in touch with crop and market conditions. It will mean dollars to you when the time comes to sell your own crop.

FEEDER CATTLE IN THE TOBACCO DISTRICT OF LANCASTER CO., PA.

The Market News Report given below on the condition of the Lancaster Pennsylvania Stock Yard Market will be of interest to many of the tobacco growers in this district. The question whether their conditions are enough like ours so as to warrant an experiment in this district with feeder cattle is still debatable, but at least the matter calls for some thought. The system reduces to some extent, the risk of "one crop" farming and tends to stabalize the industry.

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CAN YOU TELL THE POOR LAYERS FROM THE GOOD ONES?

High feed costs increase the need of efficiency in poultry keeping. Hens evidence wide variations in respect to rate of production and the periods over which it is distributed. Obviously, the higher the rate and the longer the laying period, the more eggs are laid. Many hens—*the poorer layers*—stop laying early in summer. These are the birds to cull out and market in order that feed may be conserved and the remainder of the flock may have more favorable environment. Other hens—*the better layers*—continue to lay late into the fall. These are the more profitable birds; they complete the moult more promptly and, if held over for a second laying season, come back into production earlier in the spring. It is from these that breeders should be selected. Systematic culling may profitably be applied from month to month thru the fall eliminating those birds which fail to pay their board bill.

The trapnest is the only accurate measure of egg production. Yet, observation of trapnested flocks, and subsequent tests of the inferences drawn, prove that there are certain physical evidences of high or low production which indicate, to a fair degree of accuracy, laying condition. Indeed, it would be strange if a bird laying eggs totalling many times her own body weight were not in some manner branded by such strenuous physical and chemical activity.

Concluded on page 6

BRIGHT SPOT IN THE FUTURE

Fall Fertilizer Prices Should be Thirty Per Cent Lower

As the result of the Department of Agriculture's conferences and communications with individual manufactures of fertilizers, without the department having fixed any prices, it is now in a position to announce that the farmers of the country should obtain their mixed fertilizers for the fall season of 1919 at an average price of about 30 per cent lower than the prices which prevail for the spring season just passed.

The different companies in some instances will put out goods at slightly varying figures, but the attached table shows maximum f. o. b. prices at which the principal fertilizer grades at the three great centers for fertilizer distribution, Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pa., and Carteret, N. J., to dealers and to farmers ordering 30 ton lots may be obtained.

These prices are to dealers and to farmers ordering 30 ton lots and are based upon delivery in 167 pound bags. If in 200 pound bags 25 cents per ton should be deducted; in 125 pound bags 25 cents per ton and in 100 pound bags 50 cents per ton should be added. These prices

Concluded on page 5

M. A. C. APPEALS TO FARMERS

The Massachusetts Agricultural College will hold its first annual Summer Farmers' Week July 28-August 2. Heretofore, "Farmers' Week" has been held in March on the theory that farmers could better come at that time, and could not leave their business during the busy season in the summer. This, therefore, is for us an experiment, but one in which we have much faith and confidence. A day or two at the college with friends and experts along your own special lines will not only afford fellowship, rest and relief from the strain of the summer's work, but also, we believe, a great deal of helpful information and inspiration.

There will be something for everybody; farmers, wives and children. We are glad to report that the following organizations have agreed to have Field Days at the college during that week:

Massachusetts State Grange, July 29th.

Concluded on page 7

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

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John A. Sullivan, Northampton

Mrs. Skimmilk's hired man was loafing around Sorghum Smith's all morning right in the busy season. Finally Sorghum couldn't stand it any longer.

"What's the matter, Tim, ain't you working?" he asked.

"Naw," growled the hired man. "Quit the old girl this morning. She's so darned mean she'd skin a gnat. This morning as I was eatin' she suddenly says to me, says she:

"'How many pancakes d'you think you've et so far this morning?' she asks, just like that.

"'Why, I don't know, ma'am. I ain't kep' track,' I says to her.

"'Well I have,' says she. 'You've just gulped the twenty-third,' says she.

"Well, sir, it made me so danged mad that I just got up and went off without my breakfast!"

Have you sent in notice to the Farm Bureau concerning a poultry culling demonstration for your community? An article on the value of this work is given in another part of this issue. The College is prepared to give culling demonstrations between August 7 and September 13. The demands for this work is great so if you are interested, make your wants known at once.

ERADICATION OF WITCH GRASS

Witch grass, known in parts of the state by other names, as quack grass, dog grass, etc. is the weed that does the most damage in Massachusetts. Many farmers say the control of witch grass is their most serious problem.

The damages of this weed to the agriculture of the state may be briefly summed up as follows:

Increases labor cost of crop production. Extra labor is required to control this weed in cultivated crops and much of this is expensive hand labor.

Reduces yields. Yields are reduced when the witch grass gets ahead of the crop.

Land is cropped a long time. Fields which have been cleared of this weed are kept in cultivated crops while other fields which need taking up are left to grow more unproductive.

METHODS OF CONTROL

There are methods of eradication which are fairly successful. These are more successful in dry weather than in wet seasons. Perseverance is as important as the method and half-hearted attempts to eradicate this weed will be a failure.

Summer Fallowing. This is an expensive method, which is recommended as being very satisfactory, where carefully followed.

Sod land is plowed shallow in midsummer after the hay has been harvested or after close pasturing. The field is cultivated with a disk or spring-tooth harrow after plowing and then every ten days or two weeks until winter. In wet seasons, more frequent disking is necessary, going over the land as soon as the green sprouts show. This land is plowed deep in the spring and a cultivated crop grown. Keeping this clean gives the weed a final knockout blow.

If disking does not get ahead of the witch grass a second plowing 5 to 6 inches deep in late summer or early fall will help.

Sowing buckwheat or millet after harvesting hay. The field may be plowed after removing a hay crop as suggested above and then sown thickly to buckwheat or millet. These crops are rank and quick growing and to some extent get ahead of the witch grass and choke it out. Many farmers have satisfactorily grown buckwheat for this purpose. While it may not entirely kill out the witch grass, it will weaken the stand. These crops may be harvested or plowed under.

Fall Plowing and Disking. Plowing in late summer or early fall and disking once or twice to drag as many root-stalks to the surface as possible, will help weaken the stand of witch grass. This method is not as effective as harrowing and disking during the summer, but it is well worth while because it will weaken the stand.

Ridging potato land. Some farmers have gotten rid of witch grass in potato fields by ridging the potatoes two or three times per season. Digging the crop will help get rid of the plants left in the row. On land that dries out during the summer, too much ridging is not advised because the yield of potatoes may be reduced during periods of drouth.

Disking Field in Spring. Disking or harrowing in the spring as much as possible before the crop makes much growth helps get rid of the witch grass. Many farmers have, in this way, eradicated it from land which was not planted to a crop until mid-summer.

Cultivation with horses cheaper than hand labor. Planting corn in rows so that it can be cultivated both ways will save a lot of expensive hand labor in combatting the weed.

Don't Tell Anyone We Told You—But:

There is always a "best" farmer in any community. If you are the best in your community, isn't it because you are the most progressive, the most willing to learn from the experiences of others, and the most willing to give of your experiences to others?—*James Magazine.*

The Poultrymen of the state are planning a big convention at the Massachusetts Agricultural College July 30-Aug. 1. A valuable program has been arranged. Be sure you are one of the large number of poultrymen who are planning to attend.

Now is the time to consider seeding some of our cultivated land so that some of the older land may be taken up next year. Seeding down in corn about the first of August has, in general, proved satisfactory in the western part of the state. The corn fields must be kept fairly level and free from weeds. Silage corn is preferable to seed in because there are no stooks to kill the young grass, but this is not so serious as the places where the grass is killed can be re-seeded.

Following the last cultivation of the corn, the grass seed can be sown by hand or with a seeder. With a normal amount of moisture, the seed will soon germinate. In a dry season the land should be brushed or lightly cultivated to cover the seed a little.

The corn stalks may be broken by dragging a rail over the land when the ground is frozen or by rolling in the early spring.

HOME MAKING

BRUSHES THE BLACK FROM HER TEETH

Southampton Girl Thankful for Tooth Brushes

Miss Ethel Hagman a pupil in No. Four School, Southampton, tells of the Clean Tooth Campaign in the following letter:

"Dear Mrs. Searle:

I am a pupil at Number Four School, and I wish to thank you and all the members of the club for the tooth powder. I also want to thank you for my two brothers. There are twenty pupils in our school. I am twelve years of age and am in the sixth grade. Miss Kelly has on the board "Clean Teeth." After we say our morning prayers, Miss Kelly asks all who cleaned their teeth to stand. This morning we had one hundred per cent. We hope to have one hundred per cent every day. Before I got the tooth brush, and tooth powder, the upper part of my teeth were black. After I cleaned my teeth for a while the black is almost all off. Last day of school we are going to have exercises. We would like to have you and the members of the club come and hear us. Now, I must close with thanks."

Yours truly,
Ethel Hagman.

A total of 187 tooth brushes for 6½ cents have been sent out to the children of Southampton, Goshen, Plainfield, Westhampton and Cummington, through the co-operation of the Florence Manufacturing Company. The Southampton Home Economics Club purchased materials for 12 pounds of tooth powder which were compounded by Mrs. Edward Searle and distributed to the children at that town.

CLOTHING COURSE SUCCESSFUL

Under the direction of Mrs. Reed, the Home Demonstration Agent has carried on the Clothing Efficiency course for the past few months in 13 towns with a total of 15 groups. The groups have made individual foundation patterns and have learned a number of short cuts. The members are most enthusiastic about the value of this work.

Original number taught, 158; completed the entire course, 148; persons assisted by those taught, 118; patterns made 123 sets and 83 parts of sets; garments made—dresses 215, waists 45, other outer garments 18, undergarments 154.

The groups have nearly all stopped their meetings during the summer, but plan to begin again in the fall. Requests are coming in from other towns for lessons to be given in the fall.

SOUTHAMPTON CLUB HOLDS FINAL MEETING

Big Exhibits and Lectures Feature Program

The Southampton Home Economics Club held its final meeting last month. Fine exhibits of hats, clothing and other club accomplishments gave the Town Hall a gay appearance.

In the afternoon, the children of the surrounding schools were brought to the center to hear Mrs. Sandwall and Miss Jules explain the exhibits on proper food and care of children. After supper, Dr. O'Donnell, district health officer, gave an illustrated talk on Community Health.

The club had a garment exhibit, amounting to more than $150 worth of clothing. It was the result of Mrs. Reed's work started last year. The leader, Mrs. Searle, says the club plans to do still bigger and better work for the town.

Mrs. Woolman finished her series of lectures in Huntington and Northampton. The final meeting in Northampton was held at Smiths Agricultural School. There was a very interesting exhibit of clothing and millinery made by the Home Economics Department. Mrs. Woolman talked on Economics of Shopping. After the lecture the girls served punch and wafers.

CANNING AS NECESSARY AS BREAD MAKING

Keep right on canning. It is sound advice from whatever source it comes. Pessimists there are who say that the interest in canning and other forms of preservation stimulated by the war was temporary and that there will be a reaction this year under peace conditions. The indications from all sides are against this. Interest in canning continues. It is a wholesome, worth while home effort. Home canning gives better products, cheaper living, more varied diet and better health. There is no reason why it should stop, any more than there is a reason why bread making should stop.

So far 45 women are keeping the Mass. Agricultural College Household Account book and many others are waiting for the next order to be distributed. Are you interested in studying the out go of your money, and the value of your garden and poultry, etc? The books may be secured at the Farm Bureau for 15 cents per copy.

First Hobo: If a tramp enter the cellar, would the coal shoot?

Second Hobo: No, but perhaps the kindling wood.

MAKE FIRELESS COOKERS ON BARN FLOOR

Cummington Women Hold All-day Meeting

Cummington Hill women met at home of Mrs. E. J. Clark for a general home economics meeting. The Home Demonstration Agent was present, accompanied by a large variety of cooking vessels to aid in the demonstration of fireless cookers. Northampton hardware dealers very kindly lent the utensils for the occasion, and the women had a good supply to chose from. Several makes of cookers were constructed by those present.

Some time was also devoted to a clothing demonstration and the hostess also demonstrated the value of a good lunch. A few women have signified their intention of keeping household accounts.

SENSIBLE STANDARDS IN DRESS

Skirts should have—

- a. Width at bottom sufficient to allow for freedom in stepping up and forward.
- b. Width at hips sufficient to prevent drawing across the front at back.
- c. Length and fullness so planned that
    1. The skirt will not drop too low nor pull too high when one is seated.
    2. Holding up is unnecessary.

Waists and sleeves should allow for freedom of movement in any direction.

Light colored collars, cuffs, fronts and waist linings should be detachable and cleansable.

Pockets should be placed in dresses, suits and coats.

Shoes should have—

- a. The inner line straight from the heel along the joint and big toe, allowing the toes to extend directly forward.
- b. Plenty of length and width for the toes.
- c. Heels broad and not too high.
- d. Arch flexible but snug fitting.

Hats should be light in weight, evenly balanced and well trimmed. Rapidity and convenience in dressing should be considered in the planning. Modesty should be an absolute essential in the design of any garment whether for evening or every day wear.

A good job for this summer: Work up interest in your district for a hot noon lunch at your school. Your children will do better work for it.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

BELCHERTOWN AND SOUTHAMPTON GIRLS WIN

Home Economics Awards Announced

Miss Blanch Haesaert of the Blue Meadow Home Economics Club of Belchertown has won the first prize in the county bread club, with a score of 94.45, and Miss Dorothy Bissell of Goshen comes second with a score of 94.15.

Some very good scores were made and they were very close, as the following schedule shows:

Beatrice Smith, Greenwich	94.
Beatrice Hutchinson, Southampton	93.11
Maude Giltrop, Worthington	92.65
Mary Duffy, Enfield	92.20
Thelma Dickinson, Greenwich	92.15
Elsie Quigley, Southampton	92.45

The first premium in the sewing club goes to Evelyn Pease of Southampton whose score was 90.4. Miss Kathleen Sibley of Ware came second with 89. Other high scores were as follows:

Alice Randall, Belchertown	85.65
Josephine Hathaway, Goshen	85.35
Rachael Twible, Greenwich	83.95
Rachael Randall, Belchertown	83.80

The camp trip to Amherst is in store for these girls this summer.

FEED PIG FOR GROWTH NOT SIMPLY FOR FAT

Is your June feed record complete and entered in your record book? Here's a sample June feed record:—

MONTH OF JUNE

Name of Feed	Qts.	Lbs.
Milk	60	
Garbage or waste		30
Middlings		30
Tankage		6
Oats (ground)		30

Number of days that pig was on pasture or that you cut green food and fed in pen.

June 20 days

Enter your June record, neatly filling in the names of grains you have been using and the amounts fed.

Feed your pig generously: early growth is always cheap growth. If you stunt him while young, he will never recover from the effects.

Feed materials which will make him *grow*, *not* make him *fat*. Don't feed much corn but do feed plenty of milk, middlings, ground oats, tankage and pasture. Pigs always do better on a variety of feeds than on any one feed.

The meanest person on earth is the person who is cruel to dumb animals. Did it ever occur to you that failure to provide a pig with good feed, clean water, a clean house and pen, and shade in summer, was one form of cruelty?

Attend your club meetings faithfully. The success of a club depends on whether or not it is made up of good live members. Is your club successful?

Those of you who grow the best pigs will be asked to exhibit them at the Fairs in the fall where attractive prizes will be awarded. Only the best pigs go to the Fairs and only those owned by boys and girls who keep complete records.

For maximum growth rape should be cultivated while small. Do not pull rape plants up by the roots except where necessary to thin the plants to a good stand. Teach pig to eat rape while he is young. (See Primer).

If you want to win, you have got to know a little more than the other fellow. "Knowledge is Power." You get knowledge by digging for it in your Primer and other bulletins and by asking questions of your County Club Leader at your club meetings.—*V. A. Rice.*

MORE ABOUT CLUBS FOR THE WOMEN

Just a chat with the mothers of the girls who are in club work this summer. Perhaps a local leader has consented to give her time and interest in the work in your community. Of course she is anxious to make it a success and she is going to, but how much it will mean to her if she has the co-operation of the mothers—if she is sure that mother is perfectly willing that Mary come into the kitchen and do her canning. It's hard, no doubt, to have Mary "fussing around the kitchen," especially in hot weather—it's so much easier "for me to do that myself"—haven't you often heard that statement—but, dear mothers, be martyrs if necessary, for think how much it means to the children when they look at those jars of fruits and vegetables and know that their summer has been well spent. "Digging in the garden or standing over a stove in July, is no picnic," says one little club girl, but I am glad I became a Canning club member, for by the work I have been enabled to earn quite a little money and have had a good time with the other club members."

And don't forget the boys, too. Wouldn't it have meant a great deal to you, older folks, if when children you could have a pig that was all your own, and wouldn't it have been fun to see if your pig couldn't be the best one in town! Club work is making the boy or girl more interested in the farm, and everyone agrees that is a good thing.

LITHIA BOYS WIN SOW AND LITTER CONTEST

Luther Beals and Charles Sears Earn County Prizes

The Camp Trip to the Massachusetts Agricultural College has been won by Luther Beals of Lithia, who did the best work in the Sow and Litter Contest. His score was 98, and was based upon the quality of the sow and litter, the numbers of pigs raised, the record and the story. Luther has been in the pig club every year for the last three years and has come out on top. He started in with a pig he purchased locally and did not make much the first year, except to make up his mind that he wanted purebred for the next year.

The County Leader got him two purebred sows, one of which gave him the litter that earned the prize. Luther says he sold all his pigs for $7.50, and could have sold twenty more if he had them.

Charles Sears, the most versatile club member in the County, after trying Canning, Home Economics, Pig, and Sow and Litter contests has been awarded the second premium. His score was 97.

Freddie Field of Goshen came third.

Other boys who finished with good scores were: Roy Packard and Freddie Field of Goshen, Winthrop Kellogg of Amherst and Raymond Vollinger of North Farms, Merton Smith of Amherst.

ENTERS FIVE PIGS IN FEEDING CONTEST

Lithia Boy Determined He'll Succeed

Charles Sears of Lithia has just finished his sow and litter contest and instead of selling the young pigs, has determined to raise them all himself and give the people at Brightwood a little extra work next winter.

The pigs are Chester Yorkshire Cross and are good animals, that give promise of making quick gains. The young pigs are called Case Tractors by the owner. The mother was given the name Case Tractor because she used to plow up everything in sight, so the name has been visited upon the younger generation.

CALF CLUB MEMBERS MAY ENTER THIS CONTEST

Members of the County Calf Clubs are eligible to enter this contest offered by the State Department of Agriculture. Entry blanks may be obtained from the Farm Bureau or State Department at Boston. $2,500 is offered in prizes in fifteen different classes.

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Continued from page 1

are subject to a discount of 5 per cent if paid in cash on December 1 and a further discount of one-half per cent for each month in advance of that date. These are maximum prices and competition in the trade may make prices lower.

The fertilizer trade conditions provide that these f. o. b. rates shall apply to New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and approximately the eastern half of Pennsylvania. In Middle Western territory, including New York, western Pennsylvania, and the Ohio River counties of West Virignia and west to the western Missouri and Iowa boundary lines $3.75 per ton will be added for freight to any railroad delivery point; to Long Island delivery points $2.50 per ton will be added; and to New England $4.50 will be added to rail, water, or trolley delivery points. In addition to the prices quoted to New England points there will be added $3 per ton for shipments in less than carload lots from which a deduction is made of $1 per ton if a carload is ordered; $2 per ton in the event of two carloads and up to 99 tons; $2.50 for 100 to 199 tons; and $3 for 200 tons and over.

It is understood, of course, that to farmers ordering less than 30 ton lots there must also be added to these prices a fair profit to the dealer which usually amounts to about $2 per ton.

Only part of the schedule of prices, formulated by the Government, is given below. This list, will give an idea of the prices farmers can expect.

NH_3	P_2O_5	K_2O	Price per ton
0	10	1	$21.75
		3	27.50
		5	33.50
1	9	0	23.00
		1	25.75
		3	31.75
2	8	0	27.00
		2	33.00
		5	41.75
2	10	0	28.75
		2	34.75
		6	46.50
3	10	0	33.75
		4	45.50
		6	51.25
4	8	0	37.00
		2	42.75
		4	48.75
4	10	0	38.75
		6	56.25

For New England the price would be increased by $4.50 for freight, plus $3 per ton in less than ton lots, in addition to approximately $2 per ton for dealers commission. This would make a 4-10 fertilizer cost $48.25 per ton, as compared with $64-$66 this spring.

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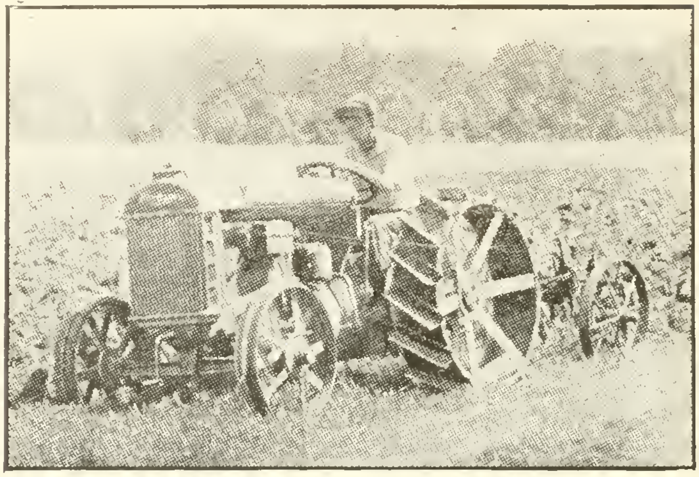

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Here is Henry Ford's world-wide gift to civilization, which has won the all-England championship prize at the demonstration given at Lincolnshire, England, May 9, 1918. It is one of the principal factors in winning this great war in helping in the production of food. Every farmer should own one of these machines.

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Distributors for Western Massachusetts
203 MAIN STREET, ... NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

	GOOD LAYERS	POOR LAYERS
1	Moult late. When a hen stops laying in summer she usually moults. Good layers lay late, therefore moult late.	Moult early. Poor layers quit early and, therefore, moult early. By fall they often have a smooth coat of new feathers as contrasted with the rough, ragged feathering of better layers.
2	Have a bleached appearance due to the loss of fat and yellow pigment. Laying exhausts the body pigment. The body parts fade in accordance with circulation. Vent, eyelids, beak and shanks fade in the order named.	Retain fat and yellow pigment. In poor layers the shanks continue yellow. A yellow vent is indicative that the bird is not laying. When a hen stops laying the pigment returns in the same order in which it left.
3	Have moist vent, open, pliable pelvic bones, prominent sternal processes and bright combs. The condition of the pelvic (lay) bones may be determined by feeling. On a laying hen they are open sufficiently to allow easy passage of an egg.	Have puckered vents, close rigid pelvic bones, receded sternal processes and limp, pale combs. When a hen is not laying her vent drys, the bones set and become covered with fat. Her comb shrivels and looses its bright color and waxy feeling.
4	Evidence capacity in well developed abdomen and quality in soft, pliable skin. Egg production requires much food. The distended intestines and functional ovaduct fill out the abdominal cavity and increase the span between keel and pelvic bones.	Have little abdominal development and are often filled with hard fat covered by tight, coarse skin. The slacker, if healthy and, well fed, usually fattens.
5	Possess constitutional vigor, freedom from physical defects, active disposition and friendly yet nervous temperament.	May or may not be healthy, are inclined to be wild or to show an inactive, sluggish disposition.

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Are You Going to Amherst?

JULY 28—AUGUST 2

If you're a farmer, then of course you'll be there, for you can't afford to stay at home. It's the great Summer Farmers' Meeting that will be THE meeting of the year. The Grange, many agricultural and horticultural associations, your friends and your neighbors will be there, and they will expect to see you. Don't disappoint them.

There will be few lectures but many demonstrations on subjects of interest both to men and women, and something will be doing every minute. But don't delay for Amherst will be crowded. So write at once for room reservation for your whole family, and also for a program.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE

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"MEET ME AT AMHERST FOR THE SUMMER FARMERS' WORK"

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Concluded from page 1

Tobacco Growers' Association, July 29th.

Massachusetts Holstein Breeders, July 30th.

Massachusetts State Dairymens' Association, July 30th.

Seventh Annual Poultry Convention, July 30th to August 1st.

Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, July 31st.

Boston Market Gardeners' Association, August 1st to 2nd.

We are extending to all the farmers and their families, but especially to those from Massachusetts, the most cordial invitation to be present not only during the Field Day of their respective organizations and specialty, but during the whole period, so that they may become thoroughly acquainted with the work and activities of the college. The college is your college, farmers of Massachusetts, and we want you to know it better than some of you do, and to know it in all its aspects. Your coming will be not only a help to you, but also, I am sure, a great help and inspiration to us.

Edward M. Lewis,
Acting President.

Concluded from page 1

The regular arrival of feeder cattle at the Lancaster Union Stock Yards on practically every market day is attracting the attention of commission men. There were 1,604 head of feeder cattle reported in May by railroad agents throughout the district and commission men at the local yards as entering the district for feeding purposes. The same month a year ago only 277 head were reported. A consignment of 64 head was received today which marks the heaviest days run this spring. It is the opinion of local dealers that the recent break in live cattle prices will not materially effect feeding operations in this district. The feeders of the district adhere quite closely to established practices and variances therefrom are never very great. The dissatisfaction which many farmers have voiced in regard to prices received for last year's tobacco crop has had a tendency to increase the corn acreage. Corn has proved an influential factor in regard to the number of cattle placed on feed heretofore. The condition of the corn crop at the present time is exceedingly good. With a good supply of feeder cattle available beginning the latter part of July, indications point to normally filled stables during the coming feeding period.

The farmer who keeps accounts and records of his business knows where he stands without any guess work. Records reduce the chances for loss to the lowest. Records pay any farmer.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. IV. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., AUGUST, 1919 No. 8

SUCCESSFUL WOOL SALE

The following article contributed by the Franklin County Farm Bureau will be of interest to the sheep breeders of Hampshire County, as many of our men marketed their wool through the Franklin County Association.

The Franklin County Sheep Breeders' Association is to be congratulated on making a very successful sale of the wool. The whole clip was sold at an average of about 63 cents net to the farmer. At the time the Association began to take in wool, buyers were offering from 50 cents and 55 cents was about the top price in the county. The wool was all graded and sold on grade. There were so many grades that it rather confused the grower, but roughly speaking the wool grades are staple and worth more than the short wool with which shoddy can be mixed without detection and which is called clothing wool. The terms full blood $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ blood are used to classify the finest, full blood representing the fine Moreno wool and the fractions the proportion of the Moreno blood which usually produce that type of wool. A rather unusual market this year paid more for the fine wool than for the mediums which are usually sold higher, but full blood and one half blood stable wool netted 70 54 8-10 cents, the Black Wool, Tags, 8-10 cents per pound; the $\frac{3}{8}$, 62 8-10 cents, the $\frac{1}{2}$ 58 8-10 cents, the clothing grades Pulled, etc., 38 8-10 cents. It is very easy to see that those having the 70 8-10 cents wool will be better satisfied with the results than those having the 38 8-10 cents grade, and perhaps the growers will realize that it pays to produce good quality in wool as well as in other things. Black fleeces, those having scattered black hair, seedy and dirty wools are things easily avoided. The Association paid the expenses of organization, built a storage room, set aside a reserve to meet the interest of stock and a small sulpus, and handled over 17,000 pounds of wool for which the farmers received nearly $1,500 more than they have received had it been sold in the usual way. It is hoped that this successful record may act as a stimulant to the sheep industry of the county.

THE APPLE MARKET LOOKS FAVORABLE

With fall approaching, fruit growers are wondering what the outlook on prices is for winter apples. The crop report for July 1 is very interesting, especially in regard to the New York apple crop which has considerable influence on apples from this district.

	Condition July 1919	1918
Western New York	26	75
Hudson Valley	45	37
Shenandoah District	50	65
Predmon District	55	48
New England Baldwin Belt	75	43

Another good indication of a bright market this fall is the present activity of apple buyers. Last fall practically no buyers were in the field and the fall market was rather dull.

No grower should hurry selling his crop, but wait until it is harvested and ready for the market. Good winter apples will be in demand and indications all point to a high price.

The apple crop in Hampshire County will be very light through the hill towns, with a very satisfactory crop in the Connecticut Valley District. While the blow in the spring was one of the best seen in years many orchards in the hill sections are bearing very light and it is the occasional orchard that has a good crop. The South Amherst District which is fast becoming the apple section for this part of the state has a good crop of fall apples of very fine quality.

LOCAL POTATO SEED HAS HARD TIME PROVING ITS VALUE

During the first part of August, Prof. Earl Jones of the Mass. Agricultural College took a trip through the western part of the County, inspecting the potato fields, planted with certified seed secured from New York State. In many of the fields, interesting comparisons were seen; certified stock was planted side of home-grown seed, different varieties, both local, certified and New York and Maine seed growing in the same field, late plantings and early plantings, all taught lessons

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CONNECTICUT VALLEY TOBACCO GROWERS ORGANIZE

The Hampshire County and Hampden County Tobacco Organizations in Massachusetts, together with the Connecticut organizations, have affiliated themselves into a parent organization, known as the "Connecticut Valley Tobacco Growers," Inc. This organization will have as its duties the standardizing of the grades, supervising the packing, and marketing the tobacco for the different locals. The forming of this parent organization was a vital step as it will prevent the possible chance of any local competing against another local on the market and will assist greatly in the standardizing of market grades.

At the election of officers which took place in Hartford, August 9th, Charles F. Ward, Broad Brook, Conn., was elected president; G. Fred Pelissier, Hadley, vice-president; H. L. Hamilton, Ellington, Conn., secretary; and A. H. Brown, Windsor, Conn., treasurer.

THRIP SPOILS ONION CROP

Indications point to a light crop which should bring good prices

The heavy rains the latter part of July worked havoc with a great many fields of onions by furnishing ideal conditions for the deadly work of the thrip. As a result the onion harvest will begin earlier than usual. In fact, at this time (August 6), fully twenty-five cars of seed onions have already been shipped from Connecticut valley points.

The acreage. Generally speaking, the onion acreage has been reduced this year in New York, Ohio and Massachusetts.

New York. In Wayne county the acreage this year is 1,500 compared with an ordinary crop of 2,000 acres. While some fields are in excellent condition the average stand on August 1st was poorer than last year and the prospects for the county as a whole are for a much lighter crop than last year when the yield was close to 425 bushels per acre. On account of a recent hail storm in the vicinity of Macedon the condition of the crop is not over 50 per cent. A good figure for the county as a whole is about 66-2/3 per cent. Similar conditions prevail at Fair-

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FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
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Fair Time

Within a few weeks, the Fair season will be with us again. Middlefield Fair is to be September 3 and 4; Cummington, September 25-26; Northampton, October 1, 2, 3. What have you prepared to exhibit? Remember in an exhibit, the first impression that the judge gets, is the one that helps him most in making his decision. This means everything should have a clean, attractive appearance. Have all cattle well brushed or washed and hoofs and horns cleaned. Never bring stock into the ring with manure or manure stains on them. If it is a fruit or vegetable exhibit, uniformity, freedom from blemishes, and trueness to type are the points to follow.

Don't wait until a few days before the fair before thinking about your exhibit. Start now and then you will have an exhibit that will do justice to yourself and the fair, and will be educational to those who see it.

At a meeting of interested sheep men of New England held in Boston at the State House on July 12th, it was decided to hold a Pure Bred Ram Sale of the breeds prominent in New England, in conjunction with the Eastern States Exposition.

TOBACCO GROWERS PLAN TO USE COVER CROPS

To Build Up Soil

The experiences of many of our best tobacco growers during the last few years with the use of cover crops on tobacco land have proved beyond question that it is a valuable practice. Last year saw a big increase over the year before in followers of this plan. All indications now point to double the acreage this year over last in land covered with timothy or rye. County Agent Southwick of Hartford County, Connecticut, made some startling announcements Farmers' Week at the Mass. Agricultural College, concerning the amount of plant food conserved, and the organic matter added by the use of cover crops. Also those men troubled with tobacco sick soils have found they can improve conditions greatly by the use of timothy.

Allowing land valued at $500 to $1,000 an acre to only grow a crop about 60-70 days and then be idle the balance of the year, subject to the leaching of the rains, seems even to the casual observer, as a very poor farm practice. Why not let this soil help build itself up by growing organic matter in the form of a cover crop and also let this crop hold the available plant food over for the next tobacco crop instead of letting it be leached away by the winter rains?

Timothy has proved itself to be the best cover crop for tobacco, except possibly on the very light sandy soils where rye may be used to advantage. Rye is usually sown at the rate of 1½bu. per acre and timothy at ½ bu. to the acre.

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that should be followed by farmers interested in potato growing.

No final results can be given at this time, of course, but arrangements are being made with as many farmers as possible to keep accurate records on yields from small equal areas so that the proper deductions can be drawn in the fall.

From the appearance of the vines, there was a decided difference in favor of the new seed when it was planted beside seed grown on the farm from five to ten years. In a few cases the local seed produced fair potatoes and the field would have been pronounced very good if there had been no seed with which to make comparisons.

Some farmers say that the vigor of seed potatoes can be kept up in the hill towns for several years and the second year's crop from new seed is better than the first. Prof. Jones states that he cannot say how long the vigor of potatoes can be kept up under careful selection, but with ordinary selection, the seed runs out in a few years. Prof. Jones' observations lead him to believe that farmers should get new seed more often.

Don't Tell Anyone We Told You—But:

Rosen Rye is the only kind of rye to plant. That is what the farmers say who are growing it this year. If you are planning on planting any rye this fall be sure and do not plant the common variety.

In marketing the wool pooled in the Franklin County Association, Howard Johnson, Worthington, received the highest price paid by the association. His clip came from Shropshire sheep.

Poultry culling demonstrations are to be given in Hampshire County during the last week in August and the first week in September. If you are interested in poultry, be sure and attend the demonstration in your section. Don't buy high priced grain to feed low producing hens or pullets.

Robert Barr, age 9, of Huntington, has the best field of rape in the County Pig Club.

The estimated onion crop of 14 leading Northern onion states was equivalent to 22,365 cars of 600 bushels each. It surpassed the great crop of 1917 by nearly 2,000 cars and was nearly 9,000 cars ahead of the short crop of 1916.

An effort is being made to bring some prominent corn growers from the Corn Belt into eastern Massachusetts, so that they may have first hand knowledge of the damage the European corn borer is doing. It is hoped that in this way the big western corn growers may be able to secure sufficient Federal aid in checking the spread of the corn borer further west.

Francis Pease and George Olds of Middlefield, are members of the County Calf Demonstration Team.

Alice Fairman of Worthington, a Pig Club member, has a Berkshire pig that has been gaining a pound and a half a day.

1. It is not always sufficient to have seed corn mature.

It must also be well dried out.

2. The crib is not a safe place to store seed corn.

The following recommendations seem warranted:

1. Select in the field, about the average time of the first frost, a two years' supply of mature seed corn.

2. Have it thoroughly dry before freezing weather comes.

HOME MAKING

FIRELESS COOKERS GAIN IN POPULARITY

Hot Soup and Ice Cream Keep Equally Well

The fireless cooker is the most versatile kitchen utensil imaginable. Women who have tried them are quick to appreciate their value, and numerous accounts of fireless cookery come into the office. The Home Demonstration Agent recently received the following testimonial:

My dear Miss Harriman:

Having occasion to go to Northampton sometime ago, I went into Riley's and as he was very much in doubt of never finding those agate three compartment utensils for Fireless Cooker, I brought home the aluminum ones and have used my fireless cooker a good many times. Have made soups, and boiled and creamed potatoes, rice, things with cream gravies and white sauces—preparing them at noon and finding them all hot at supper time. It is also fine for spinach and I have also baked beans.

It seems rather funny, but one day I'll have hot soup in it and the next day ice cream. I have tried both vanilla and chocolate and they are fine and it takes such a little ice. One of my neighbors has several dinners to put up so she puts soup, potato and meat in the cookers, puts it in the wagon and sends it along. Quite an idea.

I hope this week to make a tender chicken out of an old hen. Oh yes! and I forgot that of course I use it for cooked cereals putting in less water than I would on the stove, as there is no chance for steam to escape.

Yours most sincerely,
Mrs. C . C. Knapp,
Cummington, Mass.

At Laurel Park, one interesting feature of the six days' program was a demonstration on "Home Nursing" given by Miss Christine Hall, trained nurse at Smith College. Miss Hall gave helpful suggestions on children's diseases, making the patient's bed, changing the linen, with the patient in bed, and making the patient comfortable. About fifty women and girls were present at the demonstration.

Kitchen walls should be painted so that they may be wiped with a damp cloth, making cleanliness possible without great demand on strength and without the disarrangement caused by whitewashing or calcimining.

The housewife must not practice economy at the expense of the health of her family. Growing children must have good milk to drink as well as other nourishing food.

MEND POTS AND PANS AT GRANGE MEETING

Cape Cod Grangers Vary Program

Don't depend on itinerant tinkers to mend your broken kettles, let the Grange do it.

A certain Grange on Cape Cod decided that the Home Economics program should be different. During the afternoon session, the women brought in kitchen utensils that needed mending. In the evening the men were rounded up in four groups and with the repair kits at hand proceeded to mend the 32 broken articles.

VARIOUS USES FOR TOMATOES

The tomato, although not very nutritious, may be classed as one of our most useful vegetables.- Raw, it makes an attractive and refreshing salad and may be served by itself or in combination with other vegetables, with meat or with fish. As a vegetable, the tomato may be prepared in many ways. It makes a good foundation for soups and sauces. Made into catsup or pickles it serves as a relish. The addition of a little tomato gives a pleasant, acid flavor to many soups and sauces and also to meat, fish and vegetable dishes.

When properly canned this vegetable keeps well and retains its natural flavor. The housekeeper who has a generous supply of canned tomatoes on hand will find them very valuable at all times of the year, but especially in the winter months when the variety of vegetables is not great.

CANNED TOMATOES

Scald 1½ minutes or until skins loosen. Cold-dip. Remove stems and cores. Cut in pieces or leave whole and pack directly into hot jars. Press down with tablespoon (add no water). If tomatoes are whole fill jar to 1¼ from top with hot strained juice. Add level teaspoonful salt per quart. Put rubbers and caps of jars into position, not tight. Sterilize in water bath, homemade or commercial, 22 minutes.

Try to make the dishes served of such size that there will be enough to satisfy the appetite of the family and no unnecessary table or plate waste. Don't be ashamed to plan closely. Thrift in food, means providing enough food, neither too little nor too much.

Why not give a community supper or entertainment now to earn money to help finance the school lunch this fall? Many children in your community would be better workers and have higher rank if you would see to it that a warm dish at noon was provided.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON MAKING JELLIES

In making jellies, housewives usually find more difficulty than when preserving fruit in any other way. The cause is due probably to the fact that no hard and fast rules can be given. The following directions have been given by Prof. Chenoweth after experimenting for some time at the Mass. Agricultural College.

In making jellies three things must be present in the fruit juice. These are pectin, acid and sugar. All three of these occur in some fruits, while others may lack either the pectin or acid in sufficient quantity. This explains why it is relatively easy to make jelly out of certain fruit juices like the apple and the plum, but difficult or impossible to get good jelly from such fruits as the peach, cherry and some of the small fruits.

All fruit is at its maximum quality when it is just ripe. At this time, also, most fruits which normally contain acids and pectin in sufficient quantities to produce jellies are in their prime for jelly making. If one must use fruits slightly over-ripe either add a small quantity of the same fruit that is under-ripe or add another fruit that is known to contain pectin.

If the fruit is known to contain pectin but is deficient in acid the addition of a small amount of juice from an acid fruit, such as cherry, currant plum or apple, will correct this deficiency. No hard and fast rule regarding the amount of this acid juice to be added can be given because the quantity will vary somewhat It should never exceed one-half of the non-acid fruit.

Test for Pectin:

1. *Alcohol test.* (WOOD ALCOHOL IS A POISON. It should be labeled as such and great care must be taken in its use.)

Mix 1 tablespoon of the cooked juice with 1 tablespoon of alcohol; if pectin is present it will collect either in a solid mass (which indicates a large amount), or in small particles (which indicates small amount.) This test should be watched carefully as the wood alcohol tends to dissolve the pectin in a short time.

2. *Epsom Salts Test.* Mix together 1 teaspoon of cooked fruit juice, ½ teaspoon of Epson salts. Stir until all are dissolved and let stand five minutes. If the mixture sets into a jelly within this time it is a good jellying juice.

Preparation of Fruit. Wash fruit thoroughly and, if fruit is large, cut. Slice apples ¼ inch thick at right angles to the core, running from the stem to the blossom end. When cut this way the

Concluded on page 7

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

LEARN YOUR STATE SONGS AND CHEERS

Every boy and girl in the county should get right to work learning the club songs and cheers. Practice them as you work, sing them at your club meetings, sing them to your families, but be sure you learn them. We have only a few at present, others may come later. You can easily learn these four and I am sure you will like them.

Tune—"Solomon Levi"

Her name is MASSACHUSETTS and we cheer her with a will.
No matter what may ever come
To her we're loyal still.
We bake, we cook, we can, we hoe,
Our work it all is play.
For boys' and girls' 4-H Club work
In our State has come to stay.

Chorus

Oh, MASSACHUSETTS!
Glory and honor to thee.
Oh, MASSACHUSETTS!
Loyal and loving are we.
We love our big republic
With its country all so fine,
But of all the States in all the world
It's the old BAY STATE for mine.

Tune—"Have a Smile"

The 4-H Clubs most gladly welcome you
To hear and see the things we do
Head, heart, hand and health all strive to give
Our better's best to you.
Heads direct our hands, hearts are loving too,
Health will help us do the best we can
To give our better's best to you.

Tune—"Beautiful Ohio"

To can, and bake, to sew and rake
And think and plan,
To strive to make our better best
All ways we can.
Come and hear the tales we'll tell to you
Of 4-H Club so tried and true.
Work is fun, the goal most won
If we are true
To our motto and our Club and Leaders too;
We strive to do right, if it takes all our might!
4-H Club, here's to you.

Tune—"Where Do We Go from Here?"

Where do we go from here, girls,
When our work is done?
Anywhere from M. A. C. to dear old Washington.
And when we've done our very best,
"Sticktuit" till the end.
Oh, joy? Oh, boy? Where are we going then?

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY TEAMS TO DEMONSTRATE

Hampshire County club members are getting ready for competitive demonstrations with the other counties. At the New England Fair in Worcester, the Bay Road Canning Club of South Amherst will send a team to represent the County to compete against the other counties for the honor of representing Massachusetts at the Eastern States Exposition.

Hadley boys will furnish a corn demonstration team which will compete with other state teams at Springfield and the Middlefield Calf Club will compete at Worcester for similar honors.

EASTHAMPTON GARDENS GROOMED FOR JUDGING

Under the supervision of Mr. Merritt, principal of the Center Grammar School, the Easthampton garden project has been going ahead with the usual success.

The County Leader in judging the gardens recently found many that were excellent some being especially groomed for the occasion.

South Hadley Falls has a garden project that shows improvement over past seasons' work. Supervisor, J. C. Folsom asked the County Leader to judge the best of them and they show a decided improvement in size and care. Peanuts are a favorite crop in South Hadley and in some gardens tobacco was found growing.

PRIZE WINNERS' CAMP A GREAT SUCCESS

County Champions Have Lively Time

One full week of pure, unadulterated fun was the program for the prize winners at their camp at M. A. C. last month.

Hampshire County champions were there in force. The rainy weather dampened no ones spirits, and it cleared off in time for each member to pose before a moving picture camera. There were lectures and demonstrations, judging contests, ball games, swimming holes and vaudeville shows which the winners all took part in. Hampshire County winners at M. A. C. were:

Mildred McKemmie, South Amherst, Canning Club; Henry Kokoski, Hadley, Potato Club; Roger Johnson, Hadley, Corn Club; Horace Brockway, Jr., South Hadley, Pig Club; Luther Beals, Goshen, Sow and Litter Club; Mary Yarrows, Hadley, Sewing Club; Leslie Kelley, Amherst, Bread Club; Blanch Haesaert, Belchertown, Bread Club; Evelyn Pease, Southampton, Sewing Club.

CLUB PIG PARADES ON FOURTH OF JULY

South Amherst Boy puts Club Work in Line

Hubert Barton, Jr., a wide awake pig club member from South Amherst, helped enliven the Fourth of July celebration in Amherst by having his pig in line.

Hubert built a crate and set it on a wagon, and after properly labelling and decorating the exhibit, it was carted through the streets of Amherst, making a live advertisement of the fact that there is a pig club in Amherst.

The County Leader recently received the following letter from a Polish boy on Mt. Tom Island.

On his first visit the club leader told the boy that the next time he came the piece would be measured to determine the acreage. You may be sure the job was done.

"Dear Sir:

"Will you please come Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and bring your measure with you.

"Please come for sure. I am glad that you are going to help me to Bolek Oliwa."

Your Bolek.

PIG CLUB GOSSIP

Again my first thought is your record. Don't fatigue yourself carrying it around in your brain, set it down in your record book, then you can and you can't forget it.

Are you increasing the feed for your growing pig? You expect him to grow fast, he can't unless you feed him liberally.

No one feed is sufficient for a pig. To make good, economical growth, he must have variety, two or more feeds. Stick to the growing feeds for another two months, milk, middlings, shorts, fine feed, ground oats, tankage, fish meal, plenty of green stuff and a little corn.

I heard a pig tale the other day. Farmer had a pig out in a pasture with absolutely no shade. Hot spell came along and pig laid down and died. Pig Club member next door had a pig in pasture but had provided shade and the pig came through the hot weather all O. K. I hope all pig club members have got a shade on this farmer.

If there are lice on your hogs it is costing you 1 or 2 cents more per pound to grow pork. So far as I know no one pays any premium for pork produced by a lousy hog. It's absolute loss and any oil or grease will stop it. (See Primer).

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Concluded from page 1

port, Union Hill, and Webster. At Port Byron, Cayuga county, late plantings have increased the acreage to 50 as compared with 85 in 1918. The condition is reported good. In Madison county the present condition is better than last year and gives promise of a yield of from 350 to 400 bushels per acre.

Ohio conditions. Hot sun and dry weather the first three weeks in June thinned the stand of onions in Hardin county and stunted their growth. Fifty acres have been abandoned on account of weeds. Present indications point to 75 per cent of a normal crop. The eastern edge of the Scioto marsh is full of thrips. Pulling will begin Aug. 10-15. The acreage is 3,200. At Lodi the acreage is 300 and on account of thrips and smut only 75 per cent of a normal crop is expected. At Orrville only 70 per cent of a normal crop will be harvested.

Massachusetts. The acreage has been slightly reduced throughout the valley. The stand in many fields is thin and the tops are short. The constant rain during July and the activity of the thrip will reduce the yield very materially. The best growers report an expected yield of from 300 to 350 bushels per acre as compared with 475 to 490 bushels per acre last year. The acreage in sets this season was much larger than during the seasons of 1917 and 1918. The yield, however, was lighter than last year, but prices were good. Sets in 1918 were sold generally at from $4 to $4.50 per 100 pounds f. o. b. shipping point. This season the price was slightly higher. The sets have already been marketed and the harvesting of seed onions has begun. Good storage stock will be limited and fair prices to growers are assured.

The shipments this season from the various points in the valley to August 6, inclusive, number 124 carloads, 93 of which were shipped in July, 31 the first six days in August.

The table gives the carload shipments from the Connecticut valley for four seasons for July and the first week in August.

	1916	1917	1918	1919
July	38	9	*	93
August 1-6	53	36		31
Total	91	45		124

---

* Exact figures by months are not available. The total shipments to September 3 were 201 cars. Most of these were shipped during the latter part of August. There were comparatively few sets in the valley last year.

W. L. Machmer, M. A. C.

Mrs. Brown—"In what course do you expect your boy to graduate, Mrs. Jones?"

Mrs. Jones—"Why, in course of time, I suppose."

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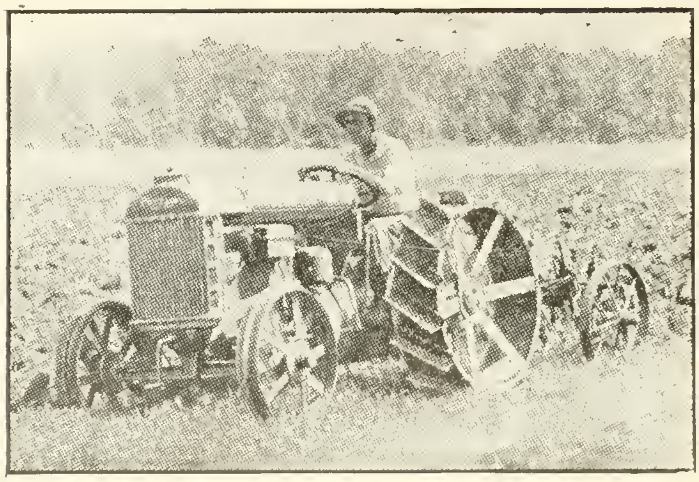

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USE OF SULPHUR AND SULPHATE OF LIME

As a Fertilizer

In the face of propaganda urging the use of such substances as sulfur and sulfate of lime or land plaster as fertilizers, because plants need sulfur as well as phosphorus, nitrogen and potassium, it is important that certain facts be kept in mind that are not mentioned in the sulfur propaganda.

In our everyday practice we use considerable sulfur in the form of sulfates when we apply our common manures and fertilizers. Farm manures contain sulfates which come partly from the digested sulfur and sulfates of food and partly from those constituents of the undigested residues and litter. Since sulfates are more soluble than phosphates, the former leach away from the manure pile freely, as manifested in analyses of well waters contaminated by sewage, where sulfates are a prominent and characteristic constituent.

Among the common chemical fertilizers containing sulfur, we have sulfate of ammonia, sulfate of potash and all the dissolved phosphates, in which sulfuric acid has been used to make the phosphoric acid soluble. In 100 pounds sulfate of ammonia there would be 57 pounds sulfuric acid; in 100 pounds high-grade sulfate of potash, 42 pounds sulfuric acid; and in 100 pounds acid phosphate of 16 per cent grade, about 15 pounds sulfuric acid combined with the lime which was originally united to the phosphoric acid. In 1,000 pounds of a fertilizer of 3–8–4 guarantee, there may be half the nitrogen in sulfate of ammonia, the potash as sulfate and three-fourths of the phosphoric acid from a dissolved phosphate. In such case there would be found about 130 pounds sulfuric acid combined with the ammonia, potash and lime of the ingredients.

There is little use in heeding the propaganda of the sulfur and gypsum promoters when one is using farm manures and the usual forms of mixed fertilizers. The use of farm manures alone might possibly require the addition of gypsum in order to replace the sulfates that might have leached away if the manure were exposed to the weather. It occurs to the writer that the old-time use of land plaster (gypsum) and its apparent benefit may have been due to the loss of sulfates from the farm manures, which in those days were usually left under the eaves of the barns for months instead of being housed in a basement or shed.

The value of sulfur or gypsum as a supplement to insoluble phosphates still remains to be demonstrated as an economical method of fertilization for our farmers.

A. W. HIGGINS

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Concluded from page 3

slices are of uniform thickness and cook evenly. For hard fruits, add an equal quantity of cold water by weight; for soft fruits, add water equal to ½ the weight of the fruit.

Cooking Period. Place the fruit and water in a covered kettle and boil for ten minutes. Remove to the back of the stove and let stand for ten minutes. Strain through four thicknesses of cheese cloth. Remove pulp to a kettle, add cold water equal to that added in the beginning and repeat the directions given above. The juice obtained this time is called the second extraction.

Addition of Sugar. The old-time rule most commonly used calls for equal amounts of fruit juice and sugar. Experience shows that jellies of superior flavor and quality may be made when the sugar is reduced to ¾ or ½ the amount commonly used. With fruits one-half as much sugar as juice by weight will give results and a truer fruit flavor will be obtained. Heating the sugar is an unnecessary bother for the quality of the jelly is not improved by this precaution. Fruit juice should be cooked before sugar is added. It is difficult to set any arbitrary period since the rate of boiling and the character of cooking vessel will determine this largely. Where small quantities of juice, 2 to 3 quarts, have been cooked at a time in a fairly shallow aluminum kettle at a rate which kept the liquid at a hard boil, the following rule has been found to work satisfactorily: If ¾ as much sugar as juice is to be used, boil 5 minutes; if ½ as much sugar as juice is to be used, boil 10 minutes and if ¼ as much sugar as juice is to be used, boil 15 minutes before the addition of the sugar.

Straining. Jelly need not be skimmed during the cooking period. Continuous skimming is wasteful of the material. Allow the syrup to boil vigorously until the jelly test is reached. The sheeting test most commonly used is the one that can best be relied upon. When cooking juice has become so concentrated that it forms a sheet ½ inch or more in length on the edge of the spoon when suspended in the air, it is ready to be removed from the fire. Strain through a cheese cloth into a hot pitcher and fill the sterilized jelly glasses immediately. It is a wise precaution to hermetically seal jelly when ¼ to ½ as much sugar as juice has been used.

Sealing. After the jelly has stiffened in the glasses, run a blunt edged knife around the edge to loosen the jelly from the glass to a depth of ¼ inch. When the boiling paraffin is poured on, a much better seal is obtained. Cover jelly glasses with the tin covers or paper sealed over the top.

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   Separate building, trade training, trade mathematics, shop practice drafting.
3. **Household Arts Department**
   Kitchens, laundry, dressmaking, millinery, home decoration.
4. **New Sheet Metal Department**
   One of the best paying trades.

Entrance without examination. No tuition. A democratic school. Practical teachers.

School opens Sept. 8th. Agricultural Department opens Oct. 6th.

Address the Director at the School for information.

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Hatfield, Mass.

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Everything for men to wear.

A two-piece suit would add to your peace of mind for the hot days.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. IV. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER, 1919 No. 9

TOBACCO GROWERS COMPLETE ORGANIZATION

Association Votes to Hire Manager

The directors of the Connecticut Valley Tobacco Growers, Incorporated, at their Septemher meeting, voted to open an office and sample room in Hartford and engage a manager. This will give them an opportunity to dispose of about 2000 cases af 1918 tobacco and be in readiness for the 1919 crop.

This action of the directors completes the organization of the marketing system. The local associations, such as the Hampshire County Tobacco Growers, Inc., sorts and grades the farmers' crop and prepares it for market. The parent organization in Hartford, through its board of directors, containing two representatives from each local, and its manager, will market all the tobacco of the several locals.

Representing several thousand acres of 1919 tobacco, both in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and having the support of several hundred tobacco growers, the Connecticut Valley Growers, Incorporated, ought to become a real factor in the tobacco trade. The tobacco crop has too long been handled in a speculative way and the development of this system, managed by the tobacco growers themselves, should do much toward stabalizing the industry.

ALL OUT FOR THE COUNTY FAIR

October 1, 2, 3

The directors of the Northampton Fair are planning this year to have the best and largest agricultural display and exhibition of live-stock ever seen at our County Fair. In order to do this, it means everybody in the county giving their best support. Bring the best you have on your farm and in your home and see how your results compare with those exhibited by people from neighboring towns or counties.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College is planning to make an exhibit covering one-half the space in the Merchants Building, The Boys' and Girls' Building, the best in New England, will be filled to overflowing, besides all this, you can have a good time at the races, watching the vaudeville stunts or looking over the mid-way.

CROP REPORT IS VERY FAVORABLE

Good Potato Crop In Aroostook

Maine Potatoes improved slightly, despite August drought in the central counties says V. A. Sanders, Field Agent, in his crop report Sept 8. There has been lack of rain and some fertilizer injury in Aroostook, but the county is living up to its long record of producing a good crop. Forecast for Maine is now 20,614,000 bushels compared with 19,966,000 last month and 22,400,000 last year. Forecast for the U. S. is now 349,000,000 compared with 357,120,000 last month and 400,106,000 last year. Late in August, blight, with considerable rot, spread over southern New England, but too late to do much damage.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL APPLE CROP 55% MORE THAN IN 1918

The forecast for New England commercial apples is now 1,365,000 barrels compared with 881,000 last year—a 55% increase: for the U. S.—23,072,000 compared with 24,740,000 last year. Maine and Vermont show big gains and only Massachusetts runs below last year. In commercial orchards the fruit is normal in size, quality and color; and recent rains should benefit the crop. Farm size and quality; much of it is wormy and has considerable black rot and scab. Most reports show a heavy crop of Spys; but the other main varieties run light in some sections, tho heavier elsewhere, no one of them being a heavy crop. The number of bearing trees is certainly less

Concluded on page 6

NEW PROJECTS APPROVED

Your Home Demonstration Agent plans to emphasize this next year the following projects, all of which have been recommended by various towns in the County.

1. Clothing Efficiency: Making of patterns and garments with small expenditures of time, strength and money.
2. Household Management: Organization of the housework, Increased home conveniences, Household accounting.
3. Health Preservation: Child Welfare as started by the Children's Bureau, Washington, Home Nursing.

What are you planning for your community this fall? Remember the Farm Bureau Agents are YOUR agents.

A PROFITABLE FARM

Peter Hanifin's of Belchertown is a Good Example

From time to time articles will be printed in the Farm Bureau Monthly telling the story of how some of our best farmers have organized, and developed their farms.

Mr. Hanifin came to Belchertown in 1885 when he was 23 years old and hired out to a farmer at $5 a month and board. Times were dull then and farm wages were low. After seven years as a hired man, he purchased a fifty acre farm, followed three years later by an adjoining farm of twenty acres and in 1902 by a second adjoining farm of 115 acres.

The latter farm is now the base of operations, the other two oeing used largely for pasture of dry stock and hay land.

The Farm: It consist of 152 acres about 60 of which are tillable, 30 acres of woodland and about 62 acres of pasture and brush land. It is a typical farm of the type which returns good profits to its owner. The fields have been drained and stone walls removed and they are now in position to produce large crops.

The Crops: The acreages of crops for last year and this year are given below.—

Crop	*Acres*	
	1918	1919
Field corn	9	8
Silage corn	6	5
Potatoes	7	14
Cabbage	3	1½
Hay	34	25
Oats (hayed)	½	6
Apples (bearing)	2	2
Apples (not bearing)	7	7
	—	—
Total acres crops	68½	68½

Of the above crops—the young orchard was double cropped with field corn and the bearing apples are scattered over the farm. Sufficient field corn is raised to provide a considerable amount of feed for his stock. Other stock feeds raised are the silage and hay.

His cash crops consist of potatoes and cabbage both crops being marketed by auto truck to towns and cities within 15 miles radius.

Stock: The Stock consists of 26 grade Holsteins, large cows and heavy milkers, 11 grade Holstein heifers and a pure bred

Concluded on page 7

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
C. H. Gould, Boys' and Girls' Club Leader

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

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"Notice of Entry"

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GOOD-BYE SCRUB

Campaign Is On

October 1 sounds the death nell to scrub sires over the entire United States.

The United States Department of Agriculture is starting a country-wide campaign on that date to eliminate any unworthy sire, either pure-blood scrubs or common scrubs. It will take in all classes of Live stock—cattle, horses, swine, sheep and poultry. The plan includes everyone who keeps any kind of domestic livestock, from the boy or girl with a few chickens to the extensive ranchman or breeder of live-stock.

Now, how about Hampshire County? How many scrubs do you have in your town? Have you one yourself? Only yesterday the County Agent saw a scrub red and white bull in a pasture with a herd of cattle. How much profit can that man make raising stock from a scrub bull with grain at $80 a ton and labor at $3.00 a day?

Hampshire County hasn't many scrub sires. Even the men keeping pure-blood sires have shown a marked desire to get even better ones, paying more attention to blood lines and records. Many farmers who, a few years ago, hesitated at paying $25 for a calf, are now looking for stock costing $100, $150, and even more. But we still have some scrubs in each community. Make yourself a committee of one to talk to that fellow and show him where he is losing. Help him to see how he can start the dollars rolling his way if he will start right with a sire from stock of known production. Suggest to him that possibly the Farm Bureau can locate some stock for him at reasonable prices. By helping your neighbor get better stock you are helping yourself.

TOBACCO GROWERS

Remember that Cover Crop

The use of cover crops on tobacco land is on the increase, both in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Timothy and Rye are the favorite crops used, with most of the growers favoring timothy. The following quotation is taken from the Hartford County Farm News:

A good timothy cover crop on an acre of tobacco land adds 3½ tons of organic matter—as much humus-forming material as 15 tons of manure. Estimating that value in dollars is almost impossible, but all tobacco fields need humus, and on many it is seriously deficient.

The 170 pounds of soluble nitrogen saved for future crops cannot now be replaced for less than $35 per acre.

Many tobacco growers who use a cover crop firmly believe it benefits the soil in some unknown way, for it helps "bring back sick fields." Certainly it is true that no tobacco grower should leave his fields bare over winter if he wants economical production and the best future crops. *Sow timothy this fall!*

"Farmers warm water for cows in cold weather, cook food for hogs in winter, and heat coffee for themselves when lunching out in the timber during wood cutting season, but too often allow their children to eat cold food at noon, day after day. Something warm at noon will benefit the children physically and mentally."

Middlefield Fair had as good an exhibit of cattle this year as one would find at fairs double its size. An improvement is seen each year in the stock exhibited. The farmers in that section believe in high-grade or pure-blood stock. If you don't believe it, come around to the Fair next year and see for yourself.

You have a dollar, I have a dollar.
We swap.
You still have a dollar, I still have a dollar.
Profit—nothing.
You have an idea, I have an idea.
We swap.
You now have two ideas, I have two ideas.
Profit—100%.

Don't Tell Anyone We Told You—But:

Be sure and see the exhibit made by the Easthampton Clothing Efficiency group at the Three County Fair. Types of the varions garments will be shown and there will be someone to tell you all about it.

Remember that sugar isn't necessary for canning. Better can fruit without sugar than not can at all. When serving fruit, open several hours beforehand and sprinkle well with sugar. This gives time for the fruit to absorb the sweetening.

"Do you think early rising is good for your health?" asked the tired city visitor.

"I don't know about my health," anwered Happy Hawkins, "but next to sun, rain, and fertilizer, it's the best thing there is for crops!"

A Delware Co., N. Y., woman has discovered that when making potato cakes she saves time by forming the mixture in a roll and then slicing it into patties.

Send some of your favorite recipes to the Home Demonstration Agent so she can pass them on to others in the County. Send them today.

Another Club for girls between 10 and 18 years, known as the Home Economics Club, starts in January for three months. Keep it in mind. Club work is bound to bring out the best there is in your child, if he or she is interested and is encouraged at home.

New Clothing Efficiency groups have been started in Williamsburg and Hadley. The women meet regularly for 5 or 6 weeks until the patterns are made and tested.

QUICK PICKLES

Put cucumbers in strong brine (½ to ¾ cupful of salt to 1 quart of water). Bring them slowly to the boiling point, and simmer them for 5 min. Drain off the brine, cover them with cold water, and change it as it becomes warm. Keep changing the water until the pickles are crisp and cold. Cover them with a vinegar mixture made by either of the two preceding recipes.

PEPPER RELISH

12 red peppers, 12 green peppers, 12 onions, 1 pint vinegar, 2 cupfuls sugar, 3 tablespoonfuls salt.

Chop the peppers and the onions. Cover them with boiling water, and let them stand for 5 minutes. Drain off the liquid. Add the vinegar, scalded jars, and seal them.

HOME MAKING

THE WARM SCHOOL LUNCH

A Necessity in Rural Schools

The necessity for the thoughtful and scientific care of the child seems more evident than ever before. For some time, special care and study has been given to the breeding and raising of stock, for it has brought direct money value. Boys and girls have a value and we are appreciating it more. The war conditions have made us see more clearly our duty and the necessity of the full development of the possibilities of the children of today. We realize, as never before, that the nation requires and needs for its safety a strong defense. The childhood of the nation today means the man power of the generation tomorrow.

Proper feeding of children helps to develop good bodies and makes good citizens proper feeding means not only nourishing food, but food given at regular times. School life of children tends to interrupt the regularity of feeding, especially when the school is so situated as to keep the child from returning home at the noon hour; and for these children, the aim is to provide some means of furnishing hot nourishing food at noon.

The diet of a child should serve two purposes: first, it should furnish growing material; second, it should give energy to maintain the constant activites of the child. When there is an insufficient amount of either type of food, one demand is partly supplied by the other, and neither function efficiently. School discipline is frequently a serious problem, due to the fact that pupils are tired and restless, which is caused by insufficient food. Children often are hurried off to school with little or no breakfast, followed later by an ill-prepared and scanty lunch.

Food of the proper kind for the school lunch is many times a neglected task of a busy mother. One-third of the food supply of the child is taken at school, and for that proportion it seems that the rural teacher is somewhat responsible. The food taken to school may be good and sufficient, in many cases, but the condition in which it is carried, and the circumstances under which it is eaten, oftentimes make the meal unfit to whet the appetitie, to the extent of supplying the child's needs. Aside from the nourishment needed, the formalities of the noon hour tend to bring about better manners and good habits of digestion.

To provide at school a noon meal of one hot dish or more, as the case may be, supplemented with a well-packed and nourishing lunch from home, should be the consideration during the coming months.

WHAT KIND OF SHOES ARE YOU WEARING?

It is still possible to obtain shoes of a fairly good pattern in this country, though it requires patience and perseverance. Such shoes should have a low broad heel (no more than three-quarters of an inch high) and straight inside line, a wide outward sweep to avoid cramping and pulling in the little toe, and a flexible arch; the shoe should lace, and be of the blucher type. The toe may be pointed, if so desired, but the point should be straight in front of the normal great toe, and not in front of the third toe, as is the almost invariable custom. The army shoe is a good outline, though not entirely ideal in other respects. The shoes with which most women, and many very sensible women, are at present crippling and distorting their feet, are as bad physiologically as they are hideous.

From St. Dep't Health.

THRIFT

As a means of encouraging thrift the Department has issued a series of eight bulletins to aid the housewife. These bulletins give helpful suggestions on the proper apportionment of the family income, wise purchasing of clothing, easy methods of cleaning and laundering, removal of stains, proper care of clothing, method of cleansing wearing apparel.

The Home Demonstration Agent will be glad to send sets of these bulletins on request.

It might be that some interested individuals or organizations would send into the school, hot cocoa or soup or some other food and sell it or give it to the children who carry their dinners.

In some towns the mothers send a home-made fireless cooker, full of hot food on the school team in the morning. The cooker keeps the food hot until ready to be served at noon.

Another way and perhaps the simplest, is for each child to carry some food which can be heated up on the stove in the school room.

In both rural and city schools, the scheme of preparing one or more warm foods for sale at the noon hour, has worked most sucessfully. This of course requires more time and effort on the part of the teacher, and some equipment. But at the same time, it teaches some of the first principles of cooking and their practical application.

Keep in mind that the hot school lunch is purely for the good of the child.

The Home Demonstration Agent stands ready to help a community or individuals who are interested in this problem.

HOW TO FILL THE PICKLE JAR

Pickles are eaten largely for their pleasing flavor as they have little food value and may be classed as condiments. If used in moderation as a relish with a dinner, pickles are appetizing and may help to stimulate the digestion, otherwise they are not easily digested. Children should never be allowed to eat pickles.

SOME GENERAL RULES

1. Always use a good grade of vinegar.

2. Always use a porcelain or agate lined kettle because of the action of the acid.

3. A small portion of alum improves cucumber pickles but it is considered unwholesome.

4. Do not boil vinegar over 12 minutes as it loses its strength.

5. Keep the pickles covered with vinegar in good, clean, glass or stone jars. A few pieces of horseradish added prevents scum from forming on the surface of the vinegar.

6. A brine made of about ½ c. salt to 1 quart of water is the proportion most commonly used. Let brine come to the boiling point, but do not boil. Cool before using. If too strong a brine is used for vegetables they will soften and spoil.

7. Sterilize all utensils.

8. Wash the cucumbers in clean cold water. Do not use a vegetable brush as this rubs off the litle points and makes the cucumbers shrivel when soaked.

Two vinegar mixtures for pickles are as follows:

Recipe 1—1 qt. vinegar, 1½ tsp. whole black peppers, 1½ tsp. celery seed, 1½ tsp. allspice 1 tb. sugar, ¾ tsp. whole cloves, ¾ tsp. mustard seed, 1½ tb. cinnamon bark ¾ tsp. grated horseradish.

Recipe 2—1 qt. vinegar, ½ oz. ginger, 1 tsp. mace, 1 oz. small onions, 1-3 oz. mustard seed.

CUCUMBER PICKLES

Soak cucumbers in brine for 24 hours, then rinse and drain them. Cover them with vinegar or vinegar mixtures to which has been added 1 tablespoonful of brown sugar for each quart of vinegar. Bring them slowly to the boiling point. Pack the pickles in a jar, and cover with vinegar.

SWEET CUCUMBER PICKLES

Soak cucumbers in brine for 24 hours. Rinse, drain, and wipe them dry. Place them in a kettle, and cover them with the following vinegar mixture: 1 qt. vinegar, 1 cupful sugar, 8 whole cloves, 6 allspice, 6 blades mace, 8 whole black peppers.

Heat the pickles slowly to the boiling point, and pack them at once.

Concluded on page 5

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

MAKE MONEY ON TWENTIETH ACRE OF ONIONS

North Amherst Boy Clears $25

Walter Jones, age 9, of North Amherst is the first boy in the Hampshire County Onion club to finish his project, and win his bronze medal. In fact, he is the first onion club member in the State to come through with the project. Incidentally he can show a fine profit.

Walter became interested in the onion club through hearing the County Leader tell about it at school last spring. So as soon as the land was ready he staked off 1-20 of an acre and planted it to sets. Then he began to keep records on the crops. And if every farmer would keep records as accurately as those records on the onion project were kept-well, farmers would know lots more about their business.

Walter sold his crop to a Commission man in Boston and made a net profit of $25.20.

MOTION PICTURES START GIRL IN PIG CLUB

Little Miss Alice Fairman, aged 10, of Worthington, has become an enthusiastic Pig Club member, and all because Mr. V. A. Rice, State Pig Club Agent, came to Worthington one evening with his motion picture machine.

One raw April evening the people of Worthington had a community supper. The town fathers were there, so were the school children, the local club leaders, parents and guardians; the County Leader brought Mr. Farley and Mr. Rice, and Alice Fairman and her parents were there too.

After supper, Mr. Farley told all about club work. The Home Economics Club gave a demonstration, sang its songs and gave its yell. Then came Mr. Rice; he didn't say anything, just showed those wonderful Pig Club films, while the County Leader told what the different scenes meant. Everyone went home good natured.

Next May the County Leader was boiling his Ford up the hill from West Worthington, when one of the men working in the road, dropped his shovel, and shouted:

"Hey there!"

"Hello, Mr. Fairman," said the County Leader, "road torn up ahead?"

"No, but say, got any of those cards you were talking about the other night? You've started something up my way. My daughter's been talking pigs ever since that movie show you fellows put on."

"Yes, sure, wait a minute," and the County Leader dove down into the depths of his brown bag, which is filled with enrollment cards, rape seed, primers, etc., and gave him a card.

"I got her a pure bred Berkshire. She's crazy about earning some money, and what she gets from him she is going to put in the bank. Come up to the house some day."

"Sure, I'll be glad to," and the Ford resumed its boiling.

Two months later, the County Leader went to Alice's home. She lives about three miles from town over towards Cummington, in fact, so close to Cummington that it is hard to tell which town she belongs to.

The club member lead the County Leader up the hill in back of the house, and there was a Pig Club project for any girl to be proud of—movable pen, rape field, mineral mixture, fine pig, and an enthusiastic pig club member, and what is more, some genuinely interested parents.

"My pig has gained most a pound and a half a day since June 1," volunteered Alice. "I've got all my feed records, but I can't add 'em up right the first time myself, but mother helps me."

"I'm going to take him to the Cummington Fair, like the boy did in the movies."

Those movies had made their impression.

On the way to town the County Leader met the man who sold her the pig.

"I've just seen one of your pigs that's been doing a pound and a half a day since you sold it," commented the Leader.

"That so, who is that?"

"Little Alice Fairman, up the road here."

"Well, I want to know, I remember now the sow he came from. Well, he was a good pig, he ought to do well."

NORTHAMPTON FAIR APPROACHING

Youth's Department Interests Young Folks

The Youth's Department of the Three County Fair is to be the best ever. More and better premiums are offered the young people. Any boy or girl is allowed to compete, whether club members or not. All who can show any article made or grown by them should not keep it at home the first three days in October. Bring it to the Fair.

School and town exhibits of vegetables and manual arts are to be featured and there can be no better way of showing the collective efforts of the school children than by entering this contest.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY AT THE EASTERN STATES

Club Members to Exhibit and Demonstrate

Massachusetts is trying its best to uphold its end at the Eastern States Exposition, and Hampshire County has been assigned its part.

Evelyn and Fayolyn Streeter of the Cummington calf club will be present at Camp Vail and will exhibit their Shorthorn calves in the big club pageant.

Some club members from Belchertown will send some bread and canning exhibits.

Irving Clapp of Northampton, and Kathleen and Horace Brockway of South Hadley will exhibit their fat hogs which they have raised in the pig club. These pigs are fine animals, and should help the awards in the class to come Massachusetts way.

Hadley club members will be in evidence as usual. Frank Bilski, James Lehane and Henry Kokoski, will represent the State in the Inter State Corn Demonstration contest. Hadley corn, potato, and poultry club members will also have exhibits of their product on hand,

CANNING CLUB EXHIBITS

Members of the Junior Canning Clubs in Ware, Waretown and Easthampton have exhibited their canned fruits and vegetables which were judged by the Home Demonstration Agent.

At the Ware Fair, approximately 70 jars were attractively arranged in a booth in the exhibition hall. The club prize winners were:

Marion Sloat, Waretown, first prize.

Lurelene Sumners, Waretown, second prize.

Rachel Cummings, Waretown, third prize.

Pauline Dillion, Ware, first prize.

Ethel Wein, Ware, second prize.

Julia Gurka, Ware, third prize.

Prizes of money were given to those exhibiting the best individual jars of certain fruits and vegetables.

In Easthampton, the exhibit was held in the Town Hall, along with the garden exhibit. Victoria Niemiec scored the highest, Amy Oberempt won second, and Lillian Ferry, third. Money prizes, $1.00 75¢ and 50¢ were given the winners.

Four of the five girls in Easthampton told the Home Demonstration Agent that they had shown their mothers how to can "the new way."

MANDELL

MANDELL'S

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BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Correction: Epsom Salts Test for pectin read incorrectly in the August issue. It should reat as follows:

Mix together 1 teaspoon of cooked fruit juice, ½ teaspoon sugar and ¼ teaspoon of Epsom salts. Stir until all are dissolved and let stand five minutes. If the mixture sets into a jelly within this time it is a good jellying juice.

Does ironing make your feet ache? A Plymouth County woman places a folded rug under the feet and thereby lessens the strain. She finds it a real strength saver. Why not have a stool and sit down to iron—especially the flat pieces?

Concluded from page 3

SOUR PICKLES

6 qts. vinegar, ½ lb. salt, 3 oz. ginger root, 4 oz. white mustard seed, 2 oz. cloves, 2 oz. cinnamon, 2 oz. mustard, 1 tsp. cayenne pepper.

Heat together, to boiling point. Let get cold and put in crock. Put in washed and dried cucumbers, as they are pickled all summer. (Better to keep vinegar in 2 separate receptacles and add as needed). A bag of mustard over tops of sour pickles prevents molding.

MUSTARD PICKLES

2 qts. cucumbers, 2 qts. green tomatoes, 2 qts. cauliflower, 2 qts. small onions, ½ lb. mustard, 1 cupful flour, 6 cupfuls brown sugar, 1 green pepper, cut fine, 2 qts. vinegar.

Cut up the vegetables, and scald them in salt water (1 qt. water to ¼ cupful salt), then drain them well. Mix the mustard, the flour, the sugar, and the pepper, add the vinegar, and boil the mixture for 10 minutes. Pour the mixture over the chopped pickle while it is boiling hot, and seal in scalded jars.

PEPPER RELISH (EXCELLENT)

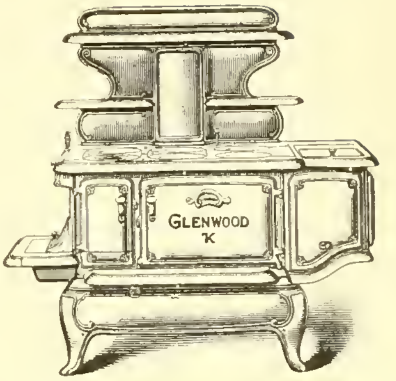
1 peck green tomatoes (cut small), 4 red peppers, 4 green peppers, 2 cups celery, ½ cup salt, 2 cups onion, 6 cups vinegar, ½ cup mustard seed, 2 cups brown sugar.

Put all vegetables through food chopper. Let stand all night with the ½ cup salt. Drain and put with other ingredients to cook until soft.

STUFFED BELL PEPPER PICKLE

Chop fine 1 medium-sized white head of cabbage, sprinkle it with salt, and allow to stand for 2 hours. Squeeze dry placing in muslin bag and twisting tightly. Thoroughly mix with this cabbage: 2 ounces white mustard seed, 2 Tb. celery seed, 2 Tb. grated horseradish.

THE PEPPERS: Select sweet bell peppers of medium and uniform size, cut off the top with the stem, remove every seed, stuff peppers with the filling, replace top and stitch firmly with needle and coarse thread. Place peppers in stone jars, pouring over them enough boiling spiced vinegar to cover thoroughly.



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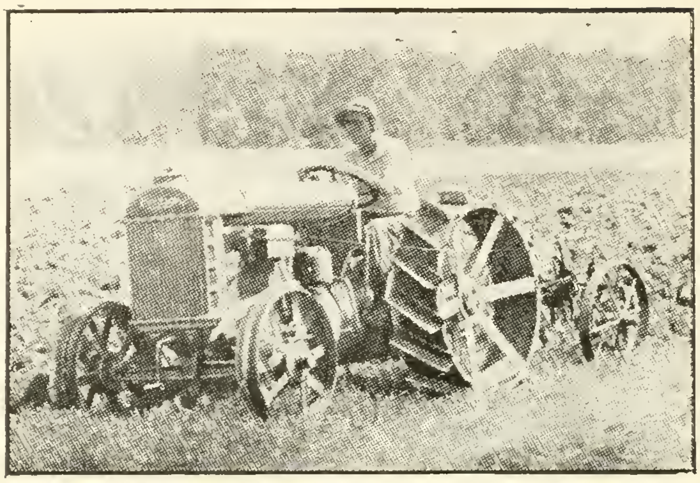

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Here is Henry Ford's world-wide gift to civilization, which has won the all-England championship prize at the demonstration given at Lincolnshire, England, May 9, 1918. It is one of the principal factors in winning this great war in helping in the production of food. Every farmer should own one of these machines.

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Concluded from page 1

throughout New England than in 1910; but with some big new orchards coming o bearing and more old orchards receiving better care the productive capaciy may be about the same.

GOOD CRANBERRY CROP ON CAPE COD

Plenty of cranberries for Thanksgiving, Christmas and other dinners are promised by the 350,000 barrels which Cape Cod offers compared with 195,000 last year.

LIGHT ONION CROP IN CONNECTICUT VALLEY

Hot weather and thrip following heavy showers late in July reduced the yield per acre from 475 bushels last year to 340 now, and the production to 2,493 cars (of 600 bu.) compared with 3,641 last year. There are 4,400 acres now; 4,600 in 1918.

PLENTY OF BEANS: GARDENS GOOD

With unusual stocks of beans carried over and good crops this year there will be plenty of beans; and most garden crops are good.

EXCELLENT TOBACCO CROP IN NEW ENGLAND

The hail and wind storm of Aug, 24 did heavy damage in limited acres in Franklin and Hampshire counties, Mass., Fairfield and Litchfield counties, Conn., but Mass. will have 16,830,000 lbs. compared with 15,000,000 last year; and Conn., 42,500,000 compared with 37,500,000. The crop is of fine growth and quality; favorable curing weather thus far.

BIG HAY YIELDS: GOOD QUALITY

Not much old hay was carried over; but a heavy yield of fine hay has been harvested in excellent condition except in sections of southern New England where rain damaged it. Timothy, alfalfa and millet are good crops; pasture is good in Mass., R. I. and Conn., but is short in Me., N. H., and Vt., due to drought.

AVERAGE CROP OF OATS

The season was too dry and hot early for best oat growth, tho late sown ones have grown better. Wheat, Barley and Buckwheat are good crops.

EXCELLENT CORN YEAR: GOOD CROP

The hot days and nights of July and early August, with timely rains make this the best corn year for some time and the crop is well above the average—field, silage and sweet corn all having done well.

Mr. Ernest Russell of Hockanum, has resigned his position as instructor in agriculture at the Smith's School and is now with the firm of A. J. Higgins, Dealer in Fertilizer material. His headquarters are at South Deerfield.

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Concluded from page 1

Holstein bull. Three horses are used on the place and to top off his stock he has 12 shoats and enough hens to supply the family with eggs and a fowl or so for Sunday dinner. The effect of using a pure blood sire is very noticeable. Mr. Hanifin says he can't show by figures that the heifers are doing better than their dams, but he does know he has better cows that will sell for more money.

By the way, Mr. Hanifin's last bull was purchased from Mr. J. McAuslan Easthampton, at the suggestion of the Farm Bureau and is backed by some excellent records.

Labor: The number of men on a year basis required to take care of this amount of crops and stock is about 3½. Mr. Hanifin is doing a large enough business to make it profitable for his son to remain on the farm. One reason why so much is accomplished with such a small amount of labor is the use of a large amount of labor-saving machinery on fields arranged for long rows, fields on which crops can be planted on time.

Financial Statement: We cannot give you a complete statement of his receipts and expenses, but we can say that the gross receipts from the place last year were about $11,000, about 40% of which came from cash crops and miscellaneous items. We think this is a right combination of receipts—wholesale milk and cash crops. The milk is sold thru the Holyoke Milk Producers' Association for Holyoke consumption.

The Barns: The buildings are well arranged for efficiency in operation and the doing of the barn work with the least possible amount of effort. An example of this is shown by a device for handling and mowing away hay. The hay is brought from the wagon to the peak of the barn by a grapple fork and when the fork is dumped the hay lands on poles (set at a 45 degree angle) on which it slides into the side bays. These poles have a notch in one end which hooks into a two-inch board which is nailed to the rafters about two feet above the purlin plate. The other end of the poles rest on the beams at the other side of the drive-way.

Winter work: Last winters' work consisted largely of caring for the stock, husking nine acres of corn, and marketing the potatoes. In the late fall some ditching is done and when no other work is pressing, brush is mowed in the pastures. We think that Mr. Hanifin has his farm business organized to provide as nearly year-around work and income as it is possible to organize a farm business. This is one of the main reasons why the business returns good profits. *In order to make the maximum of profits on the farm it is necessary to have a 12 months business.*

W. S. Bronson.

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HOMEMAKING DEPARTMENT
Do you want to know how to make your own clothes and hats, to make rugs, to knit sweaters, to furnish and decorate a home, to do home nursing, to make an income cover your needs? Girls from our homemaking department can do these things.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. IV. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OCTOBER, 1919 No. 10

COMMUNITY DENTAL CLINIC

What Cummington is Doing

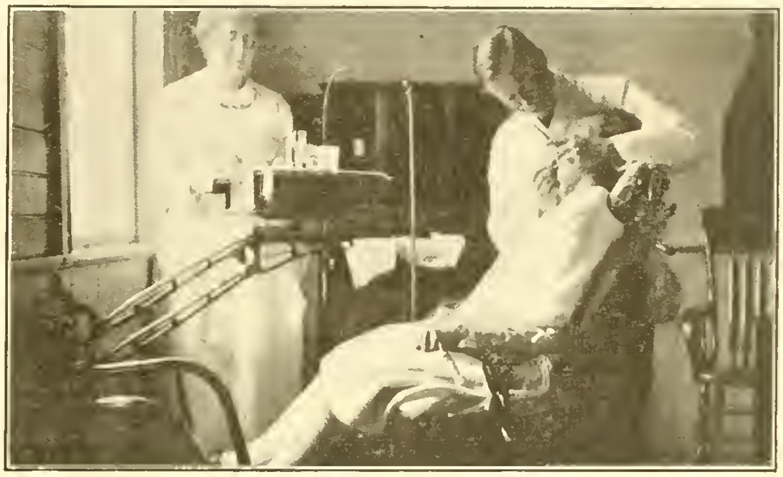
Last spring, the need of a dentist in the hills was brought to the notice of the Home Demonstration Agent by the Homemaking leader of Cummington. The County Missionary was also much interested in the request. A meeting was called at the Farm Bureau inviting the District Health Officer, his assistant, the County Missionary, a local physician, and Secretary of the Board of Trade in Northampton to consider plans for same. Later the County Missionary and the Home Demonstration Agent met the Cummington School Board to discuss the plans and necessary equipment. A dentist, Dr. Bodin, of Northampton was located who was willing to spend a day a week in Cummington provided equipment was furnished. The School Board purchased the necessary equipment and maintained the clinic during the summer.

The equipment consisted of a chair, cuspidor, cabinet, sterilizer (alcohol), bracket table, and foot power engine which cost approximately one hundred dollars. Dr. Bodin furnished his own instruments, drugs, towels, paper cups and paid his own transportation. After June, Miss Sears, a telephone operator, gave her services to the dentist each afternoon. She made the appointments, cared for the instruments, mixed the filling materials, kept the records and cared for the patient and the office.

Concluded on page 3

WOMEN IN THREE COUNTIES TO HOLD MEETING

On November 4, the women leaders in Hampden, Franklin and Hampshire Counties are invited to come to the Parish of the first Congregational Church Northampton, for a meeting on general community work. Mrs. Salisbury of Washington who has charge of work with women in the North and West States will head the discussion in the morning. The afternoon will be given over to Mrs. Reed, who will discuss Clothing Efficiency. Although the meeting is held especially for leaders in community, all interested women are urged to come. It will be a good chance to hear what communities in the other counties and states are doing.



CITY ADVANTAGES BROUGHT TO THE COUNTRY

FARM BUREAU DAY

November 18

The Annual Meeting of the Farm Bureau is set by the trustees for Tuesday, November 18th. Reports will be made on the different projects carried on during the year and plans made for the 1920 activities.

If you are interested in agriculture and farm life and in the development of Hampshire County, don't fail to attend this meeting. Remember the Farm Bureau is YOUR OWN organization and its progress depends on your interest and effort.

The largest number of towns represented at any of our meetings during previous years has been seventeen. Cannot we have a good delegation from every one of the twenty-three towns?

Get in touch with your town director and help him make arrangements for the meeting. Men, women, boys and girls, are all urged to save November 18 and make plans for an active part in the meeting. A complete program will be sent you within a short time and we are sure it will interest you. Remember—every town represented with a good delegation.

When a community loses the power to entertain itself, it loses the power to hold itself together.

IMPRESSIONS OF OUR COUNTY FAIRS

NORTHAMPTON

No Fair can be successful and stand still, and with this in mind the directors of the Three-County Fair have attempted each year to make progress in one or more of its departments. This year from an agricultural standpoint, everyone will agree that the Cattle Exhibit was by far the outstanding department. The increase in the quality of herds exhibited, both beef and dairy, was due to a large extent to the hard and efficient work put in by J. G. Cook, Hadley, director in charge of this department. The hog and sheep exhibit was good in numbers, but the different classes were small, and breed competition very poor. The accommodations are not very good, the stock showing to poor advantage. It is hoped that this department can be built up and the swine and sheep industry receive the encouragement that it deserves. Mention should be made here of the excellent exhibit of Southdown and Shropshire Sheep, as well as Percheron Horses, made by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This is the first year that our College has shown or exhibited at any of the fairs and everyone was pleased with the results.

The exhibit in the Poultry building was up to average.

Continued on page 6

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

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"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

Price, 25 cents a year

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William N. Howard, Ware
Milton S. Howes, Cummington
Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Hadley
Warren M. King, Northampton
Leslie R. Smith, Hadley
John A. Sullivan, Northampton

CLUB WORKER RESIGNS

After Two Years' Active Service

On October 1, Mr. Chas. H. Gould, County Club Leader, resigned to take a position in the Pomology Department of the Mass. Agricultural College. Mr. Gould has been with us for two years and taken an active interest in the development of the boys' and girls' work in the county as well as in the other Farm Bureau activities. It was with many regrets that the trustees accepted his resignation and his presence will be greatly missed among the county people and especially by the boys and girls. The best wishes of Hampshire County people follow Mr. Gould in his new work.

Farm Individuality

A farmstead possesses as much individuality as the person that lives on it. The appearance of the farmstead is, nine times out of ten, a pretty accurate index to the character of the man on it.

When we see a farmstead with all the buildings in good repair, with the barnyard uncluttered, the stable clean and sweet-smelling we know what kind of man is managing that farm without ever seeing him.

Are you ready to be judged by the appearance of your barnyard and of your stable?

James Magazine.

HAS YOUR TOWN A PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT

Before November 18, every town director has been asked to arrange a community meeting for his town at which time a report can be made of 1919 results and a program of work drawn up for 1920, and leaders for each project elected.

The first towns to reply that they were on the job were Worthington, Hatfield, Hadley and Middlefield.

Last year meetings were held in fifteen out of the twenty-three towns and projects were decided upon in 14 out of the 15 towns.

There isn't a town in Hampshire County but what depends to a large degree for its prosperity on the prosperity of its farms and farm homes and a great many of our towns depend entirely on its farms for future development.

Organized effort along three or four lines will bring quicker and better results than the efforts of individuals along several lines.

Has your town a definite program for its development? If it has, be sure you have a community meeting so everyone will know of its progress and lay your plans for 1920. If your town still is unorganized, be sure your director arranges for a meeting this fall and start your town in the right direction.

Below is a list of the town directors so that you can call them up or call them down if you wish, if you don't hear of some progress being made toward your community meeting.

Amherst,	H. C. Barton.
Belchertown,	Henry Witt.
Chesterfield,	H. L. Merritt.
Cummington,	Leon Thayer.
Easthampton,	Jarius Burt.
Enfield,	F. E. Parson.
Goshen,	Geo. L. Barrus.
Granby,	Chas. W. Ball.
Greenwich,	William H. Walker.
Hadley,	G. Fred Pelissier.
Hatfield,	Oscar Belden.
Huntington,	W. A. Munson.
Middlefield,	Wesley A. Olds.
Northampton,	Louis A. Duffey.
Pelham,	Fred Harris.
Plainfield,	John Dalrymple.
Prescott,	W. M. Waugh.
Southampton,	W. A. Parsons.
South Hadley,	H. T. Brockway.
Ware,	W. N. Howard.
Westhampton,	A. D. Montague.
Williamsburg,	Sereno Clark.
Worthington,	Howard Johnson.

The New England Fruit Show is to be held this year in Providence, R. I., November 10, 11, 12 and 13. With the good showing made by Hampshire County apples at the Eastern States, many entries should be made at the New England Show.

COUNTY NOTES

The largest yield of potatoes that the County Agent has noted to date is that of Pelissier Bros., Hadley, whose Green Mountains yielded at the rate of 370 bu. per acre and Russets 360 bu. per acre. Who can equal it?

Calamity Ed had been feeding his horse on straw through the winter, and then like the witless fool he was had worked him hard the first day he had him out in the field. The next morning when he went out to the barn to hitch him to the plow, he found the nag dead. He was telling about it down at the store that night.

"Funny thing about that horse," he said, shaking his head. "He never did that before."

"No," replied Eben Hoskins grimly, "an' he ain't likely to do it again!"

The Williamsburg Fruit Growers' Association has sold its apples this fall to the same concern who has purchased them for three previous seasons. This year the buyer bought them by telephone, not deeming it necessary to inspect the fruit. Does this not prove that coöperative marketing pays?

The outstanding educational feature at the Belchertown Fair was the float shown by the "Blue Meadow Canning Club" composed of Mrs. Dwight Randall, Leader, and five girls, Alice Randall, Rachel Randall, Blanche Haesaert, Rose Haesaert, and Frances Sauers.

At the Holstein Sale, held at Brattleboro, Vt., November 7-8, Hampshire County was well represented, showing the increased interest in pure-blood cattle. Those purchasing stock at the sale were C. W. Tower, Chas. E. Clark, Leeds; W. A. Parsons, Southampton; W. W. Haswell, Easthampton: and Northampton State Hospital.

SEED POTATOES

Why Not Buy This Fall

Within a short time we hope to publish the results of this year's seed potato demonstrations. We can safely say at this time however, that it has been definitely proven that new seed is a good thing every few years and in most cases every year.

With late blight so prevalent this fall, very few farmers will try to carry their seed over, even those that purchased certified seed last spring. The general indications are that seed will cost more next spring than this fall and many growers plan to purchase at the present time for spring delivery. What is your decision? Let your wants known to your town potato project leader or town director so that the necessary action can be taken.

HOME MAKING

HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTING

Easthampton to be the Demonstration Group

Up to the present time, 76 Household Account books from the Mass. Agricultural College have been distributed to women in the county. Several of these are being kept by Easthampton women. Miss Gifford plans to spend each third Monday afternoon in the month with women there and make a study of account keeping. The meetings are open to all women. Similar demonstration groups are being conducted throughout the State. The Home Demonstration Agent plans to take the work with Miss Gifford so that she will be able to lead other groups who desire to choose the same program.

Program for Demonstration Groups in Household Accounts

1. Why and how to keep accounts. Where does the dollar go?
2. Meat cutting demonstration showing cheapest and best cuts of meat.
3. Demonstration. Use, preparation and cooking of cheaper cuts of meat. Making and use of fireless cooker.
4. Demonstration. Use of left-over meats. Meat substitutes.
5. Demonstration. Use of Milk.
6. Grocery order for family of 5. Discussion of changes which may be made with either same food value, or increased food value at the same cost. Discussion of change in order for variety, maintaining the same cost.
7. Planning of meals from the grocery order.
   a. balanced meals.
   b. variety and attractiveness.
   c. time of preparation.
   d. value of planning ahead.
8. Problems of buying.
9. Making a budget.

"Proper feeding is one of the chief factors in health."

As a result of the Clothing Efficiency exhibit made by the Easthampton group at the Northampton Fair, three towns have asked the Home Demonstration Agent for instructions in this line of work. Two new groups are being carried on in Hadley and Williamsburg. Nearly all the groups that began last year have organized and are preparing for the advance work. Mrs. Reed will meet the Enfield group October 30. All interested women in that part of the County are invited to be present.

WOMEN SHOULD ATTEND

The annual meeting of the Hampshire County Farm Bureau will be held in Northampton on Tuesday, November 18. There will be an interesting program arranged for the women as well as the men. Keep the date in mind and plan to be present.

The Unpardonable Sin

To live in a County
To make a living OFF OF IT—
and OUT OF IT—
To get every thing you possibly can
OUT OF IT—
And put ABSOLUTELY NOTHING
INTO IT—

One Ship Drives East

One ship drives East
Another drives West
While the self-same breezes blow;
'Tis the set of the sails and not the gales
That bids them where to go.

Like the winds of the sea
Are the ways of the Fates
As we move along through life;
'Tis the set of the soul that decides the
goal,
And not the storm of the strife.

—*Author Unknown*

Home making is as much a business as any that is connected with selling the farm crops. Thrift in the home is more than ever necessary in these times.

Try Mrs. Morey's (Cummington) Recipe for Raised Doughnuts

At night scaled 1 pint milk, put in 1 scant cup fat, fill up pint measure with whole milk. Add 1½ cups sugar, 1 yeast cake, dissolved in 1 cup warm water. Put in nutmeg, salt (1½ tsp.) Add flour and mix so it can be handled easily. In the morning, stir down, let rise again, cut out and rise, fry and roll in sugar.

One woman in the County became interested in making her work easier. The fireless cooker came first. Next she had a pantry built and so planned that she can work there without taking extra steps or making any false motions because utensils and materials have been thoughtfully grouped. Recently she has had the sink and other working surfaces raised so the work can be done with fewer backaches. Although she has a family of five and does all her own laundry and other work, she has time to lead a Clothing Efficiency group, a Mothers' Club and keep up with other community interests.

THE SAME IS TRUE IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

"There are a good many little pale faces in the Schools," reports a Home Demonstration Agent in New Hampshire, "and I want to get the people interested in installing hot school lunches this fall."

There are 5,000,000 undernourished children in the country. Is *your* child one of them? There are more undernourished children in the country than in the city. The school lunch has proved an invaluable factor in raising that standard of health among children. The rural school is an ideal place to begin, and the school where your children go is a still better place to begin. Let the Home Demonstration Agent help you and the teacher start the plans.

Some Books Worth Knowing

Save and Have. The University Society, New York.
The Mothercraft Manual. M. L. Read, Brown Little Co., Boston.
Education Through Play. Curtis, Macmillan Co.
The New Public Health. Hill, Macmillan Co.
The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition. McCollum Macmillan Co.
Training the Girl. McKeever Macmillan Co.
Housewifery. Balderston, Lippincott.
How to Live. Fisher & Fisk, Funk Wagnalls Co.
Health Education in Rural Schools. Andress, Houghton Mifflin Co.
Play & Recreation. Curtis, Ginn & Co.
Manual of Homemaking. VanRensselaer & Cannon, Macmillan Co.
Household Engineering. Frederick, American School of Home Economics.
Home and Community Hygiene. Broadhurst, Lippincott.
The Business of the Household. Taber, Lippincott.

Concluded from page 1

The Dentist reports the following:

Number of days worked (June 1-Sept. 30) 11.
Extractions, 6.
Treatments, 7.
Cleanings, 17.
Cement fillings, 18.
Silver fillings, 35.
People worked on, 22.

People from neighboring towns took advantage of the clinic as well.

No free work was done. Each person paid according to work done.

There seems to be general satisfaction and appreciation of the clinic so that it will no doubt be carried on another year.

Other towns similarly situated might well take up work of this kind.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

IN SPEAKING OF RECORDS MR. RICE SAYS

"Let's have no quitters, no deserters from the Pig Club this year. You all admire a bull dog if for no other reason than that when he once takes hold he will not let go; we all admire men of this type or soldiers who will die rather than give up or surrender. Before any man can be successful or great, he must develop this stick-to-it quality and you boys and girls have a chance to strengthen that quality in yourselves by keeping up your records in the Pig Club and sticking till it is all over December 1st."

There will be a sow and litter contest this year also. It begins when you have the sow bred, preferably in December, and ends when the pigs are weaned in the spring.

PRIZE CANNERS

The South Amherst Canning Club deserves much credit for their good work this season. They were the first prize team for the County and went to Worcester to compete for the State prize. The team was composed of Mildred McKemmie, Kathleen King and Margaret Thayer. While at Worcester they showed that they had been well trained by Miss Howlett and had all the skill of veteran Canners. However, when eight or ten teams chosen from all over the State are all after the first place, the winner has to be a real prize team. Many of the girls that made up the competing teams were well toward their senior year in High School and as the average age of our girls were only 12 years and 4 months, they were handicapped.

They did not get the first place, but they did excellent work. The best part of the whole contest is the spirit the young people showed during the whole season.

Mr. Gould Leaves Us

The boys and girls of this county learn with regret of Mr. Gould's resignation. They will long remember Mr. Gould's talks, visits and advice, and miss him in their games, picnics and all phases of club work.

Evelyn Streeter, Cummington, was the only girl club member to represent the County at the Eastern States. Evelyn won this reward by raising one of the best calves in the State Boys' and Girls' Calf Club.

Directions for Writing the Canning Club Story of Experience

CLUB STORY

What is it: A letter or booklet written by each club member telling of his or her summer's work in the state canning club.

When due: Stories should be in the hands of your club leader on November 1st unless requested before by your local leader. The canning club closes the 15th of October. This gives you fifteen days in which to write your story.

Importance of story: The writing of the club story or letter gives splendid practice in enabling you to express your thoughts and experience in words. Here is an opportunity for you also to use your originality and imagination on the cover, illustrations, and subject matter of your story.

SUGGESTIONS FOR STORY

Cover: Cardboard, mounting, or drawing paper make serviceable covers. Select a good title and print or write it neatly. Drawings, designs, or pictures pertaining to canning make a more interesting booklet. Square covers are usually the neatest.

Forepage: First page inside the cover Write here your name, address, and age.

Subject matter: Write on ruled or unruled paper, unruled is the neatest. Tell all about your local canning club, its organization, meetings and exhibit. Your home experiences, discoveries, successes, and failures will give your book a personal and distinctive touch.

Illustrations: This may include camera pictures, drawings, or magazine pictures. Do not put too many pictures in your book, especially those cut from magazines. Fasten your book together with ribbon, raffia, cord, or steel fastenings.

Notice: Be careful of the neatness, grammar, spelling, interest of story itself, originality of expression, and illustrations.

The writing of the story of experience is one of the four requirements in the state canning club. Do not fail on this requirement or you will lose the club pin.

HELEN M. NORRIS.

Hopkins Academy furnished the Corn Demonstration team which represented Massachusetts at the Eastern States and won first prize over New Hampshire and Connecticut. The team was composed of Frank Bilski, James Lehane and Henry Kokoski. Hopkins boys can usually be depended on to come out on top.

CANNING CLUB EXHIBITS

Exhibits have been judged in four more towns and prizes awarded as follows:

NORTHAMPTON

Mary Guiffre, first
Frances LaBello, second
Dorothy Powers, third

PLAINFIELD

Helen Hamlin, first
Hazel Holden, second
Addie Dyer, third

HADLEY

Amelia Yakubek, first
Helen Szafer, second
Mildred Pierce, third

BELCHERTOWN

Alice Randall, first
Alice Howard, second
Mary Holcomb, third

After the canned products (5 jars) are judged, the members are required to complete the record sheet and story and send them to the Farm Bureau before November first.

Club Records

Carry your contest to the finish. Don't fail when the job is half done.

JUDGING CONTESTS

The boys and girls winning prizes in the several contests at the Northampton Fair are listed below:

PIG JUDGING CONTEST

Henry Bilger, Ashfield, first.
Rockwell Smith, Hadley, second.
Bernard Barnes, Ashfield, third.

POTATO JUDGING

Wallace Handfield, Ashfield, first.
Bernard Barnes, Ashfield, second.
Louise Whitaker, Hadley, third.

CORN JUDGING

Irving Johnson, Hadley, first.
Wallace Handfield, Ashfield, second.
Bernard Barnes, Ashfield, third.

STOCK JUDGING

Emory Broadhurst, Ashfield, first.
James Lehane, Hadley, second.
Wallace Handfield, Ashfield, third.

STOCK JUDGING TEAM

Sanderson Academy, first.
Hopkins Academy, second.

BREAD JUDGING

Arlene Cranson, first.
Carmen Damon, second.
Mariel Eddy, third.

PRESERVES JUDGING

Carmen Damon, first.
Frances Rupprecht, second.
Ethel H. Packard, third.

MANDELL'S

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buy their

SHOES TRUNKS
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UMBRELLAS SUIT CASES

The Draper Hotel Building
NORTHAMPTON

Northampton
National Bank

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $680,000
DEPOSITS, $2,000,000

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DRAINAGE AND STONE WALLS

How one Farmer Solved the Problem

This is a story of one of the best farms in Hampshire County—its development and the present and future plans of operation. Last month we told something of the organization of this same farm, Peter Hanifin's of Belchertown. This month we wish to tell how he brought the farm to its present condition and the influence of drainage on his profits.

In 1902 the present farm of 115 acres was purchased and it wasn't long before he found that to do more business on the farm he had to do one of two things: (1) clear more land, (2) drain the fields which had been cleared. He chose the latter course with some of the results given below.

Mr. Hanifin tells of one field of five acres, the hay crop of which had to be removed by hand, (consisting of some grass, but more blueberries, cranberries, and polypods—possibly four jags of poor bog hay). Last year this field cut about 12 tons of good hay and this year it is growing fine crops of cabbage, corn and grass, and the work of planting and harvesting the crop is done with horse labor.

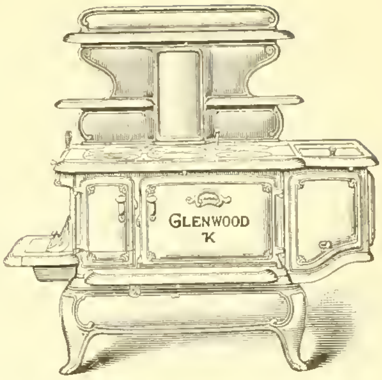
The simple thing that changed this field from one which grew swamp hay to one that grew Number one hay, cabbage and corn equally well and from one that could be worked only late in the season to one that could be gone onto any time, was three lines of tile drain. The tile probably cost him $40 and the work was done by the regular farm labor during slack seasons.

There were two good demonstrations on the farm this fall of what tile drainage will do for crops. In one of the fields the drains failed to tap one of the wet spots—the corn there was about knee high and sickly yellow in appearance while on both sides the crop stood higher than your head with healthy dark green foliage. In a second field where the drainage work has not been completed the effect of drainage on the grass grown was shown very well—the rank growth of ferns and sedges where not drained compared with the fine growth of timothy and clover where the drainage has been completed.

Now what has been the result of this drainage work on Mr. Hanifin's farm operations and farm profits? They are largely the following:—

1. The crops can be planted on time. This means large yields and well matured crops put on the market when the price is right.
2. Other crops besides hay can be grown on the land.
3. Fields can be made larger and of a shape more easily worked thus decreasing the amount of man and horse labor

Concluded on page 6



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NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

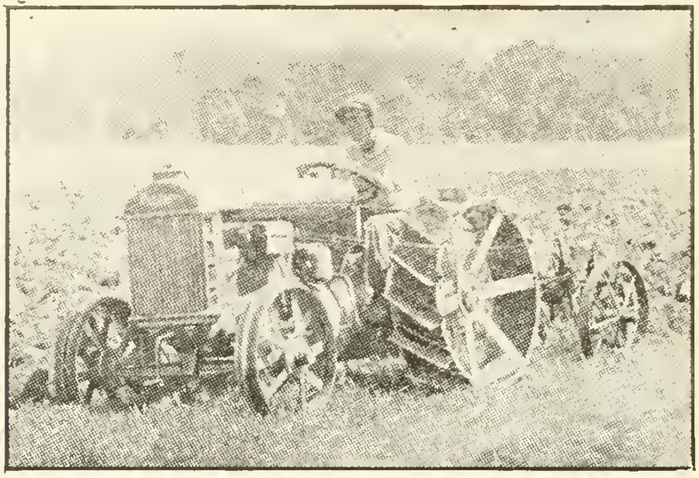
OVERCOATS!

Our line of overcoats this fall will bear close inspection. The materials are in the coats and the prices are very reasonable considering the times. Some few coats were carried over from last year, due to the mild weather last winter. These coats are priced the same as last year and, while they last, they are a mighty good buy for someone.

R. F. ARMSTRONG & SON

80 MAIN STREET

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.



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FORDSON TRACTORS ARE REDUCED IN PRICE

New price, $750 F. O. B. Dearbon. Old price, $885.93 F. O. B. Detroit

When everything else is advancing in price Henry Ford & Son reduced the price of their tractor. Mr. Ford has sold over 70,000 of these tractors, and we have sold over sixty in our territory, which are all giving excellent satisfaction.

Now is the time to do your Fall plowing and other farm work, and we will be very pleased to show you how this tractor works on your own land. Please let us know when we can give you a demonstration.

CHASE MOTOR SALES COMPANY

REAR 203 MAIN STREET, ... NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

AROOSTOOK POTATOES

The acreage of Aroostook potatoes is put at 76,000; the average yield at 250 bushels and the county's crop at 19,000,000 bushels. The crop of the whole state is 21,812,000 bushels. The crop is especially fine in quality and rot, which has appeared in some places is not considered serious.

Concluded from page 5

needed to grow the crops. Again, with larger fields more horse machinery can be used and used when needed.

Another line of improvement has been the removal of old stone walls. This has increased the size of his fields and has made them more easily worked. For example, what was formerly three fields is now one large field of 24 acres. In former times before the opening of the western lands, crops were produced on this farm and others of similar nature by hand labor—machinery wasn't known and the size and shape of the fields had little effect on the cost of producing a crop, but under conditions where machinery and horse labor must displace man labor in order to grow crops profitably, the size and shape of fields determines whether or not the crops can be raised at low enough cost to return a profit. Do what Peter Hannifin has done.

Continued from page 1

Floral Hall was well filled this year. The Grange exhibits added greatly to the attraction of the hall as also the fine display by the Northampton State Hospital. One point worth noting in the fruit display was that many of our local growers are now growing fruit that competes successfully with any of the professional exhibitors at our fair. With all the interest that has been taken in canning fruits and vegetables during the last few years, it is surprising the lack of interest taken in this department. Where are the women who have their shelves filled with preserves?

The Boys' and Girls' Building, aside from the school exhibits, made a very poor showing this year. We know that the boys and girls have the material, but few single entries were made. The school exhibits were of the best, however, and added greatly to the interest and value of the fair. Next year the boys and girls must redeem themselves by filling the hall to overflowing.

CUMMINGTON

One of the best "Cattle Shows" in Massachusetts. The cattle shown this year were in excellent condition and the entries were large. The swine and sheep department accommodations are very poor and consequently few entries.

Continued on page 7

FERTILIZER SITUATION

Be sure and understand all sides of the fertilizer question before you place your order

We are always glad to give any fertilizer information that we possess. Ask us about

RAPESEED MEAL, 36% Protein

in place of Cotton-seed meal

$69.00 per ton

as a feed or a fertilizer

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JOSEPH PICKETT, Principal
76 Pleasant St., Northampton, Mass.

Concluded from page 6

Wouldn't it be well to strengthen this department? The poultry display was about average. In the hall, the Granges sprung a big surprise. Four granges exhibited and all were a credit to any town. May this work be continued. The fruit and vegetable show was very good, especially the apples. Very few shows the size of Cummington can boast of as fine a display of apples. In the domestic exhibit very little change was noted and similar to Northampton it is hoped that at least the exhibit of preserves will be greatly improved.

MIDDLEFIELD

This fair is very similar to Cummington and the same remarks would apply with the exception of the hall exhibit. Middlefield is improving each year in the quality of cattle shown and compares very favorably with shows much larger in size. The hall exhibits, however, would allow for much improvement. The fruit exhibit can never be large but many of the farmers in that district are growing excellent farm crops and it would add greatly to the value of the fair if these were exhibited.

One thing is certain—no one leaves Middlefield without the impression that he has attended a real Agricultural Fair and has profited by his trip.

WARE

This fair does not receive state aid and from an agricultural standpoint would not be classed as a very important fair. Considerable interest has developed in this section in both light and draft horses with the result that the fair is stronger along these lines. More farmers, however, should take an active interest in exhibiting farm crops if it is to be called an agricultural fair. The boys and girls made some excellent exhibits this year in vegetable and canning displays

BELCHERTOWN

This fair takes the form more of an "Old Home Day" than of an agricultural display. The quality of cattle shown was very poor this year compared with other fairs. In the hall, however, the apple show was very good and a fine showing was made of the vegetables grown by the boys and girls from the State School. The display of canned fruits and vegetables by the canning clubs and the float by the Blue Meadow Canning Club deserves special mention.

ONION SHIPMENTS

Coöperating with the Franklin County Farm Bureau, a report on Daily Onion Shipments is being sent to all those in Franklin and Hampshire Counties who desire them. The reports are obtained from the shipping stations every afternoon between four and five o'clock and the summary mailed that evening.

COBURN & GRAVES

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SMITH'S AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Do you want to keep bees, poultry, live stock? Do you want to grow vegetables, fruit and farm crops? Do you want to know soils, fertilizers, feeds? Agricultural Department opens October 6.

HOMEMAKING DEPARTMENT
Do you want to know how to make your own clothes and hats, to make rugs, to knit sweaters, to furnish and decorate a home, to do home nursing, to make an income cover your needs? Girls from our homemaking department can do these things.

CARPENTRY DEPARTMENT
Turns out good carpenters, cabinet makers and all-round wood workers.

SHEET METAL DEPARTMENT
Plenty of jobs and best of pay. Size of class limited and nearly full now.

You can enter any department now. Smith's School has best corps of teachers it has ever had. It desires to serve Hampshire County to the full extent of its ability. Call at the school or write the Director of the School for information.

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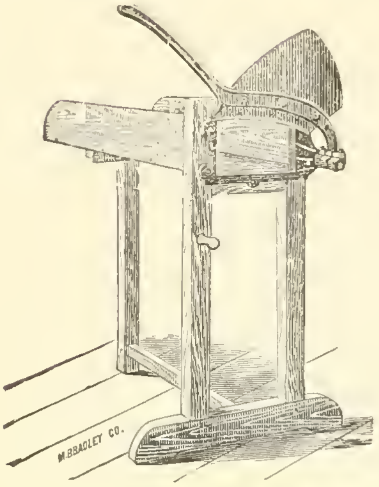
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HEY!

Our crop is just as big as the farmers'—good as wheat, and it's all harvested ready for the market, and, mark you, you've never seen such perfect specimens of suits nor such finely developed overcoats.

Even if you are hard to suit, it will puzzle you how to find fault, the assortment is so large and the variety so pleasing;

PRICES

Suits, = = = $30.00 to $45.00
Overcoats, = = $27.50 to $60.00

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NOV 17 1919

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. IV. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., NOVEMBER, 1919 No. 11

EVERYONE IS PLANNING TO COME

You Cannot Afford to Miss It

We couldn't be talking about anything but the Annual Meeting of the Farm Bureau which is to be held Tuesday, November 18, at 10.30 o'clock in Odd Fellows Hall, Northampton. This meeting means the getting together of all the men, women, boys and girls interested in the building up of their own communities and the making of a more prosperous and progressive Hampshire County.

The program is given below:

10.30—Business Meeting.
11.00—Report of Farm Bureau Agents.
11.30—Results of 1919 Projects, given by town project Leaders.
12 00—Our Boys' and Girls' Clubs Reports by Club Members.
12.30—Dinner, served by Northampton Grange.
1.30—The Future of Agriculture.
Pres. K. L. Butterfield, Mass. Agricultural College.
2.30—Program of Work for 1920.

Remember the trustees want every town well represented and everyone to take an active part in the making of the county projects for 1920. The work in the county will progress just so fast as you take an active interest in the organization and this means to start with your presence at the annual meeting. Save the date of November 18 and be sure and attend.

DON'T LET MONEY DRAIN AWAY

The care of farm manures is an old question and much has been written concerning this in the agricultural papers. Present conditions seem to justify our calling attention to a few points along this line.

1. As the price of fertilizers, labor and all other commodities has risen, so has the value of manure.

2. Loss of part of the fertilizing value of manure is a more serious matter now than in the past.

3. Liquid cow manure contains one-half of the nitrogen and four-fifths of the potash in the manure. Based on the present value of fertilizer materials approximatly 55% of the money value of manure is in the liquid manure.

4. Saving all the liquid manure pos-

Concluded on page 7

COMPARISON OF LOCAL AND CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

WHAT ABOUT CONCENTRATES THIS WINTER?

Dairy Cattle of High Productive Ability Require Liberal Grain Feeding

Present market conditions are causing the majority of dairymen to do some figuring on the variety and amount of concentrates to be fed dairy cattle this fall and winter. Just what will happen to the grain market and transportation during the next six months is indeed difficult to predict. Even our best informed, reliable grain merchants refuse to venture decided opinions.

But our cattle must have grain, nevertheless. Roughage is not sufficient for either the growing or producing animals. The amount of the daily concentrated ration recommended will depend entirely, in the case of matured cows, upon their physical condition, stage of lactation, and their inherent tendency toward producing milk. Men who feed dairy rations with no regard to these factors are not economical feeders and have no legitimate right to be at the business.

We believe thoroughly in making extensive use of home-grown clovers, alfalfa, corn silage and the various cereals, or a mixture of them. Our best dairymen make as full use of these as is possible, but do not depend on them entirely for cows of high producing ability. So we apparently need the purchased concentrates, preferably those of high protein content and availability. Cows of

Concluded from page 5

WHAT IS YOUR POTATO YIELD?

New Seed Gives the Best Results

It is commonly believed that seed potatoes do not run out readily in the hill towns of western Massachusetts. It is not considered necessary to buy new seed as often as in the Connecticut Valley or in the eastern part of the state. Many people in the western part of the state have grown the same potatoes from five to ten years and have not changed seed in that time.

In the spring of 1919 two or three car loads of new certified seed potatoes were brought into the western part of Hampshire County. On some farms this new seed was planted beside some of the old seed which the farmers had, although no definite attempt was made to arrange demonstrations.

In all cases but one, which the writer has observed, the new seed was superior to that which the farmer had. Not only was the growth of the tops more vigorous during the season but the yield of the potatoes was greater. In some cases the farmer's own seed produced a fair crop and it might have been considered good, if better seed had not been planted in the same field.

One farmer had hill-selected his potatoes for several years and considered that he had a very vigorous strain. For some reason these potatoes run out during the seasons of 1918 and 1919 and the yield was very poor. If this man had

Concluded on page 7

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent

Office First National Bank Building

Northampton, Mass.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 9, 1915, at the Post Office at Northampton, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 8, 1879.

"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

Price, 25 cents a year

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A FARMER'S CREED

I believe in a permanent agriculture, a soil that shall grow richer rather than poorer from year to year.

I believe in hundred-bushel corn and in fifty-bushel wheat, and I shall not be satisfied with anything less.

I believe that the only good weed is a dead weed, and that a clean farm is as important as a clean conscience.

I believe in the farm boy and in the farm girl, the farmer's best crops and the future's best hope.

I believe in the farm woman, and will do all in my power to make her life easier and happier.

I believe in a country school that prepares for country life, and a country church that teaches its people to love deeply and live honorably.

I believe in community spirit, a pride in home and neighbors, and I will do my part to make my own community the best in the state.

I believe in the farmer, I believe in farm life, I believe in the inspiration of the open country.

I am proud to be a farmer, and I will try earnestly to be worthy of the name.
—Frank I. Mann.

IS YOUR TOWN STANDING STILL?

There are about six towns in Hampshire County where the farmers are still trying to make progress alone on their own little farm without joining hands with the other farmers in their community and giving their whole town a boost as well as pushing their own farm along.

There are about fifteen towns in Hampshire County where the farmers have proven to their own satisfaction that it is a lonesome and unproductive task trying alone to make farming profitable. They have found that co-operative effort is the only sane and sure way to make their farm and their community a profitable and enjoyable place in which to live. *In what group is your town?*

Of what benefit is it for a family to work alone and prosper if their neighbors do not progress? How are your schools and church supported and your roads kept in repair, except by the prosperity of your neighboring farms. In other words, is it of much use to stay at home and prosper along one narrow channel? Is not the only real way to make up your mind to live in a prosperous community; and this can be done only by your taking an active part in all enterprises that aim at the building up of the community as a whole and not the promoting of individual prosperity. Let your community prosper and you cannot help but lead a productive and worth-while life.

COMMUNITY EXTENSION SCHOOLS

Are Again in Season

For the past few years Extension Schools from the Mass. Agricultural College have been in much demand by Hampshire County towns. Already requests are coming in regarding schools for the coming winter.

At the community organization meetings being held in many of the towns, definite programs of work are being planned and projects adopted. What better arrangments can be made than to start these projects off with a two, three, or four-day school, with specialists from the College present to give each community the information desired?

If the farmers of your town are especially interested in potato growing or live-stock raising and if the women desire millinery or clothing work, why not have a school and emphasize these particular points?

December, January and February are the months in which these schools should be held. Talk over with your neighbors the question of a school or be ready to make plans for it at your community meeting. If your town is one that has never had a school, get busy right off, for you are missing something. Several towns in Hampshire County have had as many as three schools.

CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship begins in the home. What is my home to my community?

What have I done to help my fellow man?

Did I expect something in return?

Let us join with our neighbors to support schools, churches, libraries, to encourage better health laws, roads and farming.

Give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you.—International Harvester company.

BETTER LIVE STOCK CRUSADE

In the campaign for better live stock in the United States, the United States Department of Agriculture is asking that all farmers interested enroll in the crusade. The only requirement is that every male used must be Pure-bred and of good type and quality. An emblem will be issued by the Mass. Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture to all the farmers filling an application blank and complying with the requirements. Blanks for enrollment can be obtained at the Farm Bureau office.

For those farmers who do not quite understand the different definitions relating to character of breeding, the following table is given.

What is Breeding?

Purebred: A pure-bred animal is one of pure breeding, representing a definite, recognized breed and both of whose parents were pure-bred animals of the same breed. To be considered pure-bred, live stock must be either registered, eligible to registration, or (in the absence of public registry for that class) have such lineage that its pure breeding can be definitely proved. To be of good type and quality, the animal must be healthy, vigorous, and a creditable specimen of its breed.

Thoroughbred: The term "thoroughbred" applies accurately only to the breed of running horses eligible to registration in the General Stud Book of England, the American Stud Book, or affiliated stud books for thoroughbred horses in other countries.

Standardbred: Applied to horses, this term refers to a distinct breed of American light horses, which includes both trotters and pacers which are eligible to registration in the American Trotting Register. Applied to poultry, the term includes all birds bred to conform to the standards of form, color, markings, weight, etc., for the various breeds under the standard of perfection of the American Poultry Association.

Scrub: A scrub is an animal of mixed or unknown breeding without definite type

Concluded on page 7

HOME MAKING

EXTENSION SCHOOLS PLANNED

Interested Communities should Arrange Dates Early

The Bureau is making preparations for a series of extension schools in agriculture, horticulture and home economics and other meetings to be held during the winter months. It is extremely desirable that the schedule be completed at as early a date as possible in order that the various members of the Bureau staff and the extension specialists from the college may use their time to the best possible advantage. Individuals and organizations who wish to have meetings or extension schools held in their communities during the fall or winter are urged to take the matter up with the Bureau without delay.

HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNT GROUP HOLDS MEETING

Miss Gifford of the Mass. Agricultural College met the Account group in Easthampton and discussed with them methods and values of account keeping. The meeting was small due to the lack of understanding as to date and place. On November 17, at McConnell's Market in Easthampton there will be a meat cutting demonstraton and the uses and cooking of cuts of meat will be discussed. The meeting is open to any who are interested. Those are especially urged to come who are keeping or planning to keep the Mass. Agricultural College Household Account book.

The first Farm Bureau organization meeting of the season was held in Worthington, October 28, at an open meeting of the Grange. It was interesting to note that the homemakng program which the women laid out last year was well covered; namely, Clothing Efficiency, Meat Canning, Home Conveniences (fireless cookers and wheel trays and remanagement of kitchens). This year the women plan to continue with Clothing Efficiency work and take up some project in the Grange.

Requests for Clothing Efficiency groups have come from Turkey Hill (Belchertown), North Hatfield, North Hadley, Amherst, Florence, Hatfield and South Hadley Falls. It will be impossible for Mrs. Reed or the Home Demonstration Agent to meet these groups for work until after January 1, 1920.

The County Missionary, Mr. Wightman, took the Home Demonstration Agent to West Farms, October 30, to call on several of the families.

THANKSGIVING

"The year rolls round its circle,
The seasons come and go.
The harvest days are ended,
And chilly north winds blow.
Orchards have lent their treasures,
And fields their yellow grain,
So open wide the doorway,
Thanksgiving comes again."

Keep our Annual Meeting date in mind—10.30 A. M. Tuesday, November 18. Plan to be present and get an inspiration to take back to your town.

DO YOU—

Use a high stool in your kitchen? "You can use it for a great part of your work, and if it is the right height for your working surfaces you will find you can work as quickly and more comfortably."

"Use a hose to carry your wash water. If you have a pump use a funnel and fasten on the hose with a wire. Try to plan some way to connect your wash tubs with the drain to avoid all the back-breaking work of emptying the tubs. If you have a low sink on which to place the tubs and an outlet with a stopper in bottom of tub it is easy.

"Have you the working surfaces the right height for you? If tables or cabinets are too high it is easy to cut the legs off to the right length. If too low, raise, adding blocks of wood fastened by metal strips or place legs in blocks of wood with a socket in which the table leg sets securely.

"Realize how many steps you save by the use of a wheeled sewing tray or a small table or stand on castors or wheels to carry things from the kitchen to the dining room?

"Use a spatula or palette knife when cooking? It will remove all the mixture from the bowl with little work.

"Use a—

"Wooden spoon for cake and preserving,

"Double boiler,

"Large size egg beater turbine or a well made large dover,

"Measuring cup.

"If you have not the following are you planning to have them as soon as possible?

"Running water with a sink,
"A washing machine,
"A bread mixer,
"A fireless cooker,
"A vacuum cleaner,
"A screened porch."

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES IN HOME MAKING

Do you want to study Home Economics? The Mass. Agricultural College is ready to enroll women and girls who wish to take correspondence courses. Poultry, Fruit Growing, Beekeeping, Gardening and many other subjects are offered beside Home Economics. They are a series of lectures written by members of the College faculty who are specialists in the particular subjects about which they write and are prepared with one aim in view—home and group study.

The registration fee is $2.00 for each course or part thereof to residents of Massachusetts and $5.00 to residents of other States.

The study course term is from October 1 to June 1 and the courses are so arranged that they may be completed within those dates if the student gives a reasonable amount of time to them. Upon application a student is sent an enrollment card which she returns properly filled out together with enrollment fee. The first two lessons are then sent. She studies the first lesson and returns the answer sheet to the College where it is corrected while she studies the second lesson.

Very often five or more students who are working on the same course or courses form a class and carry the work on together, meeting at regular times. The College will send a collection of books for supplementary study and also send to the class two or three times during the term some member of the college faculty who is in a position to discuss the problems confronting the class.

The subjects covered in the Home Economics course are Food stuffs, Food Composition and Digestive Processes, Fruits, Vegetables, Cereals, Milk, Meats, Eggs, Salads, Desserts, Menus and Diets for adults and children, Table Setting and Serving. The course consists of 10 lessons.

Massachusetts Agricultural College Extension Library

The following is a list of books on Homemaking in the Mass. Agricultural College Extension Library which your library may borrow for two months by paying transportation charges. If you want them, send word to the Home Demonstration Agent.

Bruere, R. W. Increasing home efficiency.
Child, G. B. The efficient kitchen.
Farmer, F. M. Food and cookery for the sick.
Fisher and Fisk. How to live.
Frederick, C. Household engineering.
Frederick, C. The new housekeeping.
Richards, E. H. The art of right living.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

GET YOUR DAD TO READ THIS

Then ask him to take you to the Farm Bureau Community Meetings

We talk much about the development of "Community Spirit." We seek ways and means of developing this spirit. One of the best ways to arouse good community spirit is to make a community prosperous. To make a community prosperous you must make the home prosperous and a home will be prosperous when every member in it is happy. Large sums of money are not needed for happiness.

To attempt to develop this spirit in a community and neglect the boys and girls is short-sighted and fool-hardy. Adults have all too few years of active life to center on themselves, and forget the next generation, Although money is an essential, nevertheless the sooner this old world gets over thinking that money is the only thing worth striving for, and gets over giving all its energy to training the youths of the land so that they have but one object in view and that is the dollar; the sooner will we return to a normal and contented state of mind.

We haven't heard much since 1914 of the "*splendid system of vocational education of Germany.*" Those who were in educational work previous to that time heard little else and much vocational education in our country today was organized to pattern after it.

Now we are beginning to hear of the French system of Education. Isn't there by any possibility of an American education which can be developed; a system big and broad and deep. Can't we get up something that will fit our smaller communities, make life in them have an *appeal* which will reach our young people.

If Farm Bureau work has come to stay, it must stay with the home as a center. Some day we will believe that the biggest job we have is to train our own children to think for themselves; to reason for themselves; to believe that *work* is the greatest thing in the world. Meantime we will jog along full of the troubles we are surrounded with today.

What we fail to realize is that young people carry responsibility just as well if not better than do we adults. Let them have a fair share of responsibility.

The home organization was one of the first established by the human race. When it disappears so will civilization. Club work seeks to help young people learn that lesson of carryng responsibility commensurate with their years. It gives parents a chance to make home a place worth while. It is so conducted that it can be made to fit into every community in the state.

1920 HOME ECONOMICS CLUB

Make Your Plans Now

A great many boys and girls have already signified their intention of joining the Home Economics Club this winter. Five women have volunteered to act as leaders in as many communities. Why not have a club in your town and enjoy a profitable winter?

The club runs 4 months instead of 3. Dates January 1-May 1. Members who have completed first year work and won the bronze pin have the chance to select the second year and earn a silver pin as in the canning club.

Either bread or sewing must be selected as the major, not both. No record of time need be kept of these, but 50 hours of housework requires a record sheet. The first year's work includes two simple garments and five pairs of stockings darned, or 15 bakings of bread (2 loaves at a time). All take the housework.

The second year's work has been selected to require more skill but not more time. This should make it interesting to high school girls. It includes one garment more difficult than before, stocking and dress darns, and patching. In bread making, 14 bakings of two different kinds of yeast bread and some quick breads.

Housework is cut down to 40 hours. In addition, the helping in cooking and serving of 12 meals aids to teach good housekeeping and comes with both majors as does the housework.

At the annual meeting of the Farm Bureau on November 18, some of the boys and girls are planning to tell the grown-ups how they carry on club work.

Stories from the members of the Calf Clubs are just coming in and they are certainly interesting. Everyone has had a wonderful time, has gained a lot of experience, and most of them have a well grown calf or yearling to show for their efforts. More boys and girls should join this club next year.

Fathers and *Mothers*, let us take for our first task to train our own children to right action, right thinking, right acting. Let us make them a part of our community planning. Let us find a place for them in all our plan of action.

Give them some responsibility and *watch* them *grow*.

George S. Farley
State Boys and Girls
Club Leader

WATCH JAMS AND JELLIES

It has been found that jellies and canned goods show evidences of mold around the paraffin and the rubbers, due to the damp weather of this season. The products showing mold should be used at once and the others carefully watched. One housewife reports that even though her cellar is dry, mold is very abundant and she has even had to cook over some of her products.

More Prizes Awarded

Junior Canning Club exhibits have been judged in the following towns and prizes awarded:

LITHIA

Minnie Barrus, first
Cordie Allen, second

BONDSVILLE (FranklinSchool)

Cassie G. Sullivan, first
Mary Klaus, second
Helen C. Rys, third

WORTHINGTON

Winifred Mason, first
Maude Giltrop, second
Muriel Clark, second
Elizabeth Porter, third

The girls who have done second year work show great improvement in quality of products and packing.

A boy in Ware who hadn't been reached by the County Leader so as to enlist in the Garden Club, decided he would go ahead on his own account and do his best. He finished his job and kept accurate account of all vegetables sold. Besides supplying the home, he sold over $10.00 worth and had a good time doing it. This is the kind of spirit we like to find.

At the Worthington Community Meeting, the Girls' Canning Club had a long table filled with canned fruits and vegetables, showing what they had been doing during the summer. While their dads were growing crops, they were busy doing their share. Everyone has a part to play. What is yours and are you making the most of it?

Through the kindness of the Florence Manufacturing Company, five dozen tooth brushes were sent to Miss Denis, School Nurse, Easthampton, for the children who had no brushes. A small fee was paid by each child. Any school children in the County have the same opportunity to get brushes. Remember "A clean tooth never decays!"

MANDELL'S

"Where the people who know" buy their

SHOES TRUNKS
HOSIERY BAGS
UMBRELLAS SUIT CASES

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NORTHAMPTON

Northampton National Bank

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C. H. PIERCE, Vice-President
EDWIN K. ABBOTT, Cashier

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $680,000
DEPOSITS, $2,000,000

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BANK BY MAIL

HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS BANK
HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Concluded from page 1

poor productive ability will not pay for these feeds, but they should be supplied to the better cows, if greatest profits are to be realized.

One practice, all too common, and which invariably leads toward discouraging results, is for farmers to withhold all grain from dry cows on poor pasture during late summer and fall. As colder weather threatens, these same cows are brought to the stables about ready to freshen. Even after calving the proper grain mixture is scantily provided and the animals grow thinner, never giving good account of themselves. You cannot run business successfully that way. It is contrary to natural laws. Obviously, if dairy cows produce to their maximum productive ability, they must be fed for it.

The following are suggested rations for November, prices considered:

FOR DAIRY COWS IN MILK

200 lbs.	ground oats.
100 lbs.	wheat bran.
200 lbs.	gluten feed.
100 lbs.	oil meal (O. P.) or cottonseed meal.

FOR CALVES

100 lbs.	wheat bran.
50 lbs.	hominy.
100 lbs.	ground oats.
50 lbs.	oil meal.

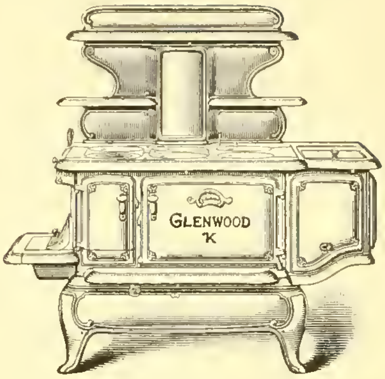
IS YOUR SEED CORN GOOD?

Be Sure it is Stored Properly

The continue wet weather for the past two months has prevented corn from dry-out very rapidly. This calls for some extra care in getting seed corn for 1920 properly dried out. If particular care is not taken, and we should have an early and severe winter, the damage to seed corn might be as great as during the severe winter two years ago.

Recently the writer had occasion to look at some corn which had been stored in an unused room, the ventilation of which was poor. In this particular case, the ears were tied together by the husks and the bunches hung very close to each other. An examination of this corn showed that it was not only failing to dry out, but was molding badly. The farmer thought that he had his corn stored in good shape and that further attention would not be necessary.

The writer believes that it is very essential that every farmer note whether his seed corn is drying out or not. If it is not drying satisfactorily it may be well to store it where there is some artificial heat as freezing weather damages the germinating power of moist corn.



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Saturdays, 9 A. M. to noon
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GAZETTE PRINTING CO.
MERCANTILE PRINTERS
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

OVERCOATS!

Our line of overcoats this fall will bear close inspection. The materials are in the coats and the prices are very reasonable considering the times. Some few coats were carried over from last year, due to the mild weather last winter. These coats are priced the same as last year and, while they last, they are a mighty good buy for someone.

R. F. ARMSTRONG & SON
80 MAIN STREET
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Fordson
TRADE MARK

FORDSON TRACTORS ARE REDUCED IN PRICE
New price, $750 F. O. B. Dearbon. Old price, $885.93 F. O. B. Detroit

When everything else is advancing in price Henry Ford & Son reduced the price of their tractor. Mr. Ford has sold over 70,000 of these tractors, and we have sold over sixty in our territory, which are all giving excellent satisfaction.

Now is the time to do your Fall plowing and other farm work, and we will be very pleased to show you how this tractor works on your own land. Please let us know when we can give you a demonstration.

CHASE MOTOR SALES COMPANY
REAR 203 MAIN STREET. . . . . NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

WOMEN FARM BUREAU WORKERS MEET

Over 100 women gathered at the First Church Parish House, Tuesday, November 4 for the session of delegates and project leaders in the various towns of the three Counties. After reports of the Home Demonstration Agents, Mrs. Edith C. Salisbury of the United States Relations Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gave a most interesting and instructive talk on "The value of One Woman's Influence," illustrating it with the story of the white apron which was made by a little girl in a district school, material and instruction being furnished by the teacher. When the child wore it home the contrast was too great and a clean face and hands, also a clean dress followed, first for the little girl and then for her brothers and sisters and finally the reform extended to the house and yard and then to the village. Small beginnings have large endings. After Mrs. Salisbury's speech a basket lunch was served, coffee being provided by the ladies of the farm bureau. The luncheon hour was an especally social one, during which lots of valuable hints on various phases of social economics were exchanged. The afternoon program was largely devoted to the clothing projects and reports were given by leaders from the various towns.

In the afternoon Mrs. Reid, the clothing efficiency expert, from M. A. C., gave a valuable talk on her subject, beginning with the fundamental necessity of a healthy body to wear the clothes made by efficient hands. For this three things are necessary, flat heeled shoes, a full diaphragm and a high chest. She told the program for the classes which have been held and their work was illustrated by a class from Sunderland who displayed the very pretty and useful garments they had made. Mrs. Reid spoke also of a class in Montague, who had recognized the educational value of their work and had made wonderful progress not only in efficiency but in saving time and material. A pretty waist made of one and one-half yards of goods was shown, also a dress made of three and a half yards. One of the ladies made a dress with eight button holes and some trimming on collar and cuffs in two hours and twelve minutes. Mrs. Reid's desire is to eliminate puttering and give confidence in one's ability that neither time nor goods be wasted.

Boys and Girls

How about that story you are to write to finish the contest? Don't be a quitter on the last lap. We want 100% to break the tape. Be sure you are included among those that finish, even if you don't happen to win a prize.

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Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912 of the "Hampshire County Farm Bureau Monthly, published monthly at Northampton, Mass. Owner and publisher, Hampshire County Farm Bureau, Inc. Trustees: Edwin B. Clapp, Charles E. Clark, Clarence E. Hodgkins, William N. Howard, Milton S. Howes, Mrs. Clifton Johnson, Warren M. King, Leslie R. Smith, and John A. Sullivan; Managing Editor, A. F. MacDougall; Business Manager, A. F. MacDougall. Bond holders, mortgages, stockholders and other securities, none.

(Signed) A. F. MacDougall
Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirtieth day of October, 1919.

John C. Hammond,
Notary Public

Concluded from page 2

or markings. Such terms as native, mongrel, razorback, dunghill, piney woods, cayuse, broncho, and mustang are somewhat synonymous with "scrub," although many of the animals described by these terms have a certain fixity of type even though they present no evidence of systematic improved breeding.

Crossbred: This term applies to the progeny of pure-bred parents of different breeds, but of the same species.

Grade: A grade is the offspring resulting from mating a purebred with a scrub, or from mating animals not purebred, but having close pure-bred ancesters.

Concluded from page 1

tried new seed beside his own occasionally he would have realized sooner that his own were running out.

The results warrant the urging of farmers planning to grow potatoes next season, to buy Northern Grown seed for at least a greater part of their fields. It is all right to try some seed that has done well previous years in your community or seed that is only one year away from some Northern section, but be sure and do not plant your entire crop with local seed.

Concluded from page 1

sible by practical means is a matter that cannot be neglected by the farmer.

5. There are two practical methods of saving more of this liquid manure:

The use of plenty of litter, such as straw, waste hay, sawdust in the gutters, and cement floors in the gutters and manure pits. The former is of more immediate importance at the present time, but both are worth while when the present value of manure is considered.

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Do you want to keep bees, poultry, live stock? Do you want to grow vegetables, fruit and farm crops? Do you want to know soils, fertilizers, feeds? Agricultural Department opens October 6.

HOMEMAKING DEPARTMENT

Do you want to know how to make your own clothes and hats, to make rugs, to knit sweaters, to furnish and decorate a home, to do home nursing, to make an income cover your needs? Girls from our homemaking department can do these things.

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Turns out good carpenters, cabinet makers and all-round wood workers.

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You can enter any department now. Smith's School has best corps of teachers it has ever had. It desires to serve Hampshire County to the full extent of its ability. Call at the school or write the Director of the School for information.

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Our crop is just as big as the farmers'—good as wheat, and it's all harvested ready for the market, and, mark you, you've never seen such perfect specimens of suits nor such finely developed overcoats.

Even if you are hard to suit, it will puzzle you how to find fault, the assortment is so large and the variety so pleasing;

PRICES
Suits, - - - $30.00 to $45.00
Overcoats, - - $27.50 to $60.00

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JAN 6 1920
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College

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

Vol. IV. NORTHAMPTON, MASS., DECEMBER, 1919 No. 12

WINTERING BROOD SOWS

Good Care Means Better Litter

Sows calculated to farrow early in April must be bred successfully about the middle of December. From that time on, until the litter is born, the proper feed and care of the pregnant sow is of utmost importance. We have plenty of concrete evidence showing that undernourished pregnant sows, with winter exercise more or less restricted, almost always give birth to small, runty, feeble and often hairless pigs. This kind never wholly recover and are distinctly uneconomical producers of pork. But this is not the pigs fault.

Successful hog growers do not practice slip-shod methods. Throughout the winter pregnant sows are prepared for spring farrowing by receiving sufficient food of the proper kind, adequate housing and plenty of daily exercise, no matter what the weather happens to be.

FEEDING

For best results, pregnant sows should be fed a little grain twice daily—morning and evening. If roots, such as mangels or sugar beets are available they give good results when fed at noon. The chief value of roots are that they serve in stimulating the appetite and in regulating the bowels against constipation.

Continued on page 6

MANURE AND ACID PHOSPHATE FOR CORN

The high price of fertilizers and other materials has made it necessary for farmers to practice all reasonable economics. Most of the corn produced in Massachusetts is grown on manured land and in the majority of cases some commercial fertilizer is used in addition to the manure. In most cases, this fertilizer is mixed fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, (when the latter is available at reasonable cost.)

Since fertilizer prices have advanced many farmers have been questioning whether the fertilizer bill could not be reduced in this particular case. It has long been known that manure is relatively lacking in phosphoric acid and that phosphoric acid is needed to assure early maturity of corn, whether field or silage.

Coucluded on page 5

FARM BUREAU LEADERS AT ANNUAL MEETING

MISS BENA ERHARD ELECTED AS CLUB AGENT

Has Had Much Experience as Boys' and Girls' Leader

Miss Bena G. Erhard of East Milton, Mass. started work in the County on December 15th as Club Agent to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Gould's resignation.

Miss Erhard graduated from the Mass. Agricultural College last June and while in College, majored in general agriculture in which work she was very successful. During her summer vacations, she acted as club supervisor in Franklin County and Milton, Mass. Her training and experience qualifies her as a leader, especially in the agricultural clubs which are of greatest interest to the boys and girls. Co-operating with the Home Demonstration Agent, Miss Erhard also plans this winter to interest more of the girls in the Home Economics Clubs and later on in the Canning Clubs.

The trustees of the Bureau feel that they are especially fortunate in obtaining Miss Erhard to lead the club work in the county and know that the people will co-operate and give the work as much, if not more support than they have in the past. The annual meeting clearly demonstrated that club work was one of the most important enterprises of the bureau. Also it was demonstrated that the boys and girls can and will do their part, all that it is necessary is for the adults to take an interest and give it their support.

ANNUAL MEETING A SUCCESS

Nineteen Towns Represented

An indication of a successful year is usually shown by the response and enthusiasm of the people at the annual meeting. This year, 110 people attended, nineteen towns were represented and the spirit was of the best.

The most interesting part of the morning's program was the reports made by the project leaders. Arthur Field, Goshen, reported for the Sheep Project; Ellis Clark, Williamsburg, Fruit Project; M. S. Howes, Potato Project; Mrs. R. J. Kennell, Easthampton, Clothing Project; Mrs. S. C. Wilbur, Huntington, Warm School Lunch; and Frank Bilski, Hadley, Alice Fairman, Worthington, and Kathleen King, South Amherst, told of their experiences in club work.

President Butterfield in his address during the afternon, spoke on the problems facing the American Farmer. He emphasized the importance of obtaining freer access to the land through an improved credit system; more effective economic organization through coöperation, more voice in public affairs by an organized body representing all agricultural interests, and the establishment of a definite national agricultural policy.

The meeting closed with a general discussion on the projects for 1920.

Eight towns have arranged for two-day Extension Schools in Agriculture and Millinery from the Mass. Agricultural College. Has your town scheduled one?

FARM BUREAU MONTHLY

PUBLISHED BY THE
Hampshire County Farm Bureau

A. F. MacDougall, County Agent
Helen A. Harriman, Home Dem. Agent
Bena G. Erhard, County Club Agent

Office First National Bank Building
Northampton, Mass.

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"Notice of Entry"

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized October 31, 1917."

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THE NEW YEAR

First of all, let us wish you a happy and prosperous new year.

With each incoming year, a great many people make resolutions regarding their future plans for the conduct of their business, their home, and their individual habits. Not that one day is any better than another for making resolutions, but New Years Day appeals to many as a time to start with a clean slate for more prosperous and happy homes.

What will your resolutions be? Have you decided that your family deserves more conveniences in the home and that you will start this year putting some of your ideas into operation? Or have you decided that your boys and girls are fast growing up and you want to do more to make them feel as if they were necessary to the successful management of your farm and home and will be interested enough some day to continue the enterprises that you are now developing? Or have you decided that this year you will run your farm as business like as possible, keeping accurate accounts so as to be sure of the projects you are most successful in and be able to discard those enterprises that are not worth while?

The day is here when the farm and the farm home must be made as attractive, convenient, and efficient as possible. May your resolutions aim toward making your home and community an ideal place in which to live.

WHY HE LEFT THE FARM

The other day an anonymous letter came into the office with a poem enclosed, parts of which are printed below. The signer of the letter stated that "It was such things that sickened the children and of the farm, machinery and help outside, nothing in the house. Some pleasure for the man, drudgery and cursing for the family."

The editor would like to add that "Thank goodness conditions are changing and the mother and children are coming into their own on the farm and in the home. The boy is being made a pardner on the farm and the daughter to feel that she is a necessity on the farm and in the home. Running water, bath room, washing machine, screened porch, automobile, etc., are all helping to make the farm home an ideal place in which to live."

"I left my dad, his farm, his plow,
Because my calf became his cow;
I left my dad—'twas wrong, of course—
Because my colt became his horse;
I left my dad to sow and reap
Because my lamb became his sheep;
I dropped my hoe and stuck my fork
Because my pig became his pork;
The garden truck that I made grow
Was his to sell but mine to hoe;
It's not the smoke in the atmosphere
Nor the taste for life that brought me here;
Please tell the platform, pulpit, press,
No fear of toil or love of dress
Is driving off the farmer lads,
But just the methods of their dads."

—*Anonymous.*

PRUNE YOUR APPLE TREES

Thousands of bushels of poorly colored apples are marketed in Massachusetts every year. They form the strongest argument for more general pruning that can be advanced. The inferior prices which they bring constitute a loss to farmers in dollars and cents that would probably pay for the pruning of every apple tree in the state.

Pruning the trees is just as important as picking the apples and will just as surely add to the farm income. Few farmers neglect their trees intentionally; they know that they canot afford to neglect them. But pruning is put off until spring and in the rush of spring work it is often half done or put off entirely for another year. The trees need a light pruning each year to keep them vigorous and productive, and the farmer who has many trees to prune will find it to his advantage to start the work right away and utilize every mild day until the job is complete.

Where only a few trees are involved it may be more satisfactory to prune them in spring, but it is of far more importance to get the trees pruned than to prune them at any particular time.

UNION AGRICULTURAL MEETING

In Horticultural Hall, Boston, January 20, 21, 22, 23, will be held the Big Agricultural meeting of all State agricultural organizations. The Fruit Growers, Dairymen, Poultrymen, Vegetable Growers, Nurserymen, Beekeepers, etc. will all meet. Speakers of national reputation are scheduled on the program. Hampshire County men and women can well afford to take in at least a part of this program and it is hoped a large number will attend.

January 1, 1920, the yearly subscription price of the Farm Bureau Monthly will be 50 cents. It is hoped to inaugurate new departments in the paper and make it more valuable to our subscribers.

Do you want a hired man that never complains of long hours or under pay? Then ask Chas. E. Clark, Leeds about the collie pups he has for sale. A good cow dog is of the utmost value on any dairy farm.

Wright A. Root of Easthampton is winning national prominence with the wonderful quality apples he is producing and his attractive displays exhibited at different fruit shows. At the New England Show held in Providence, Mr. Root was awarded first prize for the best collection of apples arranged for decorative effect. This exhibit created a great deal of favorable comment.

An enthusiastic teacher in South Amherst told the Home Demonstration Agent recently that all children who carry lunches to school bring either cocoa or milk. No coffee or tea in that school! How many other teachers can say the same?

The School Lunch

The Home Demonstration Agent will gladly help in organizing the work of preparing school lunches. The women of every community may well take up this matter of serving a warm dish to the school children carrying a cold lunch.

The Home Demonstration Agent has a list of speakers available on Home-making and other subjects. Those interested in planning Grange or Club programs may secure a copy of this list from the Home Demonstration Agent.

Enfield, Williamsburg and Huntington Clothing Efficiency groups have reported excellent results in teaching new members. One woman alone in Williamsburg is teaching a class of seven.

Encourage your boy or girl to join a State Club this year. No better way to interest them in the farm and home.

HOME MAKING

HANDLING AND CURING PORK

Timely Suggestions Taken from Essex County Bulletin

If kept cold, the meat will keep fresh for some time. Frozen, and kept frozen, it will keep until thawed. All meat that is not wanted for fresh pork should be salted or cured. To salt, cut in strips about four inches wide, pack carefully in a clean barrel or crock, placing a layer of salt in the bottom and between each layer of meat at the rate of about a half peck of salt to each hundred pounds of pork. When all the meat is in, pour in water enough to cover it. Use a weight if necessary to keep the meat under the brine.

The hams, shoulders, and some bacon, may be cured as follows: for 100 pounds of meat use 8 pounds of rock salt, 3 pounds of brown sugar, 2 ounces saltpeter, 2 ounces soda, and 4 ounces of red pepper. Rub on dry as much of this mixture as will stick to the meat, pack in a barrel and allow to stand one week. Make a brine of the same mixture by boiling in 4 gallons of water. Strain and cool. Remove the meat from the barrel, brush off any of the dry mixture remaining, repack, and cover with the cooled brine. Leave in the brine for a week, remove and smoke over a slow fire of hickory wood or corncobs.

For sausage, take the meat in the proportion of 1 pound of fat to 3 pounds of lean, and run through the meat grinder. Prepare a seasoning of 1 ounce of salt, one-half ounce of black pepper, and one half ounce of sage, for each four pounds of meat; mix with the ground meat and run through the grinder again. This sausage meat may be put in cloth bags and paraffined, or put in a crock and covered with melted paraffin or lard.

Farmer's Bulletin 913 on "Killing Hogs and Curing Pork" may be had by writing the Farm Bureau.

The health charts which the Home Demonstration Agent loans to the district and school nurses and teachers in the country are now in So. Hadly and Belchertown. Those who have used the charts have found them very helpful in giving health talks to the school children. We want to keep the charts in constant circulation throught the county. When would you like them in your town?

The Home Demonstration Agent is glad to receive recipes or suggestions which will be of benefit to other women in the county.

Everyone is interested in schemes which will help in reducing the cost of living. If you have made a discovery be sure and pass it along for other people to benefit by.

1920 EXTENSION SCHOOLS

As was stated last month, several towns have asked for two-day Extension Schools this winter during January and February. The Mass. Agricultural College has secured the services of Miss Mildred Annan to teach classes in Millinery. It will be a fine opportunity to learn fundamental points even though it will be between season time. Miss Annan has done very successful Millinery class work in Essex County. It is desirable to have 10 workers and any number of observers. The workers should be selected from the standpoint of their qualifications as "Home Demonstrators" in Millinery and these "Home Demonstrators" can organize classes for follow-up work in the community. Both afternoons of the two-day school will be given over to millinery, leaving each morning free for Clothing Efficiency, Household Conveniences, Meat Canning, Home Nursing, Textiles, Foods for Children, Household Accounts or any other subject desired. Towns requesting two-day schools are Middlefield, Worthington, Cummington, Chesterfield, Goshen, Prescott and Plainfield.

CHANCE TO GO TO SCHOOL

Ten Weeks' Course in Home Economics

From December 29, 1919 to March 5, 1920, a short course in Home Economics is offered by the Mass. Agricultural College to the farmer's wife or daughter over 18 years of age. There is no tuition charge for residents of Massachusetts. For further information, address

Director of Short Courses
Mass. Agri. College,
Amherst, Mass.

The Home Economics Club of Huntington has assisted Principal Poole and the Home Demonstration Agent in establishing a warm lunch. Every day cocoa or soup and sometimes sandwiches are prepared by two of the girls and sold to over thirty pupils and teachers who carry cold lunches. So far the scheme has worked most successfully and warrants imitation where children are eating cold dinners day after day.

In the Williamsburg school, a warm dish has been recently undertaken by the Wives Club.

The Worthington Grange has become interested in the same problem in the Worthington Center School.

In Cummington Center School, the children have begun bringing three pennies for their cup of cocoa or soup each day.

Eventually perhaps all children in our County who carry cold lunches will be able to have a warm drink.

Some Results for 1919 in the Homemaking Department

Organization meetings held in seventeen towns to plan program of work for the year.

Twenty Clothing Efficiency groups trained as leaders, (average 10 women per group.)

Three hundred children furnished with tooth brushes and taught to brush their teeth properly.

Dental Clinic established in Cummington.

Assisted in holding four Community meetings with the State Department of Health.

Health charts loaned to teachers and Public Health Nurses.

Milk Campaign in two towns.

Warm lunches established in five towns.

Kitchens remodeled or rearranged in five towns.

Thirty-eight fireless cookers made in eleven towns.

Household account books distributed to 85 families.

Household Conveniences exhibited and explained in sixteen towns.

Two or more meetings held with eleven Junior Home Economics Clubs and sixteen Junior Canning Clubs.

Hundreds of jars of meats canned as result of demonstrations.

Extension schools in Homemaking held in two towns.

Fairs visited, judging done, exhibits set up in five towns.

Home visits	40
Office calls	315
Phone calls	510
Articles written for local press	56
Demonstrations	74
Letters written	1900
Bulletins distributed	
U. S. D. A.	1700
M. A. C.	3172
Others	1773

Are You Getting Your Money's Worth?

There seems to be a constant, upward trend in prices at the present time. Perhaps we are becoming too accustomed to them and have formed the habit of accepting prices without a question. Let us acquire an investigating disposition and determine whether or not we are paying a legitimate price for the goods purchased. The Commission appointed to investigate the necessities of life, having its headquarters at the State House in Boston, will supply you with a standard price list which you may compare with the local prices. Send to the above address for this price list and inform yourself of the prices that may be legitimately charged.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY CLUB WORK

ARE HAMPSHIRE COUNTY BOYS AND GIRLS INTERESTED IN CLUB WORK?

Here is a letter which one of our club members wrote, which will speak for itself

Cummington, Mass.
Nov. 17, 1919.

Dear Members of the Boys and Girls Clubs:

"I wanted to come to the Farm Bureau Meeting, but I have to go to school. I thought the next best thing I could do would be to write a short letter.

"I don't know how we ever got along before we had the clubs, but we certainly have nice times now.

"My sister and cousins were in the canning club and had trips to Amherst as prizes.

"I can't boast of such trips, but I took fourth prize at the Eastern States Exposition for potatoes this year and got a beautiful medal, also a second medal for my Shorthorn calf that spent the week there.

"I got a second prize of fourteen dollars and a nice letter from Mr. Harwood of the State Department of Agriculture which I think as much of as the prize, and a lovely certificate signed by Wilfred Wheeler, Commissioner.

"Every boy and girl ought to be in one of these clubs. I like the live stock best, but there is the Canning Club and the Home Economics which I was in two years. I learned to make bread and all other kinds of cooking which I love to do. Last year, mama went on a vacation and I did the cooking. My sister did the house work.

"Never mind it if you don't win a prize—stick to it.

"Do the work yourself—don't have your father, mother, or hired help do it, because in doing the work yourself is where you get more benefit than from the prizes.

"There is always the visits from the leaders, Mr. Howe, Mr. MacDougall, and others which are to be looked forward to."

From a Club Member,
Fayolyn G. Streeter,
Age 13 years.

Silvermine

"I bought a pig, it was red and black,
A curly tail and a nice broad back.
Her legs were straight and strong
Her face was broad and her ears were long
I named my piggy, 'Silvermine'
For my pocket she might line."

Nettie Thompson
South Hadley
Age 10 years

A Happy New Year!

THE STORY OF "CURLY"

On the front page is the picture of Alice Fairman of Cummington, who told the story of her pig at the Annual Meeting. Are you interested in her story? Here it is, as she wrote it for the club leader.

"I bought my pig with the money that I got at the fair last year on canning, cooking and sewing.

One night when he was small, he bit my puppy's tail while he was waiting for his supper.

One Sunday morning just as we were starting for Springfield he got out of his pen and we had to leave him in the barn.

He can get out any time. All he has to do is to put his nose under the end of the pen and raise it up.

The first of June he weighed 30 pounds and was six weeks old.

The nineteenth of September he weighed 155 pounds.

At first we weighed him in a hen crate with wire on it and one night just as we put him on the scales he stuck his nose through the wire and walked out, but he stopped under the first apple tree and I went right up to him.

Curly has been in pasture most of the time and has had rape since the fifteenth of July. He has had sweet apples and some sweet corn which I planted to save buying grain for him. If I mix my grain too dry it makes him mad, and he tips it over and spills it all.

If you stick your foot through his pen he will bite it, but I get right inside the pen with him and give him a bath in warm water and rinse him off with cold water. I give him something to eat so he will stand still.

The other day we had to put him in a larger pen so he would get more exercise; he was getting fat and lazy.

I entered him at Cummington Fair where he won the first prize which was $5.00. On account of my good looking pig, Mr. MacDougall invited me to attend the Annual Meeting of the Farm Bureau and tell the farmers how I had raised my pig.

The first day of December before we killed him, mother took a picture of Curly and I together. That morning he weighed 280 pounds.

December 1, pork was $17.00 a hundred so I cut my pig up and peddled him out, so in that way he brought $25.00 a hundred.

Alice Fairman
Cummington, Mass.

FOOD RULES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

1. Begin the day by drinking a glass of water and drink at least six glasses during the day.
2. Do not go to school without breakfast.
3. Eat regularly three times a day.
4. Eat slowly and chew all food well.
5. Drink milk every day—four glasses are not too much.
6. Eat some breakfast cereal every day.
7. Eat some vegetables besides potato every day.
8. Eat bread and butter every meal; dark breads are best.
9. Eat some fruit every day. Spend the pennies for apples instead of candy.
10. Do not eat candy between meals; eat candy and other sweets only at the end of a regular meal.
11. Do not drink tea or coffee; it does the body no good but does do it harm.
12. Do not eat or touch any food without first washing the hands.
13. Do not eat fruit without first washing it.
14. Do not eat with a spoon or folk which has been used by any other person without first washing it.
15. Do not drink from a glass or cup which has been used by another person without washing it.
16. Do not eat from the same dish with any other person.

A. W. SANDWALL

JUNIOR CLUBS

Canning club exhibits were judged in Huntington, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Enfield last month. This completed the exhibits of the 16 clubs formed last June.

ECHOES FROM THE CLUB LEADERS' CONFERENCE

If there is enough interest shown, a Sheep Club may be formed. A member will start with three bred ewes.

We hope there will be some "Mother and Daughter" clubs formed. In this, a girl and her mother or some other person work together as a unite in the club. This makes it very interesting, because each can help the other.

The Garden Club this year will be for plots 500 square feet or over. This will enable more work, on less ground, and hence a better garden.

The Home Economics clubs are just starting for 1920. Some new features are planned, such as care of clothing, laundrying, storage of clothing, and pressing.

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Concluded from page 1

Not only is manure lacking in phosphoric acid, but it is rich in nitrogen which delays maturity unless it is supplemented with phosphoric acid.

Within the past few years many farmers have grown satisfactory crops of corn using nothing but acid phosphate to supplement moderate or heavy applications of manure. From 300 to 500 pounds per acre was used in most cases. Farmers from all parts of the state have done this very satisfactorily. (There is a question about doing this where the seasons are short and the springs late. Where it is questionable it would be better to try it out before adopting it as a practice.)

At the present time a ton of acid phosphate costs from $28.50 to $30.00 per ton, while brands of fertilizer containing 2 to 3% of ammonia and 8 to 10% of phosphoric acid cost from $45.00 to $55.000. It seems then that there is a possibility of economizing in the fertilizer bill by using acid phosphate alone for corn, when the land has been well manured.

We have been reading for years that acid phosphate should be mixed with manure either in the stable, the manure shed or on the spreader before hauling to the field. This is a satisfactory practice and an economical means of applying the acid phosphate to the field. As far, however, as the acid phosphate is concerned, it is effective when applied in the spring directly to the land.

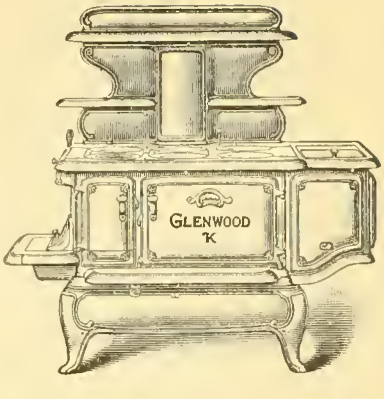
It is usually recommended that 40 pounds of acid phosphate be used for each ton of manure or, in other words, about one pound per day for each 1000 pounds animal in the stable. Where 20 loads of manure are used per acre, as is often done on some Massachusetts farms, the amount of acid phosphate used per load of manure can be reduced so that from 400 to 500 pounds are used per acre.

PASTURE DEMONSTRATIONS

Five pasture demonstrations were started in Hampshire County last spring on the farms of Enoch Peterson, Prescott; George Timmins, Ware; M. D. Griffin, Ware; Sereno Clark, Williamsburg; and C. M. Thayer, Cummington. Certain areas were top-dressed at the rate of 1000 lbs. ground limestone and 400 lbs. acid phosphate per acre. Check plots were used where limestone and the acid phosphate were applied alone. Wood ashes were also used in two instances. On one pasture, manure was used and also part of the pasture was harrowed and new seed applied.

No results were expected the first year as many of the applications were made rather late. In every case but one, however, the farmers reported better feed

Concluded on page 6



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Our line of overcoats this fall will bear close inspection. The materials are in the coats and the prices are very reasonable considering the times. Some few coats were carried over from last year, due to the mild weather last winter. These coats are priced the same as last year and, while they last, they are a mighty good buy for someone.

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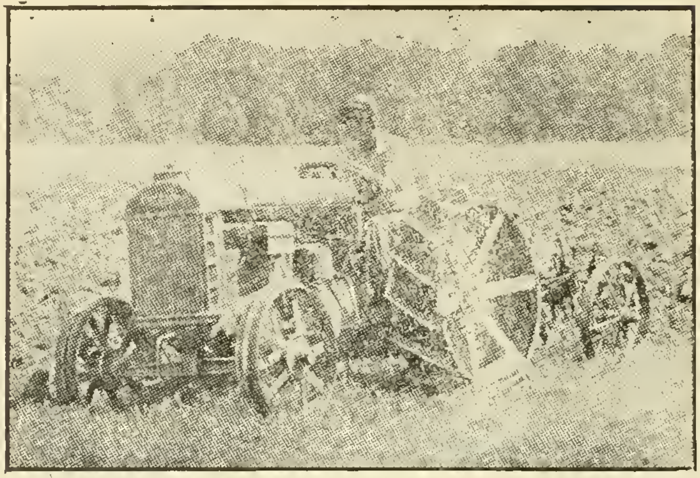

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Concluded from page 5

where the acid phosphate was applied. In the one case mentioned, the application was made rather late in the summer. The farmers stated that practically any time in the day, one could look out on the pasture and see the stock feeding on the demonstration plots. The improvement was also very noticeable to the eye on most of the demonstrations, clover and grasses shooting up through the clumps of moss, giving a green effect as compared with the brown moss, when one looked at the pasture from the distance.

Where manure was applied the pasture appeared somewhat improved, but the cattle did not like the feed. Harrowing and applying seed gave no benefit this year.

Sheep were pastured in Mr. Timmins' farm in Ware, in addition to the cattle, and the whole pasture was improved. Mr. Timmins stated, however, that the plot fertilized with acid phosphate was the favorite spot and sheep could be seen there about any time of the day.

The demonstrations at least warrant the observation of the farmers of our county and another year or two should bring forth some interesting results.

Have you obtained your farm account book for 1920? Don't fail to start one the first of the year. The Farm Bureau has a supply if you need one.

Continued from page 1

It is highly important that the ration of the brood sow furnish ample protein and mineral matter for the proper nourishment of her body and the development of the unborn young. Feeding trials by Evvard of Iowa Agricultural Station, show the folly of feeding corn alone. Brood sows so fed, farrowed pigs lighter in weight and less vigorous than when the ration was properly balanced. For instance, when these sows were fed ear corn and sufficient meat meal to balance their ration, the average weight of the new born pigs was 2.23 lbs. as compared with 1.74 lbs. when corn alone was fed. Morever, the proportion of strong pigs from sows receiving the balanced ration was 93% while the proportion of strong pigs from sow fed corn alone was only 68%. These experiments, and other, are to be neither overlooked nor underrated when it comes to preparing for next spring's pig crop.

During the last two months of the gestation period the sows ration should not contain over thirty-three per cent corn or corn products. At this particular time many of our most successful feeders leave corn out of the ration entirely. It is possible, however, to use a fairly wide variety of feeds so long as the feeder realizes the importance of furnishing considerable bulk and of restrict-

Concluded on page 7

FERTILIZERS

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Concluded from page 6

ing the proportion of heating or highly fattening feeds. A good winter ration for pregnant brood sows is as follows:

200 lbs. wheat middlings,
100 lbs. ground oats,
100 lbs. corn (ground or whole.)

During the early part of gestation, if the sow is thin from having fed a big litter just previous to conception, the proportion of corn may be doubled. The amount to feed will depend entirely on the condition of the sows. That is where a feeder should exercise skill.

The feed may be fed dry or slightly dampened. Clean water should be accessible to sows at all times but adding too much to the feed during cold weather, is a mistake.

SUPPLY MINERAL MATTER

Losses frequently occur from sows eating their young. This is more likely to happen in the spring than in the autumn and is caused by a depraved appetite. Such losses may be lessened by having in a trough before the sows at all times, the following:—

Charcoal, one bushel; hardwood ashes, one bushel; salt, eight pounds; air-slacked lime, four pounds; sulphur, four pounds; pulverized copperas two pounds. It is a good plan to mix the lime, sulphur and salt together before adding them to the charcoal and ashes. The copperas dissolved in hot water should then be stirred into the above mixture. Feeding the tonic with the grain forces some hogs to eat what they really do not need. Using a self-feeder having different compartments for the various feeds is found to be a great advantage. Hogs' tastes differ, and they will do best when they can obtain what suits them.

R. B. Cooley
Mass. Agricultural College

PASTURE FERTILIZATION IN ENGLAND

The following paragraph is taken from an article in the News Bulletin of the National Fertilizer Association and shows clearly the dollars and cents returns on fertilization of pastures. Why are not similar results possible in Hampshire County?

At the famous Rothamsted Station an acre of fertilized pasture produced 950 pounds more milk than an acre of unfertilized pasture, given the same care. This was an increase in milk production of nearly 60 per cent in favor of the fertilized acre. About two tons of lime and 600 pounds of fertilizer were applied every four years. The return on the money invested in fertilizer, at present day prices of fertilizer and milk, was nearly 450 per cent. The average annual cost of the fertilizer would be about $4.00 and the increased milk return would be worth $18.

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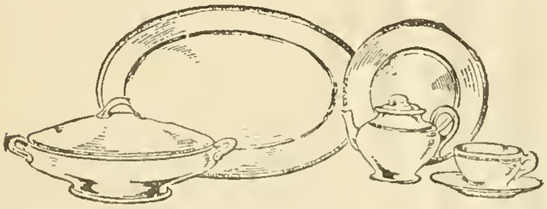

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